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BEAUTIFUL SURROUNDINGS
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Endowments.... Rich in
Resources and Opportunities
....Having a large Share
in our Country's History
and Development.*

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OTTO RETTER
BUFFALO, N. Y.



BUFFALO'S NEW CITY HALL

.. Introduction ..

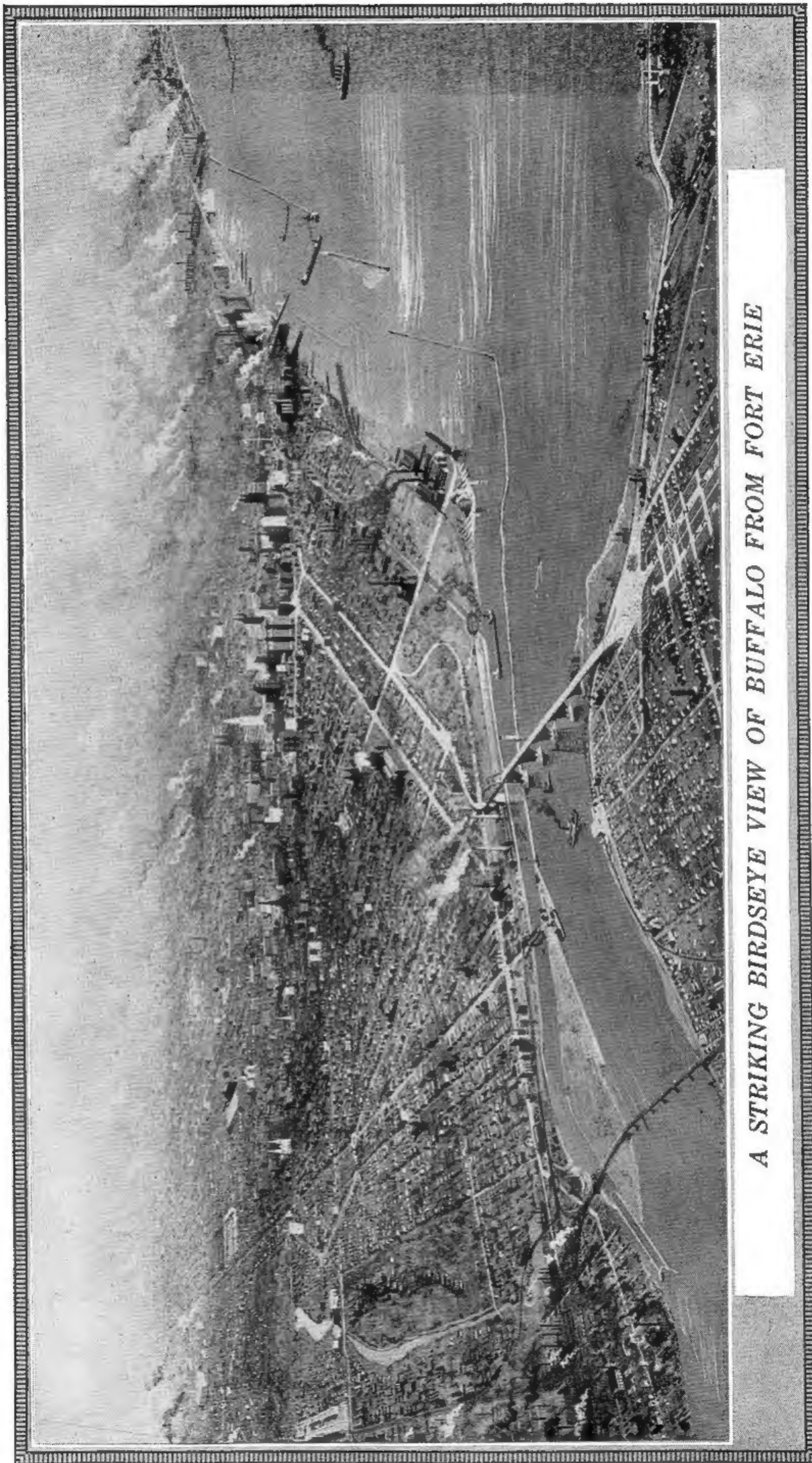
*P*ICTURES speak a universal language,—the one best understood. For that reason they are used here as the chief medium to present Buffalo's peculiarly attractive claims, together with those of its Vicinity, of Niagara Falls, and the adjoining International Area.

Visitors, Tourists and Natives,—when examining this book,—will be delighted by the story of Buffalo, proving its claims not only as a great center of population, of resources and wealth, power and industry, trade and commerce, but also as a seat of culture, social activities, humanitarian service and civic progress.

This, then, is more than a picture book, it is a convincing, gripping story that might well be made use of by individuals, as well as by organizations, clubs, civic bodies, conventions, etc.,—wherever Buffalo's importance needs to be impressively presented,—in order to spread the good news of the "Queen City of the Lakes."

Nor should the importance of the reading matter,—though necessarily condensed,—be minimized. The tremendously interesting introductory pages to the different chapters were written by prominent Buffalonians, authorities in their respective fields, whose words should carry much weight, and to whom we desire, at this point, to express our appreciation.

Last, but not least,—special attention is called to the various Maps, and particularly to the Chapter on Niagara Falls. You will find that part of the book most complete, serving both as a dependable guide and valuable souvenir.



A STRIKING BIRDSEYE VIEW OF BUFFALO FROM FORT ERIE

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BUFFALO—Its Fascinating History

By ROY W. NAGLE
Historian and Lecturer

Buffalo!

What a strange name for a city!

On early maps of the Niagara Frontier, Buffalo Creek appears as "Beaver Creek." In error, an Indian interpreter referred to it as "Buffalo Creek." This was at Fort Stanwix, now Rome, N. Y., in 1784, when a memorable council convened between three United States commissioners and the chiefs of the Six Nations of the Iroquois.

The Indians never spoke of buffaloes. They seemed to be most anxious about their "beaver hunting grounds." They had no "Buffalo tribe," but they had a "Beaver tribe." It is far more probable that beavers were found on this creek than buffaloes.

Six years afterward, in 1790, Chief Corn Planter of the Senecas, appealed to President Washington on behalf of the Indians and referred to "Beaver Creek".

Buffalo's history is just as thrilling as any part of the North American continent. Here in 1679, Rene Robert Cavalier, Sieur de La Salle, a knight of the sword and cross, who sought to conquer this Indian land for king and church, sailed through the untried waters of Lake Erie in *Le Griffon*, a crudely constructed vessel of forty-five tons. It was built at the mouth of Cayuga Creek, about six miles above the Falls.

In his spirit of discovery La Salle was warmly encouraged by Louis XIV, then reigning monarch of France. His chief companions in these undertakings were the Chevalier Henry de Tonty, the Sieur la Motte de Lussiere and Father Louis Hennepin.

On August 7th, 1679, the vessel left her anchorage near the foot of Squaw Island, and with the aid of sails and a dozen men at tow lines conquered the swiftly flowing Niagara River and set sail on the untried waters of Lake Erie.

Indians stood on the bluff overlooking the water at the mouth of Buffalo Creek when this white-winged object sailed by with the voyagers singing their never-failing *Te Deum*, and thanking the Almighty for their safe voyage thus far.

First settlers in Buffalo included: Martin Middaugh, a Dutch cooper, and his son-in-law, Ezekiel Lane, who built a log cabin on the south side of Buffalo Creek at the foot of Main Street; Cornelius Winne, who built a store at Main and Exchange streets; Joseph Palmer, who owned the first regular public tavern; Asa Ransom, father of the first white child born in Erie County; and William Robbins, first blacksmith.

The most prominent name that has figured in the early history of Buffalo is that of Joseph Ellicott. He was appointed in 1797 by General Agent Theophilus Cazenove of the Holland Land Company to survey the Western New York possessions



DR. EBENEZER JOHNSON
First Mayor of Buffalo, 1832

BUFFALO—Its Fascinating History

of this company. Ellicott also was the first local agent of the Hollanders, who owned millions of acres in this section of the United States.

The City of Buffalo, originally called "New Amsterdam," was founded by Joseph Ellicott. He not only selected the site and laid out the town, but it was through his good judgment and special effort there was any town there. The first wagon track trail opened in Erie County was made under the direction of Mr. Ellicott.

Oliver Hazard Perry arrived in Buffalo on May 6th, 1813, and in due time he established a navy yard on the south bank of Scajaquada Creek, east of the present Niagara Street bridge. In the waters of this creek were fitted out five of the nine vessels that fought and won the Battle of Lake Erie.

On December 30th, 1813, the British and Indians invaded Buffalo and destroyed it by fire. The only dwelling house that was spared had been built by Gamaliel St. John on the west side of Main Street, between Mohawk and Court Streets.

Millard Fillmore, first of two presidents Buffalo has given the nation, arrived here on May 3rd, 1818. The village presented a straggling appearance. It was just rising from the ashes. There were many cellars and chimneys without houses. He returned to Canandaigua and came back to Buffalo in 1822 to teach at Cold Spring School on Main Street near Utica.

For several years preceding the construction of the Erie Canal the bitter rivalry between the villages of Buffalo and Black Rock attracted attention and sympathizers in all parts of New York State. Bad feeling was engendered between the citizens of the two ambitious villages, both of which strove to become the terminal point of the big canal.

In 1825 when the Erie Canal was opened, Buffalo was a village of 2,412 inhabitants and less than 500 buildings. The morning of October 26th was ushered in by an artillery salute, and at 9 o'clock a parade led by a band of music and Capt. Rathbun's rifle company, followed by a body of canal diggers with spades, sailors with their officers, militia officers in uniform, citizens, and then a carriage containing Governor De Witt Clinton and Senator Samuel Wilkeson.

At 10 o'clock the "Seneca Chief" started on its journey to New York City. Shots were fired from cannon at Buffalo, and other cannon stationed along the canal repeated the shots. Thus, the news of the boat's departure was carried to Albany in one hour and forty minutes. Newspapers all over the world carried the account of this method of informing the villages along the canal of the news, and it was thought quite remarkable that transmission could be so rapid.

Changing of names of Buffalo's streets and avenues was the favorite pastime of our City Fathers in the olden days. Earliest of these changes is that of July 13, 1826, when the highway commissioners wiped off the village map the unwieldy Dutch names with which the Hollanders had christened the avenues and streets of the village. Names of their own manufacture were substituted by the commissioners.

Delaware, Huron, Mohawk, Eagle, Swan, Elk and Chippewa are the only names shown on the original map of Buffalo, or New Amsterdam, which have retained their original designations to the present day.

Red Jacket, the great Seneca orator, died January 20th, 1830, in his 78th year. His Indian name was Sa-go-ye-wat-ha, meaning "He keeps-them-awake." He had the provisions of every treaty between the Iroquois and the whites by heart. Red Jacket was buried in the old Mission Cemetery, and the final re-interment of his remains took place on October 9th, 1884, in the burial plot in Forest Lawn, near the Delavan Avenue gate.

In December, 1831, agitation toward incorporating Buffalo as a city was fostered by local newspapers. Millard Fillmore was a member of the committee which prepared the first city charter. Application to the legislature for an act of incorporation was made immediately and it was passed April 20th, 1832.

BUFFALO—Its Fascinating History

The charter divided the city into five wards. The city was bounded by North, High and Jefferson, Buffalo Creek and Niagara River. Dr. Ebenezer Johnson was elected first mayor of the city May 28th, 1832, by the Board of Aldermen.

The first municipal offices were on the second floor of the Market House, a long, cross-shaped building on The Terrace near Main Street. In the square belfry on top of the building was a great clanging bell which sounded all the fire alarms, and stores and shops closed while everyone went to the blaze.

Boats that sailed down the Erie Canal loaded with grain, came back crowded with immigrants. Many of them purchased farms within the present city limits. Groups of Yankees, Germans and Irish came to Buffalo.

From the pages of the first City Directory published on July 1st, 1832, it is learned that the population was estimated to be about 10,000. The entire book contains less than 60 pages, 30 of which are filled with names. It mentions about 40 manufacturing establishments, and 16 public and private schools. The Directory lists 10 storehouses for the transaction of lake and canal business, but gives no information as to the volume of that business.

Although most of the stirring events of the Civil War took place far from Buffalo, yet the city was destined, after all, to go down in history as an important military rendezvous of importance. Buffalo was chosen by the Fenians as their gathering place.

Here the Fenian soldiers, many of whom served with credit in the Federal Army, began to gather in May, 1866. Nearly 1,000 of the troops crossed the Niagara River on June 1st. They were defeated at Ridgeway on June 2nd, and with the arrest of their leaders in Buffalo, there was depressing effect upon the Fenians and they soon left for their homes in the States.

Buffalo's semi-centennial celebration was held July 3rd and 4th, 1882, in connection with the cornerstone laying of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument in Lafayette Square. Grover Cleveland, then mayor, was Chairman of the Executive Committee.

Grover Cleveland said: "Let it be said of us when only our names and memory are left, in the centennial time, that we faithfully administered the trust which we received from our fathers and religiously performed our parts, in our day and generation, toward making our city not only prosperous, but truly great."

Monday, May 20th, 1901, was a red letter day in the history of Buffalo. At 10 o'clock in the morning on that day the Pan American Exposition was formally dedicated. Vice-President Theodore Roosevelt, by his presence, made the day more notable.

The assassination of President William McKinley was the tragic side of the Pan American Exposition. The President, accompanied by Mrs. McKinley, arrived in Buffalo at 6 o'clock in the evening on September 4th, 1901, to spend three days.

Thursday, September 5th, was President's Day at the Exposition. The attendance was 116,660, the biggest day of the fair. On the esplanade of the "Pan" on that day the President made his last great speech.

At six minutes after four on the 6th of September, President McKinley fell a martyr, a victim of the black structure of anarchy. He passed away at 2:14 o'clock on the morning of September 14th, in the home of the late John G. Milburn, 1168 Delaware Avenue. Later that day Theodore Roosevelt took the oath of office as President of the United States in the home of the late Ansley Wilcox, 641 Delaware Avenue.

Buffalo is a city of skyscrapers today. One hundred years ago it was a community of log cabins.

Buffalo is being built . . . nobly, courageously, significantly, fulfilling the dreams of men who have found dreams good, and sometimes, true.

Buffalo is a good city. The world lives there. It has long been a challenge. It is now an invitation.

BUFFALO—Its Fascinating History



BUILDING THE "GRIFFON" AT LA SALLE 1670
FIRST SHIP TO SAIL THE GREAT LAKES



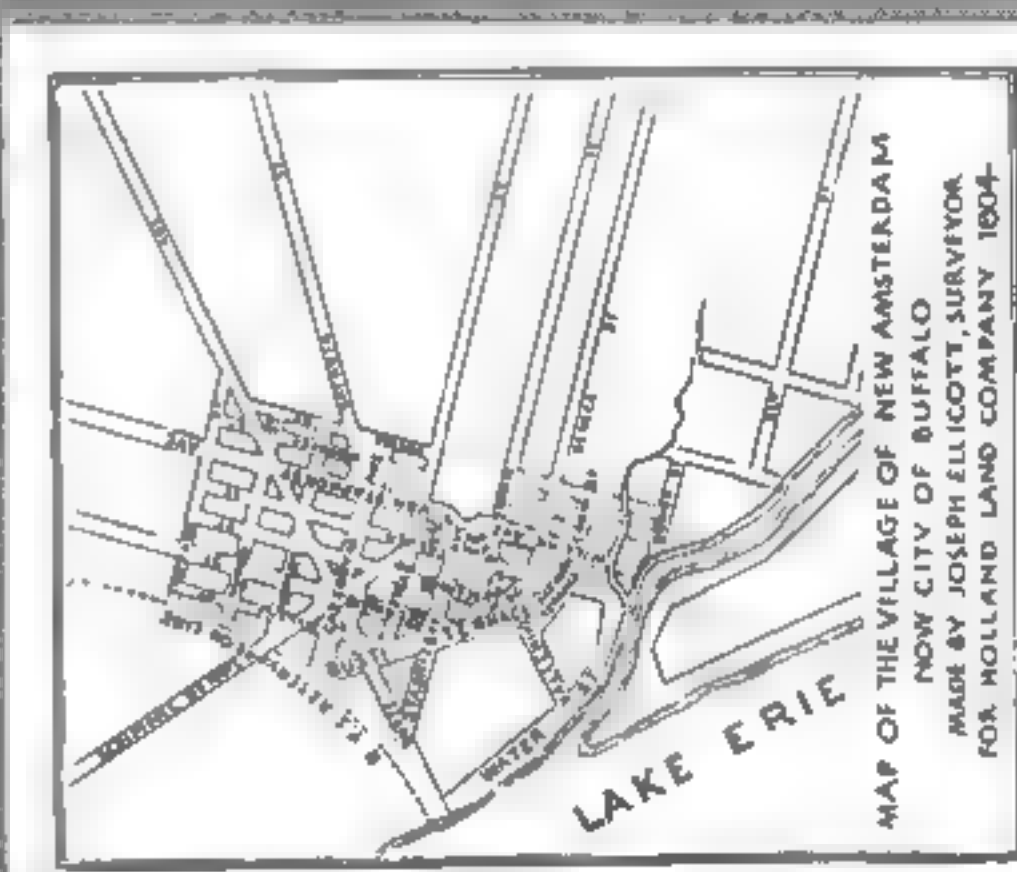
RED JACKET'S LOG CABIN AND HOUSE OF JONES
THE INTERPRETER



SENECA INDIANS WATCHING THE "GRIFFON"
SAIL OUT INTO LAKE ERIE



A BUFFALO SCENE OF 1798 SHOWING M'DONAGH'S HOUSE
ON THE PENINSULA



VIEW OF FORT ERIE FROM BUFFALO CREEK 1811

BUFFALO—Its Fascinating History



THE CAPTURE OF THE "DETROIT" AND "CALEDONIA" IN 1812



LANDING OF HARRISON'S TROOPS AT BUFFALO CREEK IN 1813



BURNING OF BUFFALO IN 1812

BUFFALO—Its Fascinating History



BUFFALO HARBOR FROM THE VILLAGE IN 1825



VILLAGE OF BUFFALO FROM THE HARBOR IN 1825



BLACK ROCK IN 1825

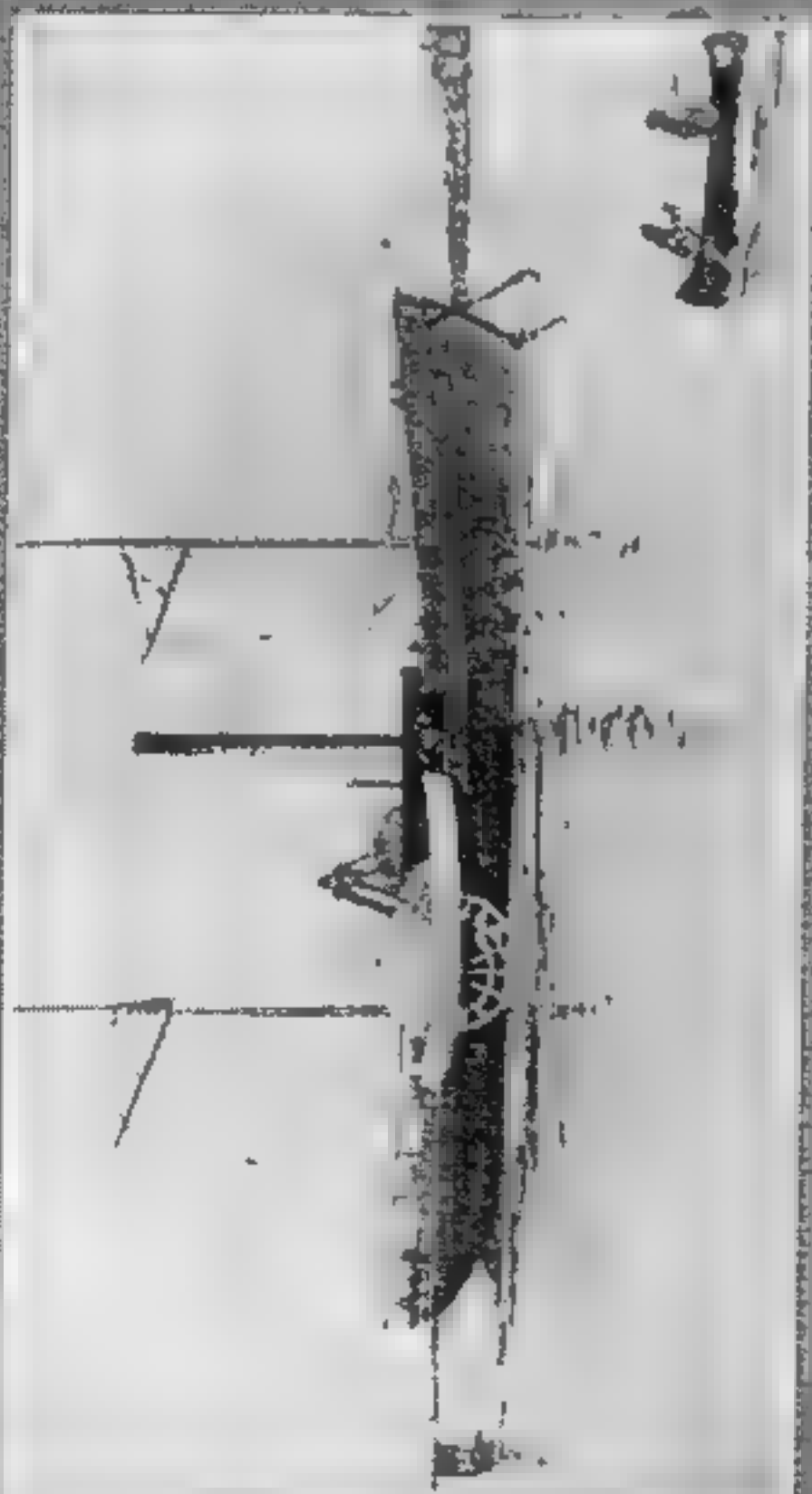
BUFFALO—Its Fascinating History



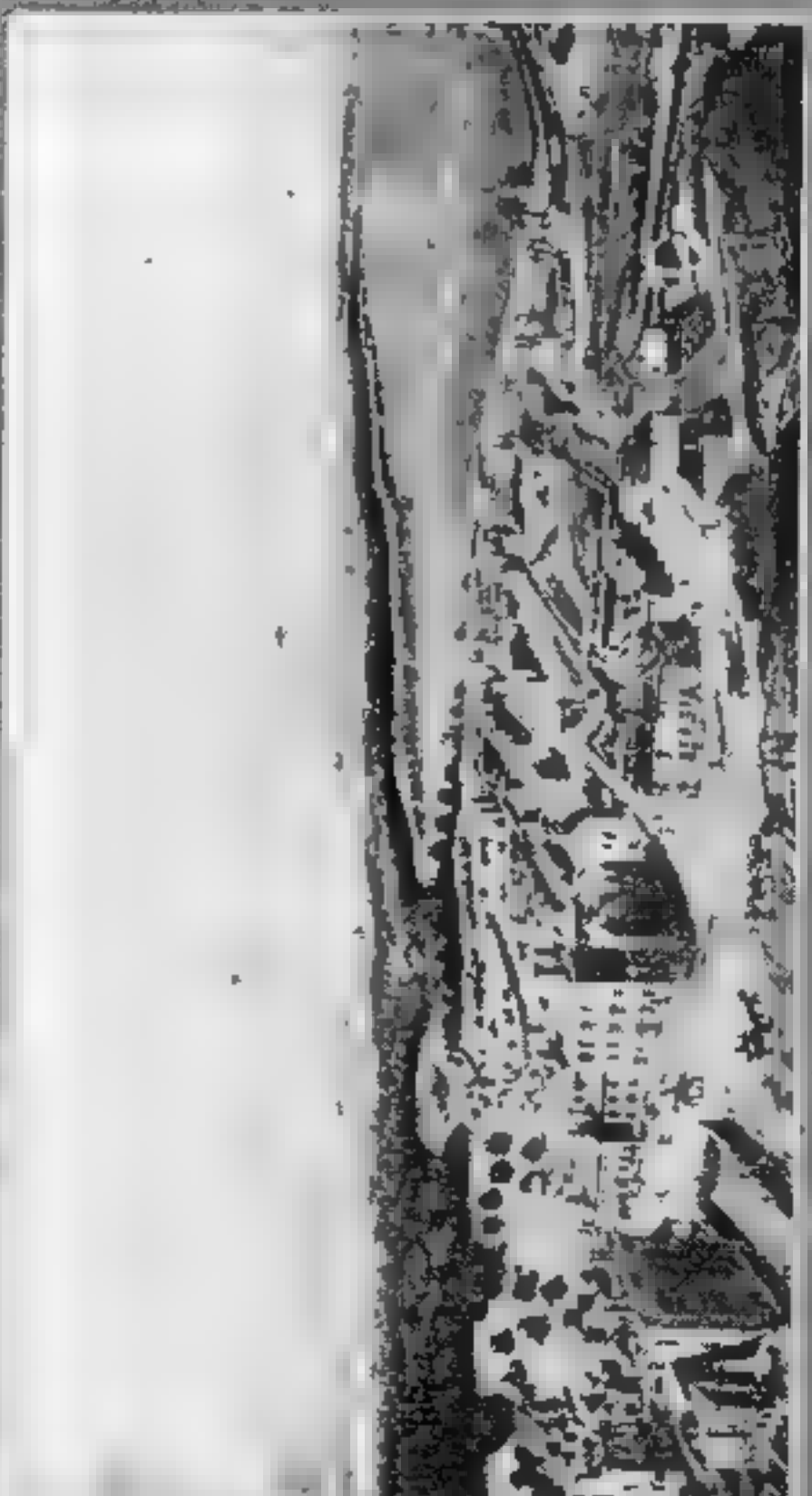
"AND THEN A STEAMBOAT CAME TO BUFFALO"



BUFFALO FROM LAKE ERIE IN 1823



"THE WAY ON THE WATER" — FIRST STEAMBOAT ON LAKE ERIE



BUFFALO IN 1829

BUFFALO—Its Fascinating History



BUFFALO'S WATERFRONT 1912



BUFFALO N. Y. 1907



BUFFALO FROM NORTHWEST 1841



BUFFALO IN 1853

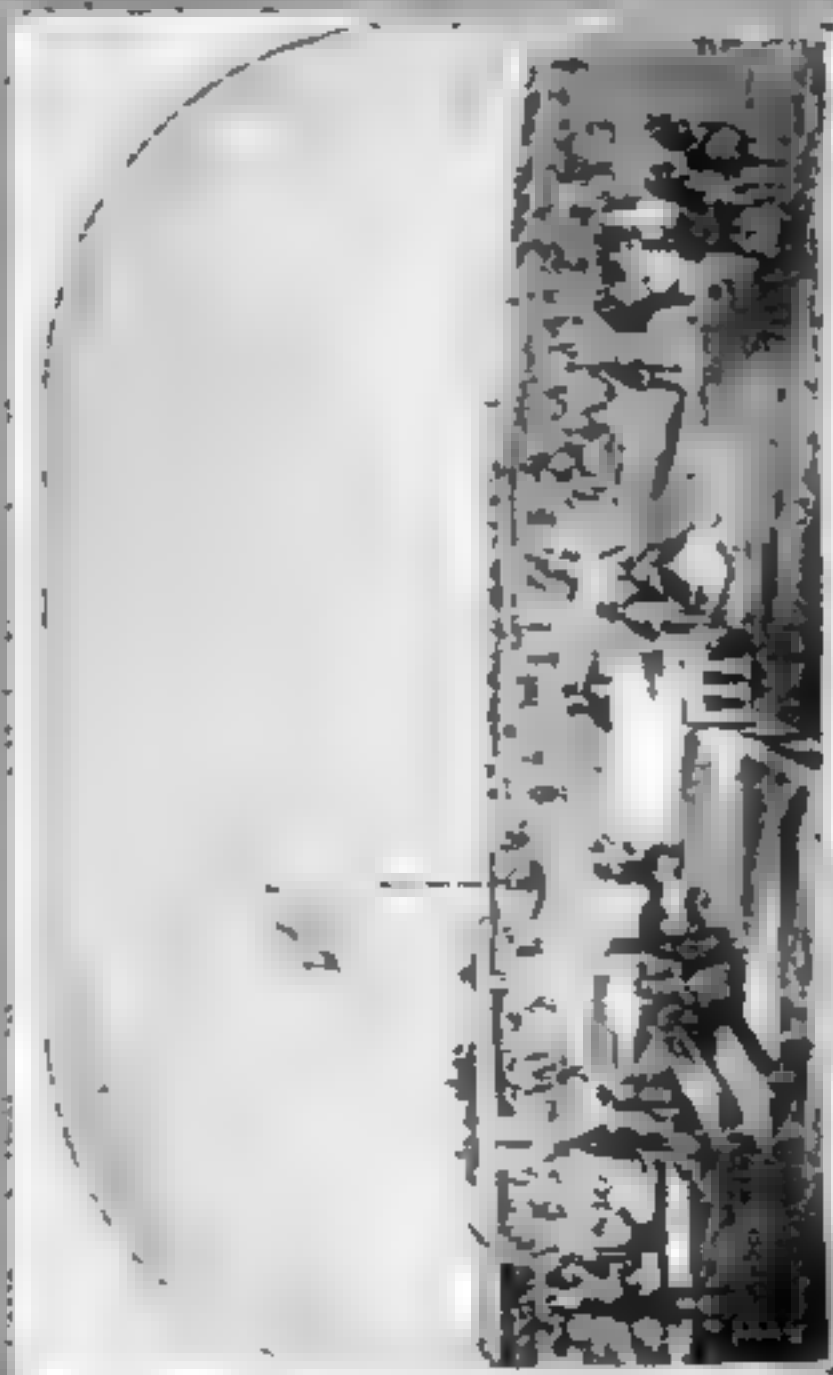
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RAISING OF
LIBERTY POLE
ON THE TERRACE

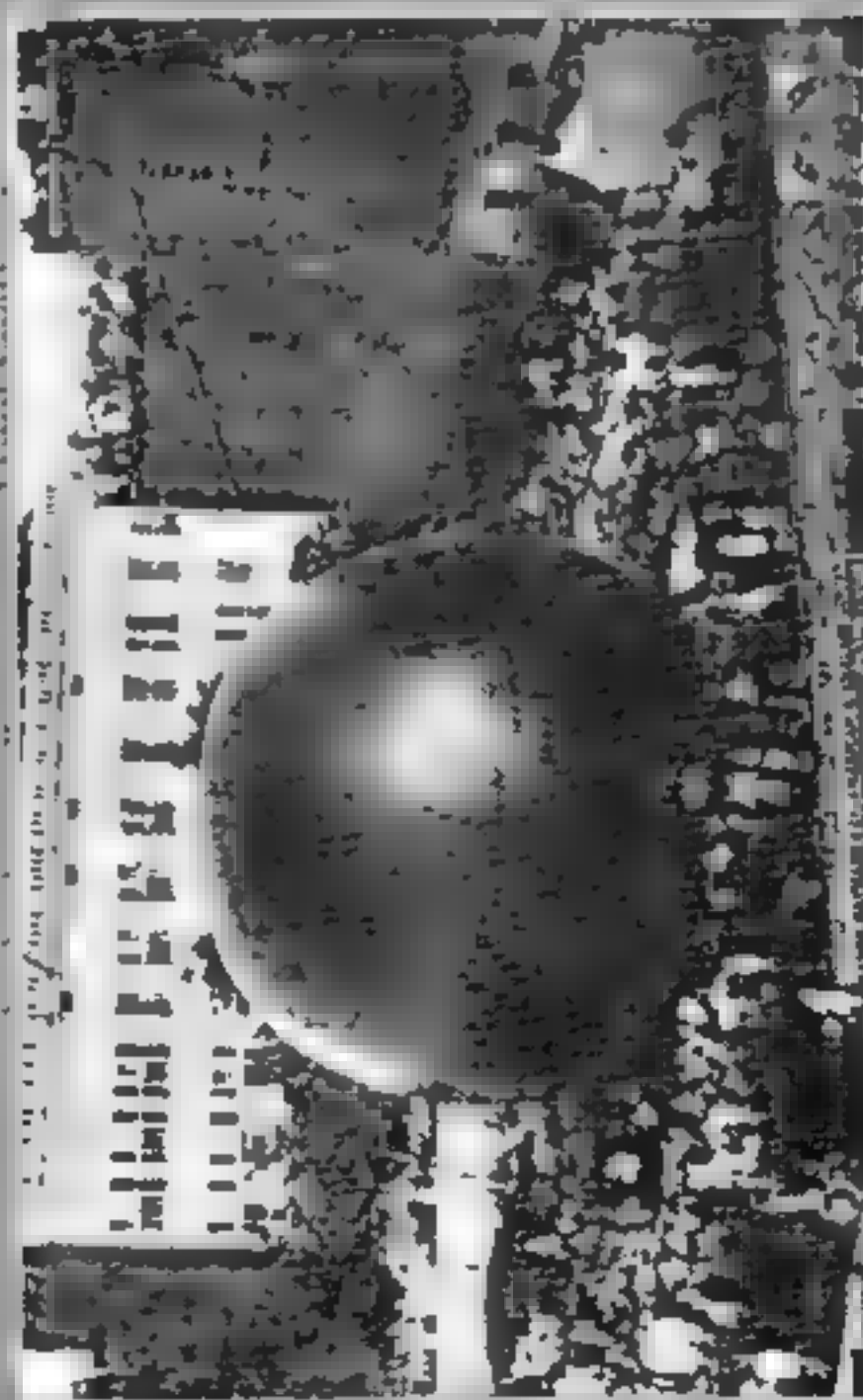


STATE
CAPITOL

VIEW OF
STATE
CAPITOL
FROM
TERRACE



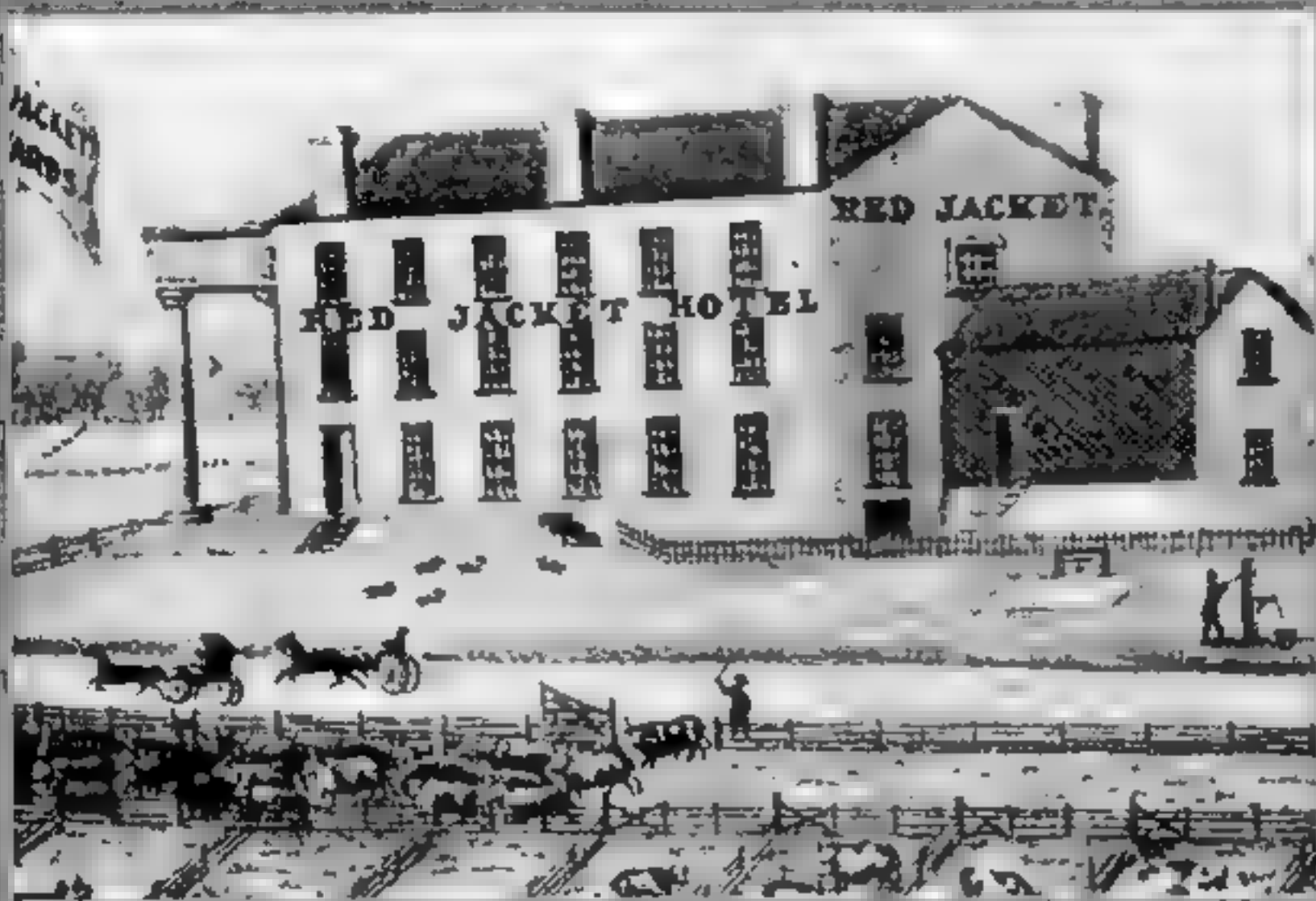
STATE
CAPITOL
FROM
TERRACE



BUFFALO—Its Fascinating History



OLD MARKET HOUSE ON TERRACE

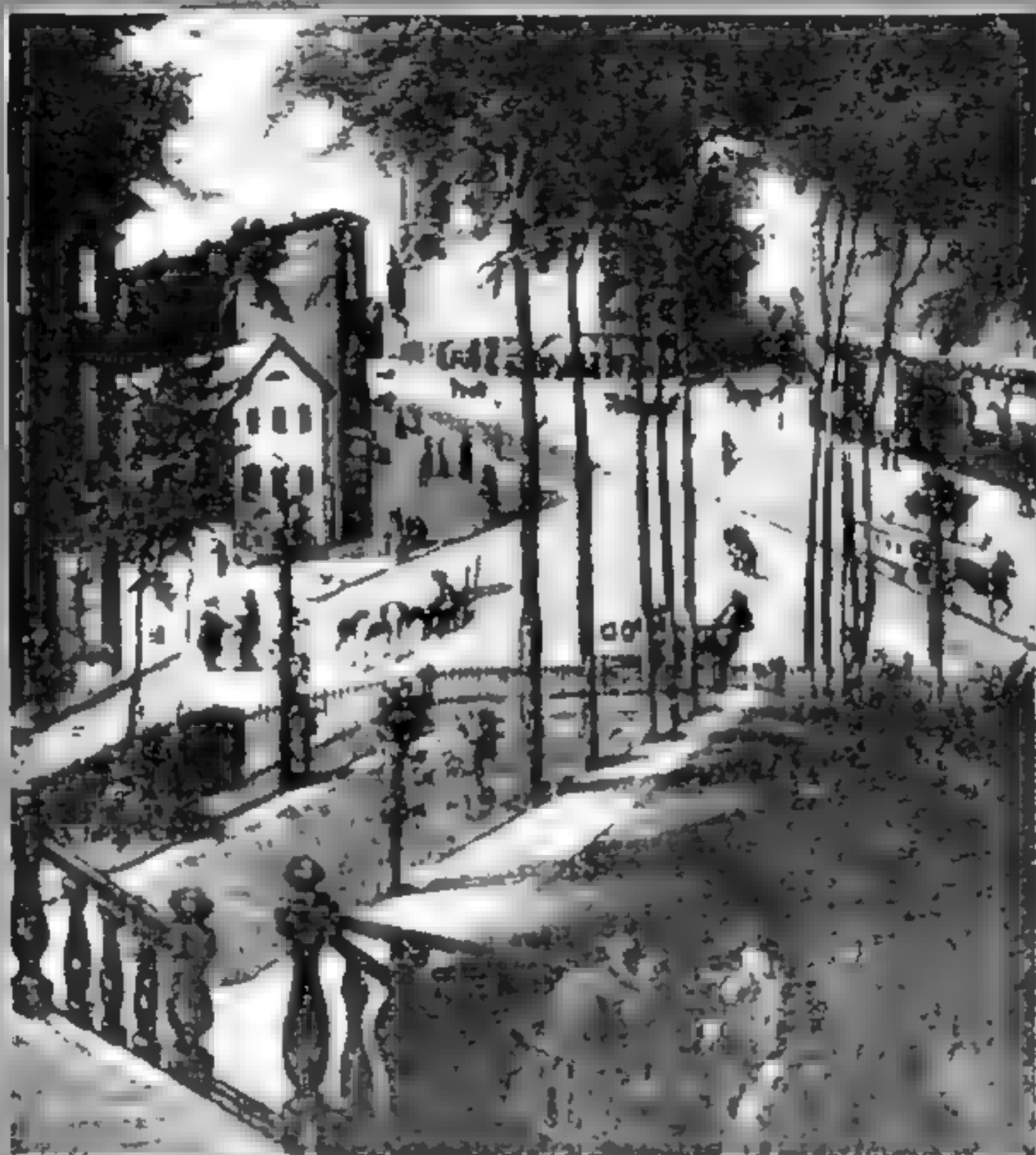


THE RED JACKET HOTEL
ELK AND SENECA ST

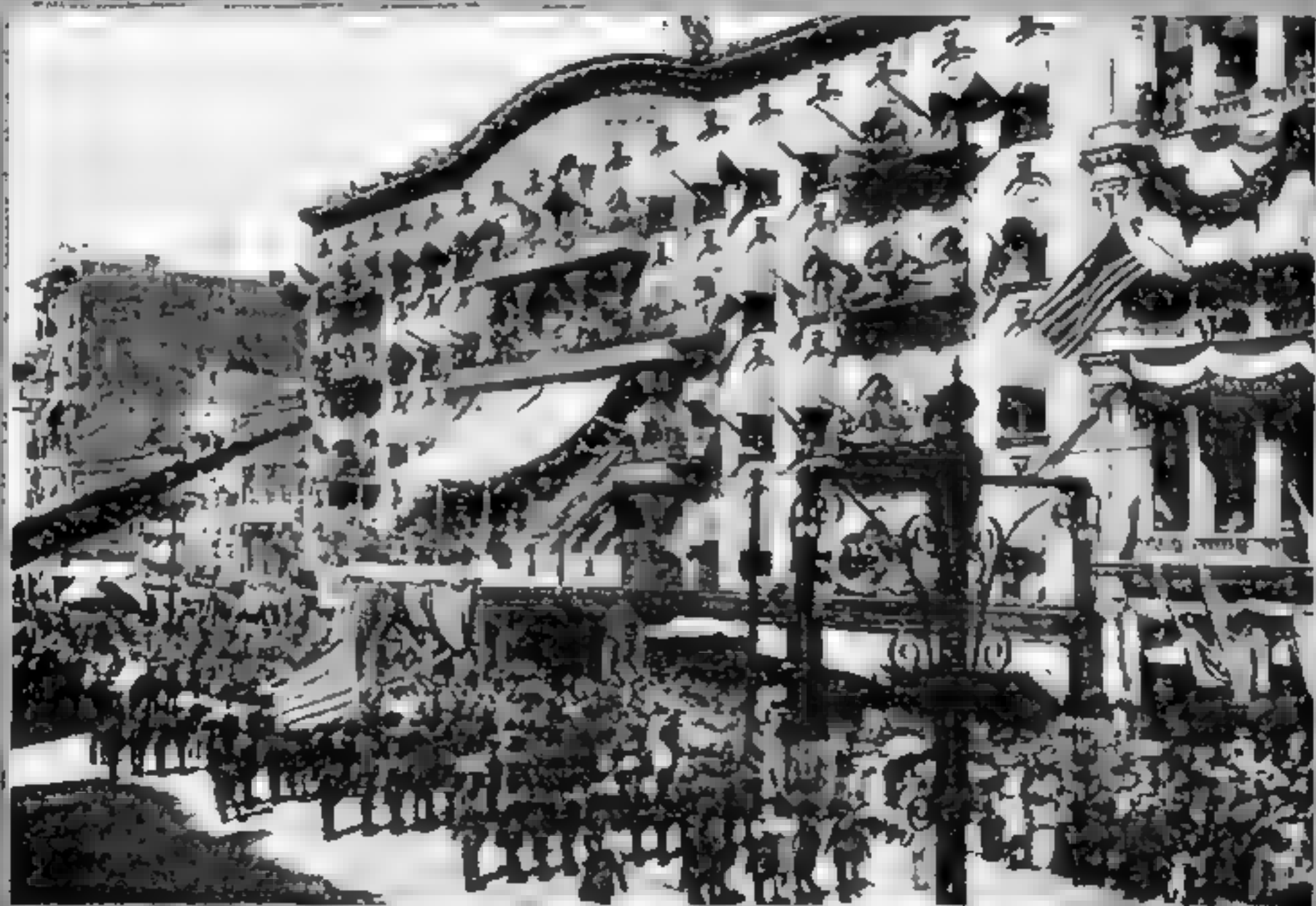


THE EAGLE TAVERN AND ADJOINING BUILDINGS
ON WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET SOUTH OF COURT ST

BUFFALO—Its Fascinating History



GRUENER'S GARDEN GENESEE AND HURON STREETS
SITE NOW OCCUPIED BY ELECTRIC BUILDING. IN BACKGROUND
OLD GENESEE HOTEL & CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

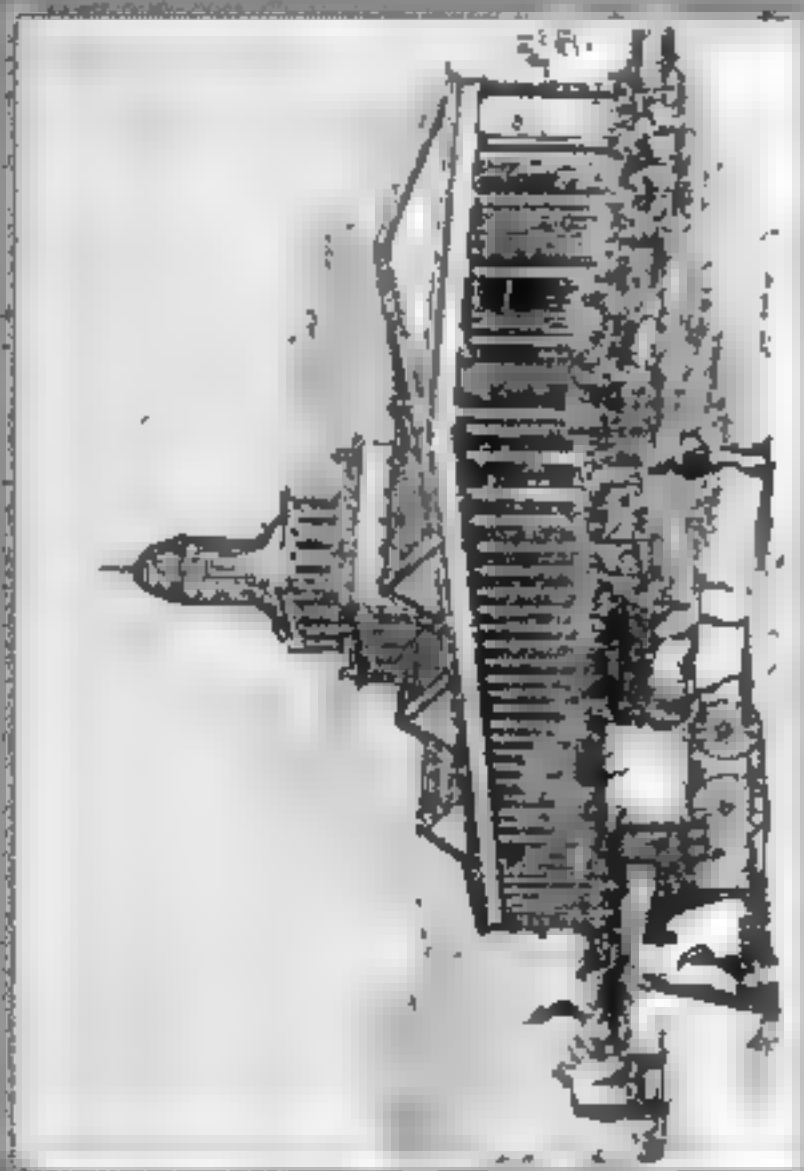


THE TIFFT HOUSE, SHOWING GAR PARADE AUGUST 1897
PRESENT SITE OF THE WM HENDERER CO. STORES —

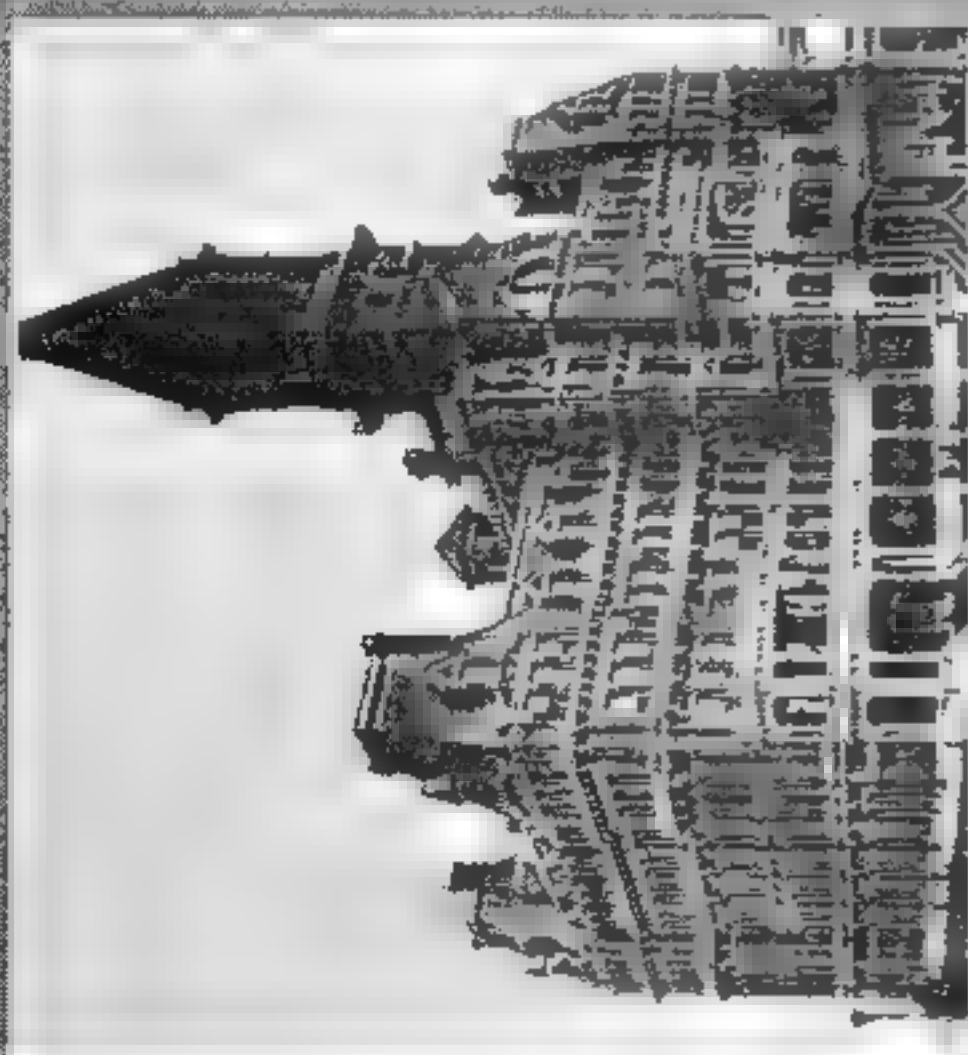
BUFFALO—Its Fascinating History



FIRST
MUSIC
HALL
BURNED 1865
PREDECESSOR
TO THEATRE



OLD ELK ST MARKET 1855



PERCIVAL
PALACE
HOTEL

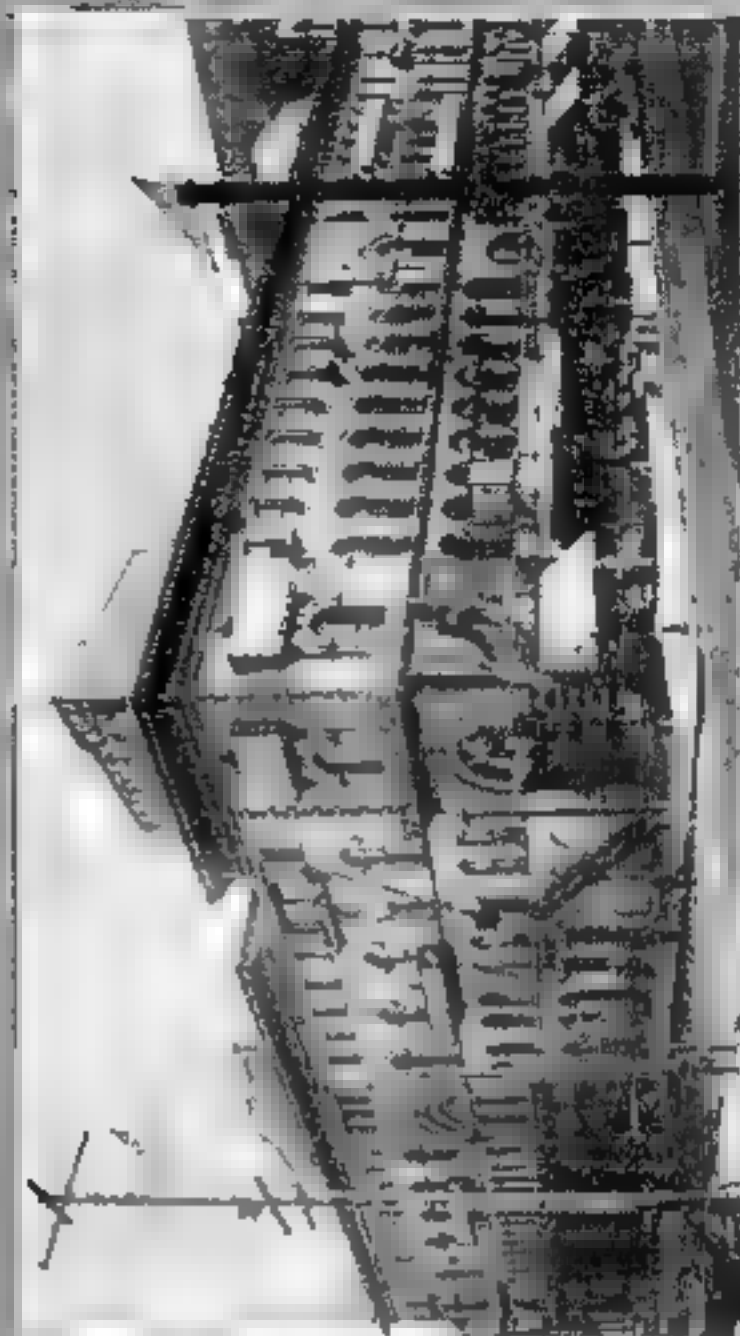
1881

PROSPECT AVE
SITE NOW OCCUPIED
BY COUNCIL
+ COLLEGE



OLD COURT
HOUSE,
PAGE HOUSE NO. 2,
—AT RIGHT

SURROGATE'S OFFICE,
PRESENT LOCATION BUFFALO PUBLIC LIBRARY



ROBINSONS MUSIC THEATRE
PRESENT SITE OF BRISBANE BUILDING

BUFFALO—Its Fascinating History



MANSSION OCCUPIED BY MILLARD FILLMORE
PRESENT SITE OF HOTEL SATTLE



THE CASTLE -- COMMANDANT'S HOUSE AT FORT PORTER



ANSLEY WILCOX RESIDENCE 641 DELAWARE AVE
THEODORE ROOSEVELT TOOK OATH OF OFFICE AS PRESIDENT HERE SEPT 14 1901

BUFFALO—Its Fascinating History



OLDEST CHURCH
IN WESTERN
NEW YORK
FATHER NEUMAN'S
CHAPEL
ENGLEWOOD AVE

ANOTHER ONE
OF BUFFALO'S
HISTORIC
LANDMARKS



THIS BUILDING WAS ERIGED
IN 1831 BY THE WEST. INTERIOR
CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETY OF BUFFALO
WHICH WORSHIPED HERE UNTIL 1836
REMOVED TO NEW YORK IN FEBRUARY
1837. REMAINS OF CHURCH REMAINS
HERE AND ARE IN THE CARE OF MR.
JOHN WILLARD FILLMORE

1931

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BEWARE!

Of Those Persons who are narrow-minded enough to try and belittle Buffalo. If they will "knock" our city, they will likewise "knock" their best friends. Beware of them! If they won't "boost" Buffalo, tell them to go back to wherever they came. And while on the subject, let us go back 100 years when Buffalo first became an incorporated settlement. Supposing those strong and hearty men who founded Buffalo had "knocked" their city? Where would we be now? Probably a suburb of Fredonia or Angola. Let's all start boosting, as they must have done, so our children's children 100 years hence will be able to say the same good things about us that we are saying about our forefathers....the pioneers of a Great City.....Buffalo.

TOWN TIDINGS

The Magazine of Western New York

Established During the First Hundred Years

BUFFALO—Its Fascinating History



"THE CHURCHES" IN EARLY '80s
ST. PAUL'S AT LEFT; THE OLD FIRST - AT RIGHT
ST. JOSEPH'S IN DISTANCE



CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN
GENESEE AND PEARL ST
SITE NOW OCCUPIED BY
A. VICTOR & CO



CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH
AND NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
MAIN ST ABOVE HURON-1870



AN EARLY VIEW OF CANISIUS COLLEGE AND
ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH - 1867



ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL
CHURCH
WASHINGTON AND SWAN ST
PRESENT SITE OF
HOTEL BUFFALO -

BUFFALO—Its Fascinating History



THE PARADE HOUSE AT PRESENT HUMBOLDT PARK
TAKEN DOWN 1904



THE STATE ARSENAL ON BROADWAY
MERGED WITH PRESENT BROADWAY AUDITORIUM



MAIN EXPOSITION BUILDING OF BUFFALO INTERNATIONAL FAIR
EAST FERRY ST. 1888

BUFFALO—Its Fascinating History



FIRST MASTEN PARK HIGH SCHOOL
MASTEN AND BEST STS.
OPENED SEPT. 1ST 1897 -- BURNED MARCH 27TH 1912.



OLD CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL
FRANKLIN AND COURT STS
SITE NOW OCCUPIED BY NEW YORK STATE BUILDING

BUFFALO—Its Fascinating History



PRESIDENT LINCOLN IN BUFFALO IN 1861



FUNERAL CORTEGE OF PRES. LINCOLN PASSING THROUGH BUFFALO



PRESIDENT MCKINLEY'S BODY BEING TAKEN FROM CITY HALL 1901

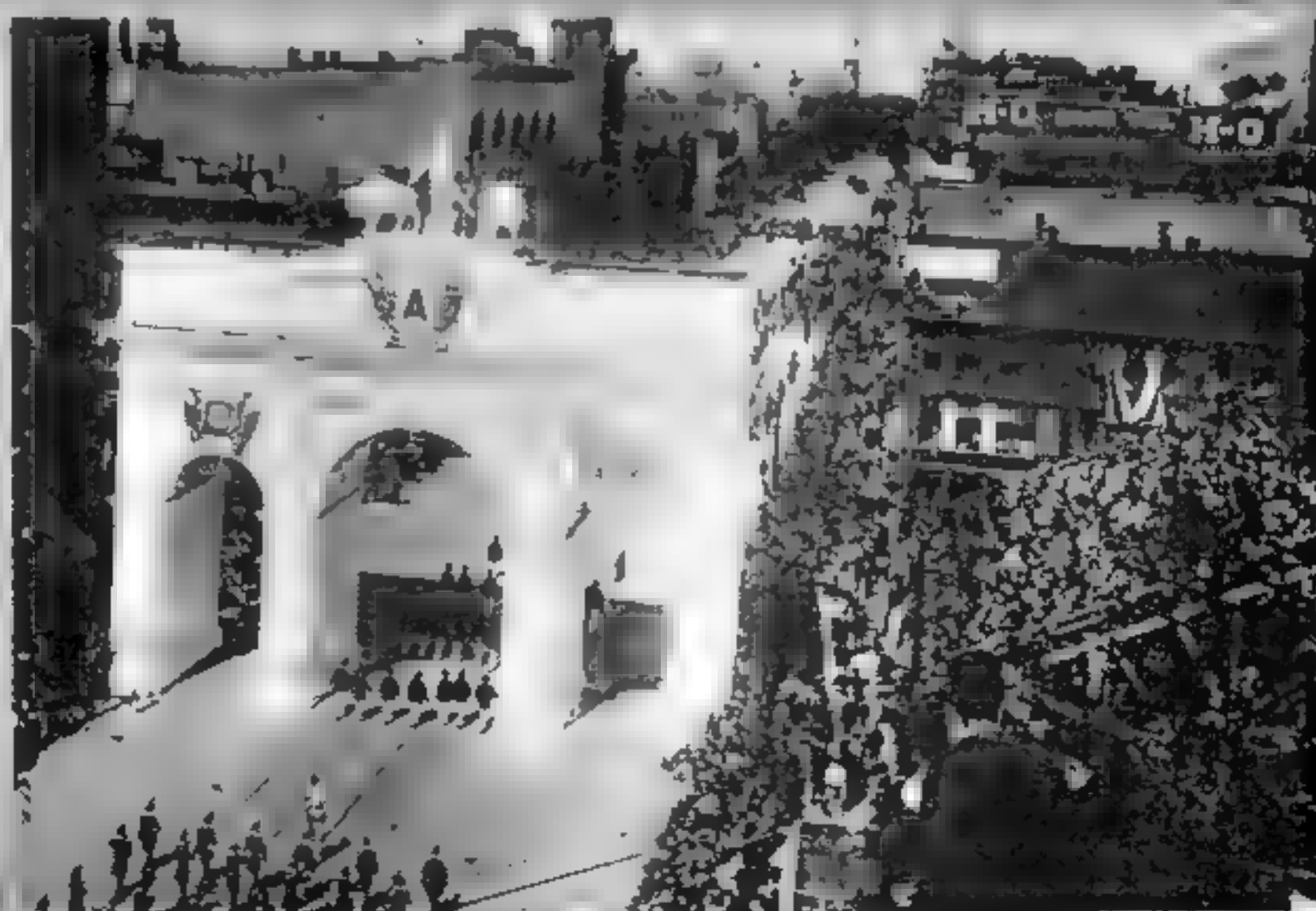
BUFFALO—Its Fascinating History



AT THE DEDICATION OF SOLDIER'S MONUMENT



PARADE AT DEDICATION OF SOLDIER'S MONUMENT

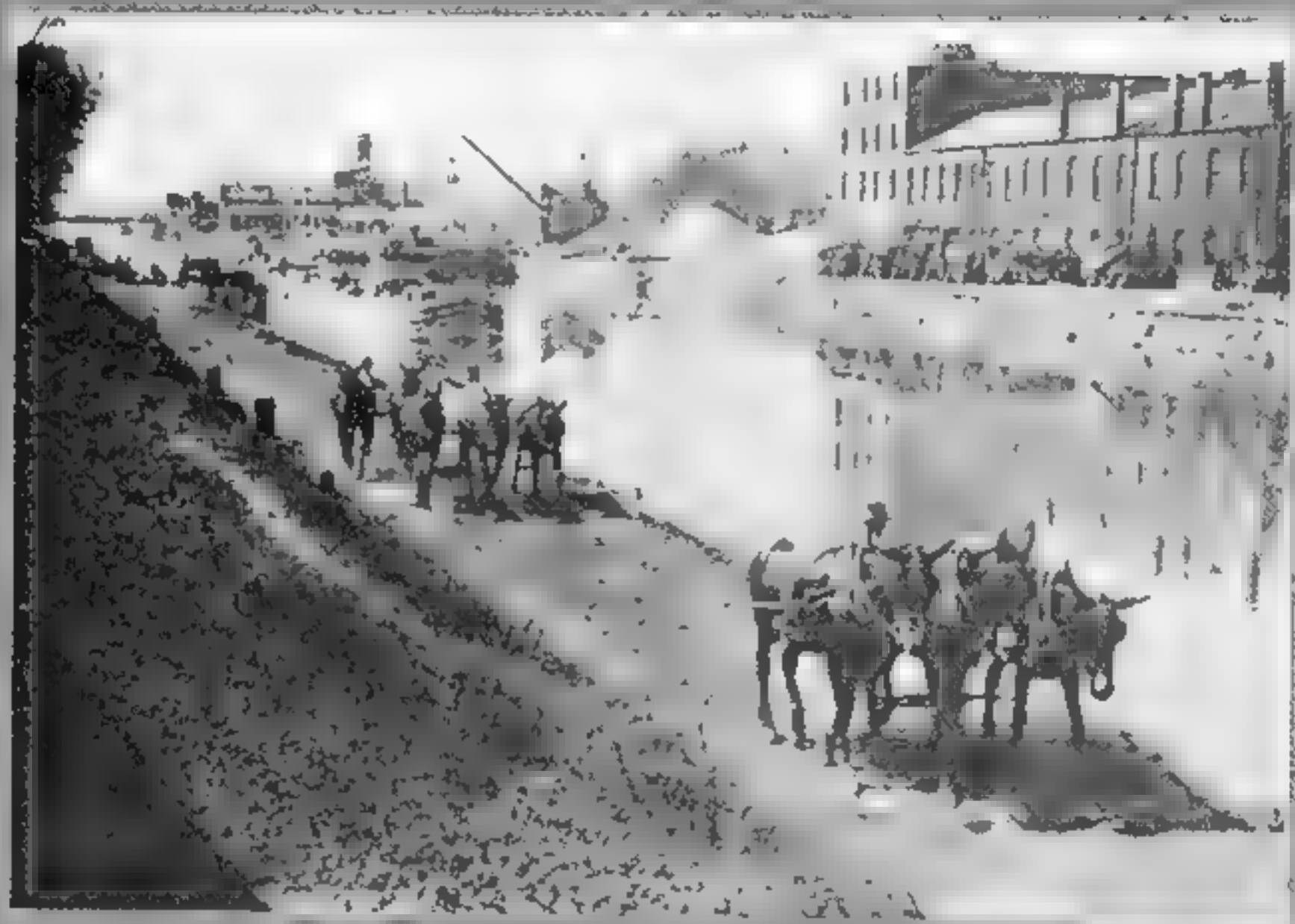


G. A. R. PARADE PASSING THROUGH TRIUMPHAL ARCH
ENCAMPMENT 1897

BUFFALO—Its Fascinating History



TRAVEL ON THE ERIE CANAL
IN THE GOOD OLD DAYS



MULE TEAMS PULLING BOATS ALONG THE
TOW PATH OF THE OLD ERIE CANAL



SCENE ON THE OLD ERIE CANAL FROM THE
GRAND TRUNK DEPOT



THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION—1901
A Rare and Strikingly Beautiful Night View

BUFFALO—Its Fascinating History



PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION 1901
ELECTRIC TOWER





PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION 1901
TRIUMPHAL BRIDGE



BUFFALO—Its Fascinating History



PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION 1901
TEMPLE OF MUSIC



BUFFALO—Its Fascinating History



PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION 1901
HORTICULTURAL BUILDING



BUFFALO—Its Fascinating History



ALT NÜRNBERG
PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION 1901



VENICE IN AMERICA

BUFFALO—Its Fascinating History



OUR SOLDIER BOYS
RETURNING FROM
WORLD WAR 1919

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First building was an old two-story house, twenty-five feet wide by forty feet long.

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In 1912 a brick one-story dye-house and boiler room, seventy feet by sixty feet, was erected.

In 1925 a brick building, one hundred and twenty-five feet by fifty feet was erected, as per picture above.

The delivery equipment has grown from one horse and wagon to eight delivery trucks. It has always been the policy of this company to render the highest class service possible, always keeping equipment in first class condition.

The growth enumerated above indicates that the public appreciates the effort this company has made and is making in their behalf.

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2,000,000 MEALS
A YEAR

THERE MUST BE A REASON!!

Laube Cafeteria
Pearl & Eagle Sts.

Y. M. C. A. Cafeteria
Franklin & Mohawk

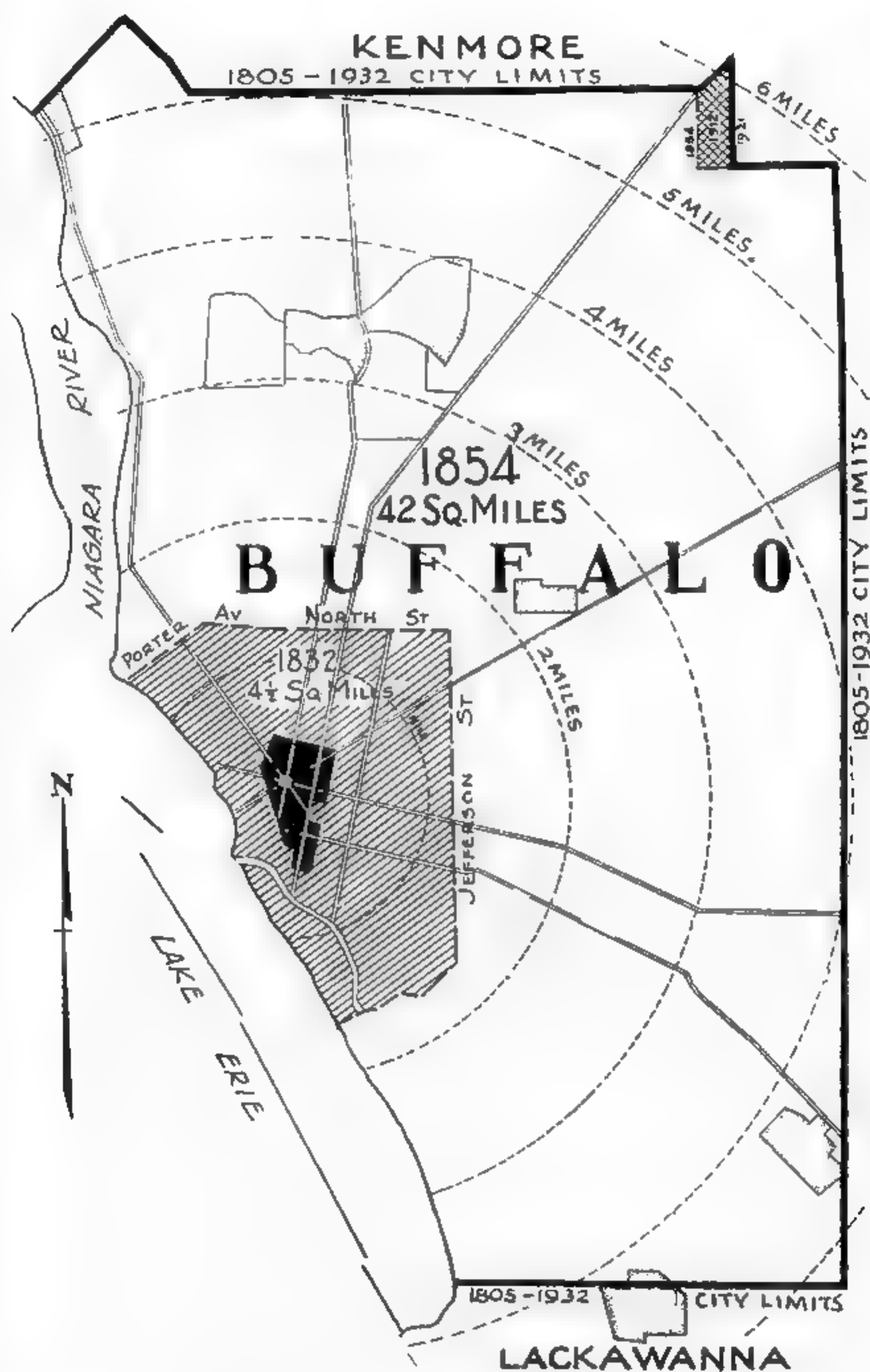
Men's Hotel Cafeteria
Pearl & Genesee

Laube's Old Spain
658-662 Main St.

Laube's Old Spain
Rochester, N. Y.

Red Triangle Cafe
Washington & Carroll Sts.

BUFFALO—City of Progress



ORIGINAL CITY LIMITS OF 1805 SHOWN IN BLACK

EXTENSION OF BUFFALO
CITY LIMITS
1805 — 1932

BUFFALO—City of Progress

By GEORGE S. BUCK

Former Mayor of the City of Buffalo

Managing Director, Buffalo City Planning Association

In its earliest days, Buffalo gave promise that it would be a city of progress. Left in ashes by the British and Indians in the War of 1812, it was entirely rebuilt within three years.

Buffalo has always backed the Erie Canal—at the time of its beginning a far greater undertaking in proportion to the resources of New York State than was the Panama Canal.

The accompanying map shows how Buffalo has extended its boundaries, but it will never do so again, because the adjoining municipalities wish to keep their identities. The time will come, however, when some kind of a borough system for this metropolitan area will have to be devised to handle its common problems of municipal government. When that time arrives, Buffalo's progressive spirit will make it the leading factor.

The Pan-American Exposition in 1901 was one of the finest this country has seen and was so well managed that if it had not been for the unfortunate death of President McKinley it would have proved a financial success, and we know of no exposition that has been.

Buffalo has given two presidents to the United States—far more than its share. One of these, Millard Fillmore, was the first Chancellor of the University of Buffalo and the leader in putting Buffalo into the field of higher education. The other, Grover Cleveland, was the first great champion of civil service reform. Plainly, they both were exemplars of the spirit of progress.

Buffalo has had no single benefactor to push its work in the field of education, but, by popular subscription in support of its University, has shown a wider interest and more genuine support for higher education than any other place of its size.

It was Buffalo's progressive spirit which lead it to adventure in the field of government upon a commission charter. This government, through its direct non-partisan primary, was the most democratic ever tried in so large a city. The commission charter government, at first, fulfilled the hopes of its advocates, by securing action on a number of problems in the solution of which the former government was unable to reach decisions.

As time went by, it began to be understood that the commission charter was too democratic. Again it was the spirit of progress in Buffalo which lead the citizens to adopt a strong centralized mayor and council government. It is safe to prophecy that this same spirit, seeking betterment, will, in time, lead to further venturing in the forms of city government.

Buffalo promptly entered the city planning field when the automo-



GROVER CLEVELAND

Buffalonian, 22nd and 24th President of the United States 1885-1889; 1893-1897. Mayor of Buffalo 1881; Sheriff of Erie County 1870; Governor of New York 1882.

BUFFALO—City of Progress

bile began to show that our cities must be rearranged for life based on transportation such as the world had never dreamed of. Its citizens decided to be in line with modern progress and settled upon a civic center and soon followed that with a zoning ordinance. Progress has been made in the development of the civic center with the erection of a city hall which worthily reflects the inner dignity and modern spirit of the citizens, and a state office building will conveniently concentrate the many activities of the State of New York.

It is only a question of time until the University of Buffalo will erect upon the civic center a building worthy of its activities in adult education in the evening classes.

There must also be a new federal building and a county hall of records. The first is not far away and the second will come in time.

The present Erie County Hall, which was the former city and county hall, is a splendid monument to the civic spirit of the people of Buffalo of nearly sixty years ago and, at the time of its erection, it was as progressive a move in proportion to the resources of the community as is the new city hall.

Buffalo was early in aviation and its citizens are determined to keep in step with the developments in that great field.

Buffalo has shown so consistent a spirit of progress in the past that it is plain it will appear again and again in the future. One cannot help speculating to what it will lead.

We have only recently discovered that the same management can run two separate manufacturing plants on each side of Niagara River and thereby secure the benefit of the tariff arrangements of both the United States and the British Empire. Considering our water and rail facilities for transportation there is no other spot in the world with this unique advantage.

Some day the Erie Canal is going to be deepened to twelve and one-half feet, and its capacity increased by a third.

When the bridges to Grand Island are in operation it will become apparent that one must be built from Grand Island to the Canadian Shore. At the rate at which traffic is growing over the Peace Bridge one can almost count upon the fingers of one's hand the number of years when the congestion there will call for the construction of another bridge not far away.

Within a few years the methods of generating electricity by steam have so improved that now it is almost as cheap as hydro-electric power. One cannot say that improvements in this field are forever over, and it may even be that steam power will be the cheaper. At any rate, within four years the consumption of coal for the generation of electricity on Niagara River has risen from 200,000 to 1,000,000 tons per year. Electric power will never be generated at the mine's mouth because, for its cheap production, large quantities of water are necessary for cooling purposes. Right on the Niagara River we have cheap coal from Pennsylvania and the necessary water.

Dispatches from New York indicate that engineers are planning to connect the metropolis with Niagara Power and who can say that we shall not, within a few years, be generating power for a vast industrial area. A beginning has been made in the use of electricity for heating, and it is not beyond reasonable hope that the smelting of iron ore may be accomplished by electrical processes. With ore from Minnesota, limestone and power, plus unequalled water and rail transportation, our frontier may easily become the greatest producer of iron and steel in the world.

Some day we shall have a city planning board filled with the spirit of progress, which will feel the inspiration of all these factors. It will study Buffalo and will decide that it cannot be treated apart from the region of which it is the center. It will employ the best of talent to work out a master plan for Buffalo and the Niagara Area. It will be adopted and our growth will be along lines of greater utility, comfort, beauty and economy than was ever possible in the past.

BUFFALO—City of Progress



BUFFALO'S
NEW CITY
HALL
A MONUMENT
TO PROGRESS



ERIE
COUNTY HALL



STATE OF
NEW YORK
BUILDING

BUFFALO—City of Progress

CITY COURT
BUILDING



ERIE COUNTY HALL
WITH CITY COURT
BUILDING

ERIE COUNTY
OFFICE
BUILDING



BUFFALO—City of Progress



ARMORY OF 174TH INFANTRY REGIMENT



ARMORY OF 101ST CALVARY



ARMORY OF 106TH ARTILLERY REGIMENT

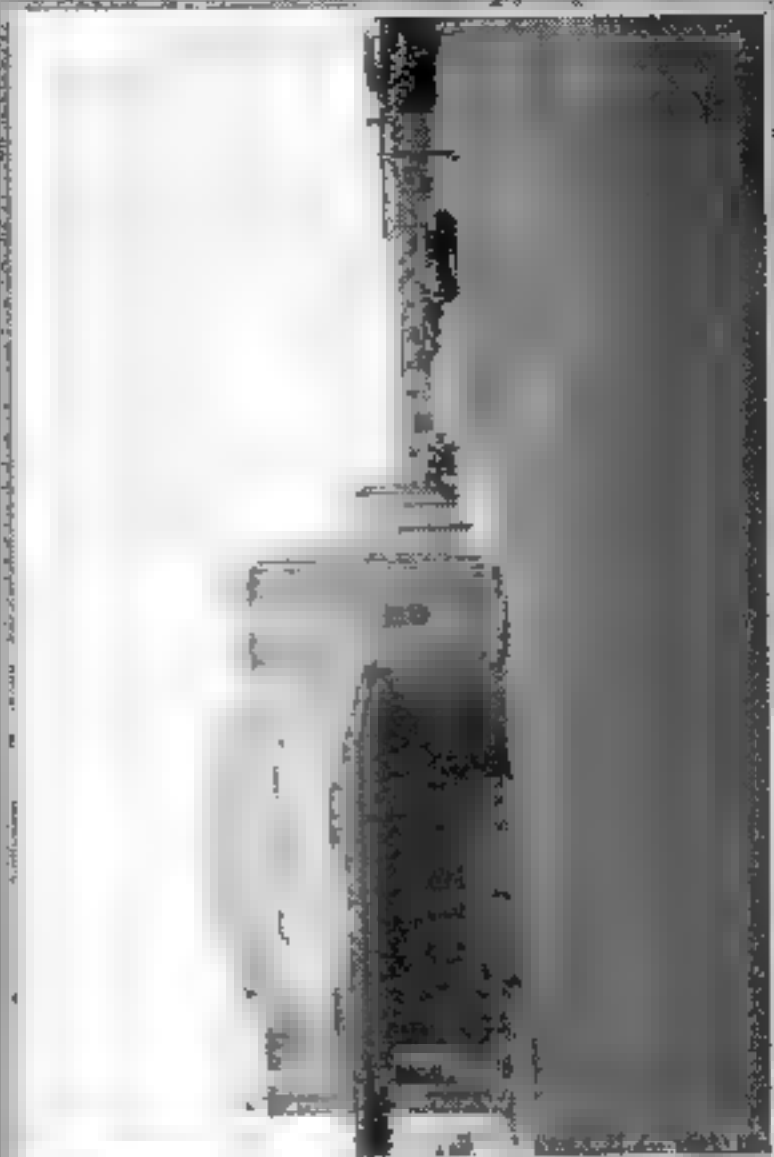
BUFFALO—City of Progress



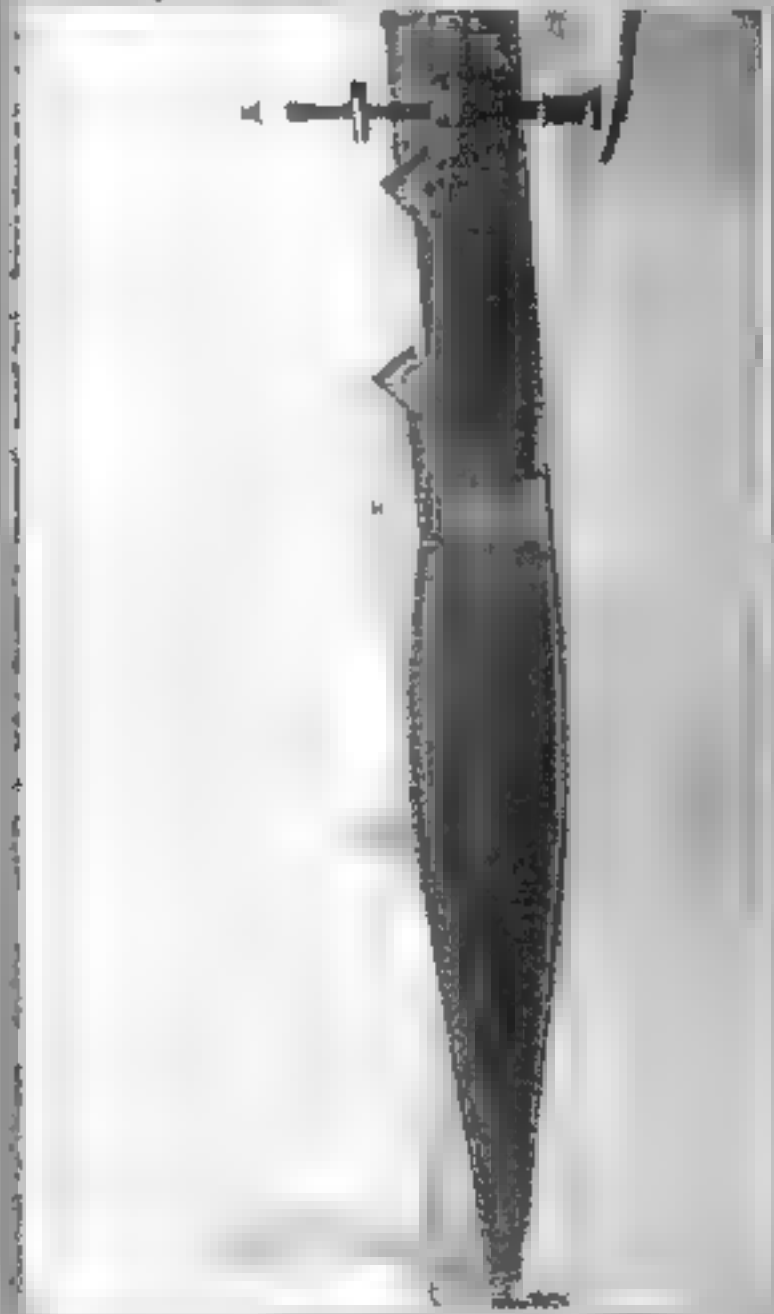
ELMWOOD MUSIC HALL



BROADWAY AUDITORIUM



BLACK ROCK MARKET



WASHINGTON MARKET



SOUTH BUFFALO MARKET

BUFFALO—City of Progress



WATER INTAKE IN NIAGARA RIVER



ENTRANCE TO PROSPECT RESERVOIR



GROVER CLEVELAND WATER TOWER



WARD WATER WORKS



KENSINGTON WATER TOWER

BUFFALO—City of Progress



J. N. ADAM HOSPITAL
AT PERRYSBURG, N. Y.



BUFFALO CITY HOSPITAL



PEACE BRIDGE OVER NIAGARA RIVER, CONNECTING BUFFALO AND FT. ERIE

BUFFALO—City of Progress



BUFFALO'S AIRPORT IS IN THE FRONT RANK
AMONG AMERICA'S AIRPORTS

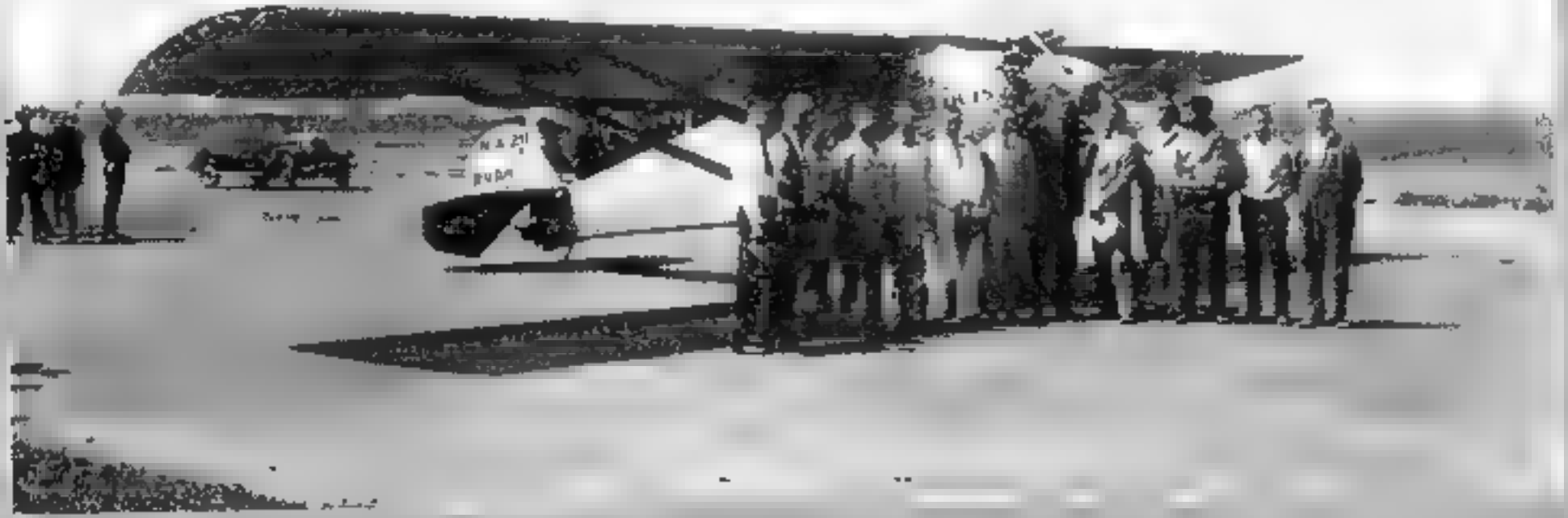


CAPTAIN VON GRONAU LANDS THE "WHALE" IN
BUFFALO HARBOR ——— BUFFALO IS BOUND TO
BE THE CENTER OF HYDROPLANE AND AEROPLANE FLYING



MODERN HANGARS AND UP-TO-DATE EQUIPMENT
ARE FOUND AT BUFFALO'S AIRPORT

BUFFALO—City of Progress



LINDBERGH ARRIVES IN BUFFALO IN THE
"SPIRIT OF ST. LOUIS"

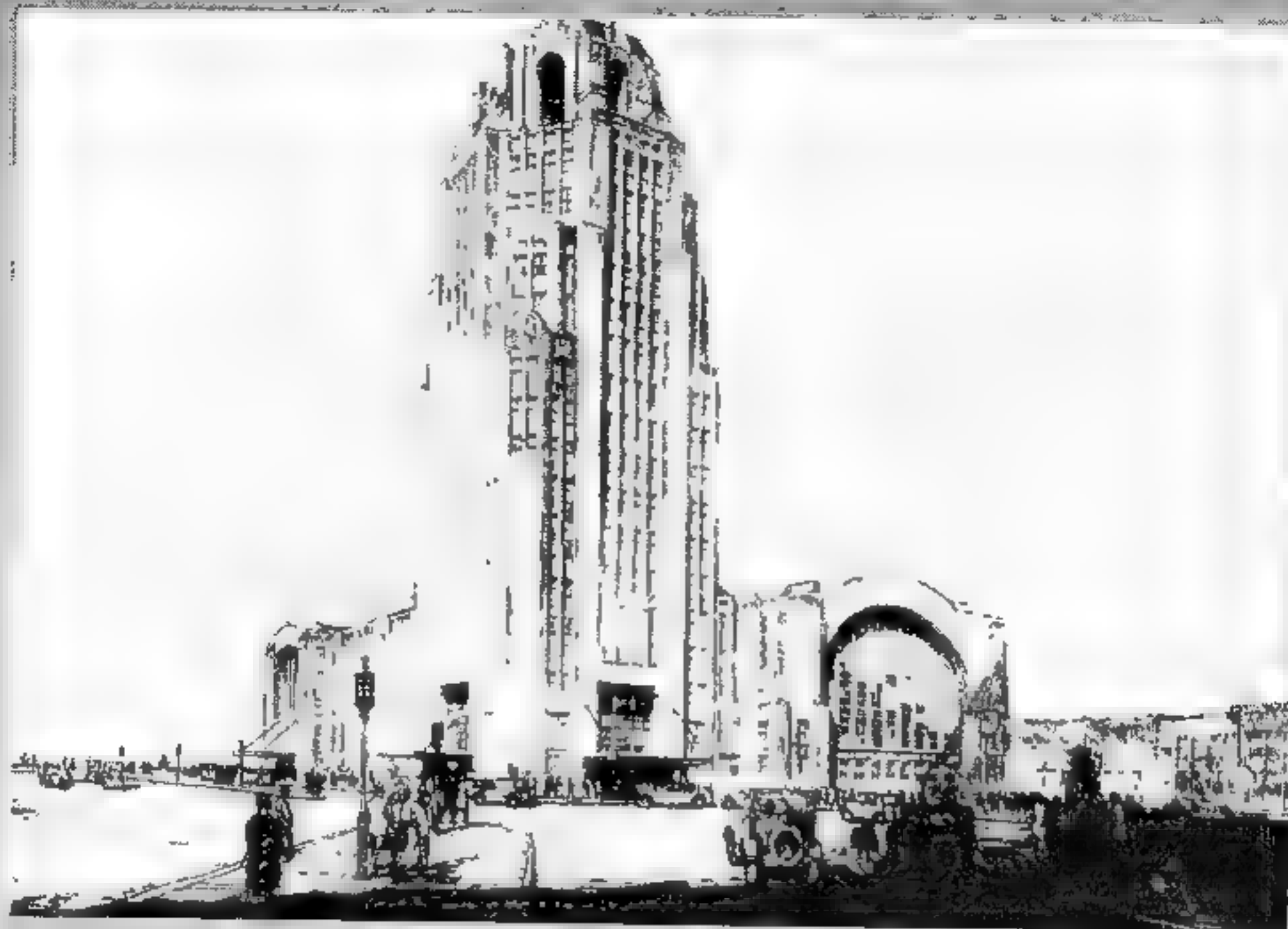


BIRDS POLAR EXPEDITION PLANE—THE "JOSEPHINE FORD"
IS LOOKED OVER BY BUFFALONIANS



CHAMBERLAIN WELCOMED IN BUFFALO

BUFFALO—Convention and Tourist City



THE NEW CENTRAL TERMINAL



LEHIGH VALLEY TERMINAL



LACKAWANNA RAILROAD STATION

BUFFALO—Convention and Tourist City

By W. T. BUCKLEY

Secretary-Manager Buffalo Convention & Tourist Bureau.

Buffalo is regarded as one of the outstanding convention and tourist cities on the North American continent and it is obvious as to why the Queen City of the Lakes is so popular with the outside visitor, when you take into consideration the location, the features and the facilities that the city has to offer.

While it is true that Buffalo is one of the outstanding metropolitan cities of the country, having a very large population within its forty-two square miles, it can rightfully be termed, insofar as the spring, summer and fall months are concerned, a recreation or resort city.

There is no city in the country east of the Rocky Mountains whose climate can compare with that of Buffalo, particularly in the summer months. Lying at the mouth of the Niagara River it receives the cool refreshing winds from the low lands of the Canadian border, and the winter weather of Buffalo is not severe. Seldom does it go below zero.

Buffalo is a very friendly city. It is a home city. It is a city where people call each other by their first name. Perhaps one of the greatest tributes paid to Buffalo was one given by B. C. Forbes, Publisher of Forbes Magazine, in a speech that he made at the Greater Buffalo Advertising Club. He stated that Buffalo was destined to become one of the greatest cities in the country and stood on the threshold of a wonderful industrial development. He said that in the evolution of this development there was one thing he wanted to firmly impress upon the minds of the citizens of Buffalo and that is, never to sacrifice the calling of each other by their first name, which stamps Buffalo as one of the friendliest cities in the country.

Within a night's train ride of Buffalo there lives over sixty percent of the population of the United States, and seventy percent of the population of the Dominion of Canada. There are eleven railroad trunk lines running into Buffalo, thereby making it very convenient for those who visit the city to come by crack trains and avoid the inconvenience of many junction changes.

A network of some of the finest highways for the automobile traveling public run into Buffalo from the United States and from Canada.

Transportation facilities are one of the chief characteristics of Buffalo. The geography of the continent determined that at the spot occupied by Buffalo there should be a great cross-roads of commerce. The new Terminal of the New York Central Railroad, as well as the stations of the Lehigh and the Lackawanna Railroads, are in keeping with the importance of Buffalo in railroad travel and traffic, and offer the most advanced facilities and conveniences to the tourist and traveler.



E. M. STATLER
Leading Hotelman of Buffalo
and the United States.

BUFFALO—Convention and Tourist City

There are many interesting places to see in and around Buffalo and the Niagara Frontier.

Within twenty miles of Buffalo the greatest of the Seven Wonders of the World exists, Niagara Falls. Millions of tourists visit this Mighty Cataract yearly. Some have seen it many times, but come again to marvel at its splendor. The night illumination of the Falls, through the medium of colored lights, is a spectacle that words are inadequate to aptly describe. It must be seen to be appreciated.

The Peace Bridge connecting Buffalo with Canada perhaps is one of the most heavily traveled of pleasure bridges in the country. Three million cars passed from Buffalo into Canada over the bridge last year, and by the way, Buffalo is the principal border city to Canada, and the gateway to the Georgian Bay, Muskoka and the North Country of the Dominion.

Other interesting drives to make in and around Buffalo are through the wonderful Pekin Fruit Valley, the Lewiston Valley, old Fort Niagara, Emery and Chestnut Ridge Parks, the Boston Hills, Olcott Beach and many other beautiful places of interest too numerous to mention.

Buffalo is also the starting point to scenic New England, the Alleghenies and the Adirondack Mountains.

Up-the-Lakes cruises, on palatial passenger boats, connect Buffalo with Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Mackinac Island, Duluth, etc. There is nothing finer, more comfortable and restful, than a trip on one of these steamers.

Fresh water bathing, water sports and recreations, at nearby beaches, on Lake Erie's long stretches of white sand, are among the constant delights that attract thousands to Buffalo annually from less favored places. Situated at the eastern end of Lake Erie, and as it were, but a stone's throw from Lake Ontario, Buffalo enjoys the Great Lakes at their best.

Buffalo is noted for its beautiful parks, in which there are municipal golf links, tennis courts, baseball diamonds, lakes, equestrian paths, all controlled and operated by the city for the benefit of its citizens and visiting friends, and we particularly call your attention to the fact that you will never see any signs in the Buffalo parks "keep off the grass".

Some of the interesting sights to visit in Buffalo are the Albright Art Gallery, the Historical Building, the new Museum of Natural Science, beautiful Delaware Avenue, Gates Circle, Chapin Parkway, Lincoln Boulevard, and other thoroughfares.

The hotels of Buffalo are first class. The rates are graduated to fit almost any pocketbook, and furthermore the rates are never raised. They are the same the year round, therefore making it a pleasure to the outside visitors to come to Buffalo and spend their vacations.

Buffalo theatres offer at all times to our visiting friends a variety of leading attractions in the spoken drama, talking pictures and vaudeville. Our theatres are outstanding, insofar as beauty is concerned, and are noted throughout the land for the courteous attendants selected by the management to serve the public's comfort. The principal downtown theatres are: Erlanger, Teck, Shea's Buffalo, Shea's Hippodrome, Shea's Century, Great Lakes Theatre and Lafayette.

You will find Buffalo's stores a delight to shop in. They are up to date in all methods. They have as fine a selection of goods as can be found in any section of the country, and are always happy to give the outside visitor particular attention.

Buffalo bids you welcome. At every season of the year you will find this metropolitan city, and its international environment, a scene of refreshing enjoyment.

The Buffalo Convention and Tourist Bureau, Inc., at 1103-1105 Genesee Building, is only too happy at all times to place themselves at the disposal of the stranger within the city gates

BUFFALO—Convention and Tourist City

HOTEL
STATLER



LAFAYETTE
HOTEL



HOTEL
BUFFALO



BUFFALO—Convention and Tourist City

HOTEL
TOURNAINE



HOTEL
LENOX



MEN'S
HOTEL

GOOD HOTELS of BUFFALO

HOTEL ARLINGTON

Exchange and Wells

Duncan McLeod, Manager

HOTEL BUFFALO

Swan and Washington

John Daniels, Manager

HOTEL CHELTENHAM

Franklin near Chippewa

E. E. Spangenberg, Manager

HOTEL FAIRFAX

715 Delaware Avenue

L. W. Johnson, Manager

HOTEL FORD

Delaware near Chippewa

Hardy P. Kieffer, Manager

HOTEL GRAYSTONE

Johnson Park near Delaware

William P. Lugart, Manager

HOTEL LAFAYETTE

Lafayette Square

Dan J. Reilley, Jr., Manager

HOTEL LENOX

North Street near Delaware

C. A. Miner, Manager

HOTEL MARKEEN

Main at Utica

Geo. H. Muegel, Manager

HOTEL STATLER

Delaware Avenue and Niagara Square

E. C. Green, Manager

HOTEL STUYVESANT

Elmwood at North

M. F. Bartlett, Manager

HOTEL TOURAINE

Delaware at Johnson Park

A. A. Rohrer, Manager

The MEN'S HOTEL

Genesee and Pearl

The PARK LANE

Gates Circle

Mandel Lurie, Manager

The WESTBROOK

Delaware Avenue at North

A. T. Murray, Manager

The AVENUE APARTMENTS

Delaware and Allen

S. B. Eagan, Manager

THE BUFFALO HOTEL ASSOCIATION

BUFFALO,

NEW YORK

BUFFALO, the Second Largest Polish City in America—



Its Medium
Polish
Everybody's
Daily

The Company of which I am the president, wish to acknowledge thru this medium the many obligations that they are under to the insuring public of this city for the past sixty years.

E. S. HAWLEY
Woodworth-Hawley Co.
7 & 9 W. Seneca St.

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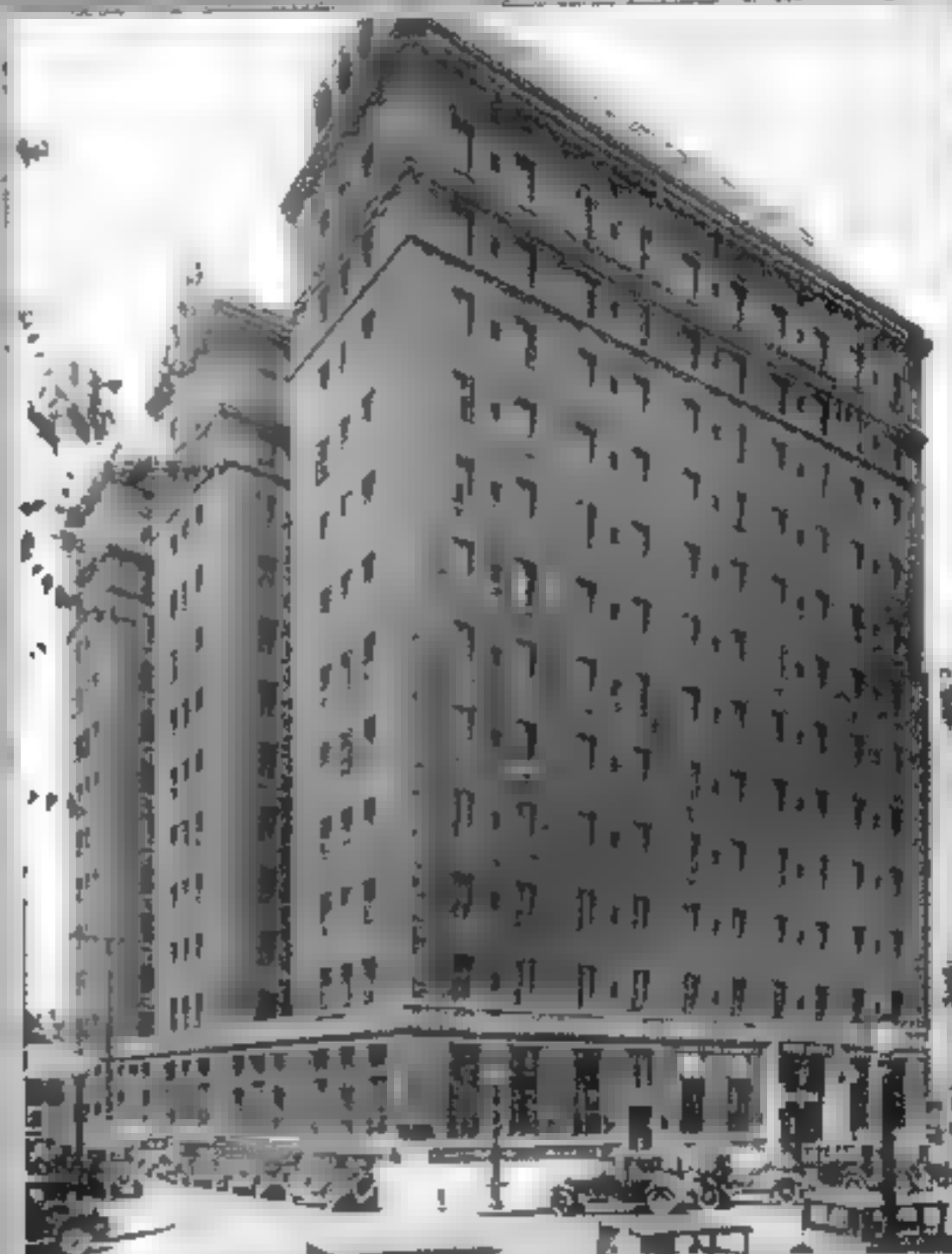
11 West Tupper Street,
Buffalo, N. Y.

Phone, Washington 7627

BUFFALO—Convention and Tourist City



MARKEEN
HOTEL



FORD
HOTEL



HOTEL
GROEZEL

BUFFALO—Convention and Tourist City

TWELVE-NINETY
DELAWARE AVENUE
APARTMENTS



THE CAMPANILLE
APARTMENTS

THE
COMMODORE
APARTMENTS



BUFFALO—Convention and Tourist City

GATES
CIRCLE
APARTMENTS



EIGHT HUNDRED
WEST FERRY STREET
APARTMENTS

PARK
LANE
APARTMENTS



BUFFALO—Convention and Tourist City

SOVEREIGN
APARTMENTS



WESTBROOK
APARTMENTS

NINE SIXTEEN
DELAWARE
APARTMENTS



BUFFALO—Convention and Tourist City



FAIRFAX
APARTMENTS



WINDSOR
APARTMENTS



CARLTON
COURT
APARTMENTS

BUFFALO—Convention and Tourist City



SHEA'S
BUFFALO
THEATRE

INTERIOR OF
GRAND LOBBY
SHEA'S BUFFALO
THEATRE



MUSIC BOX
THEATRE

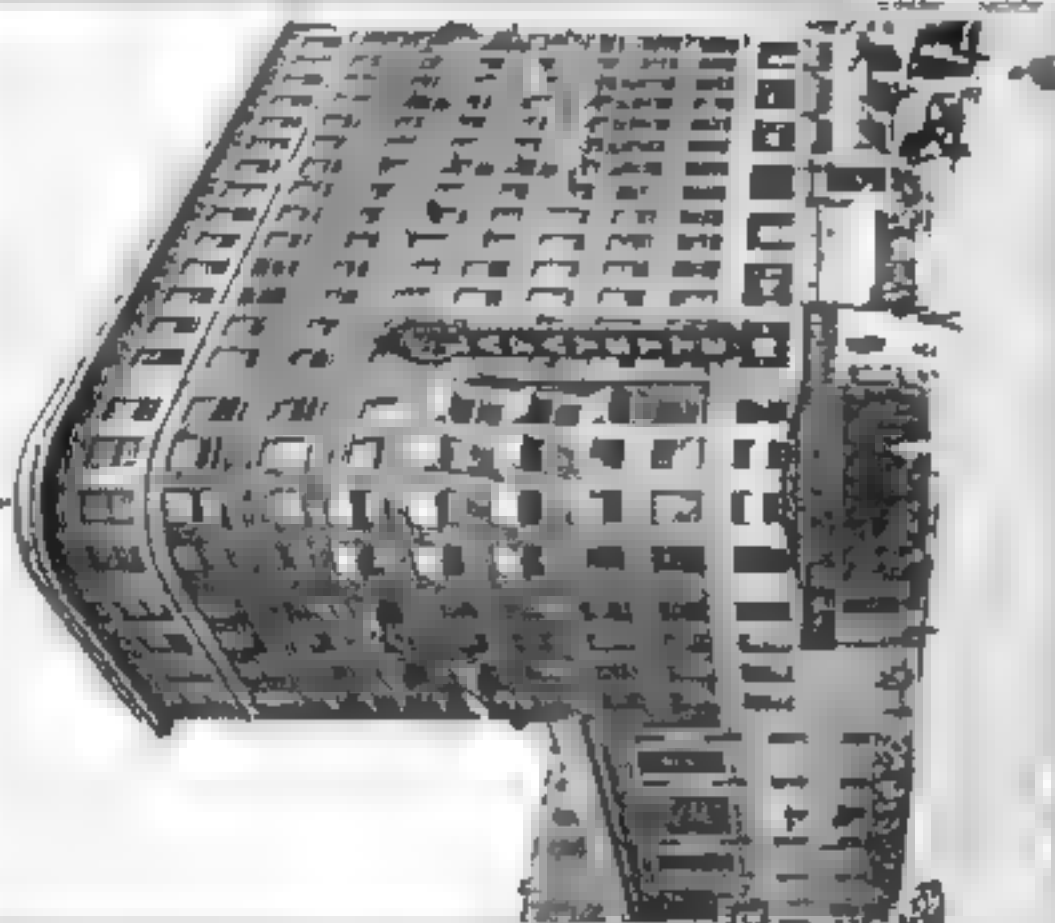
BUFFALO—Convention and Tourist City



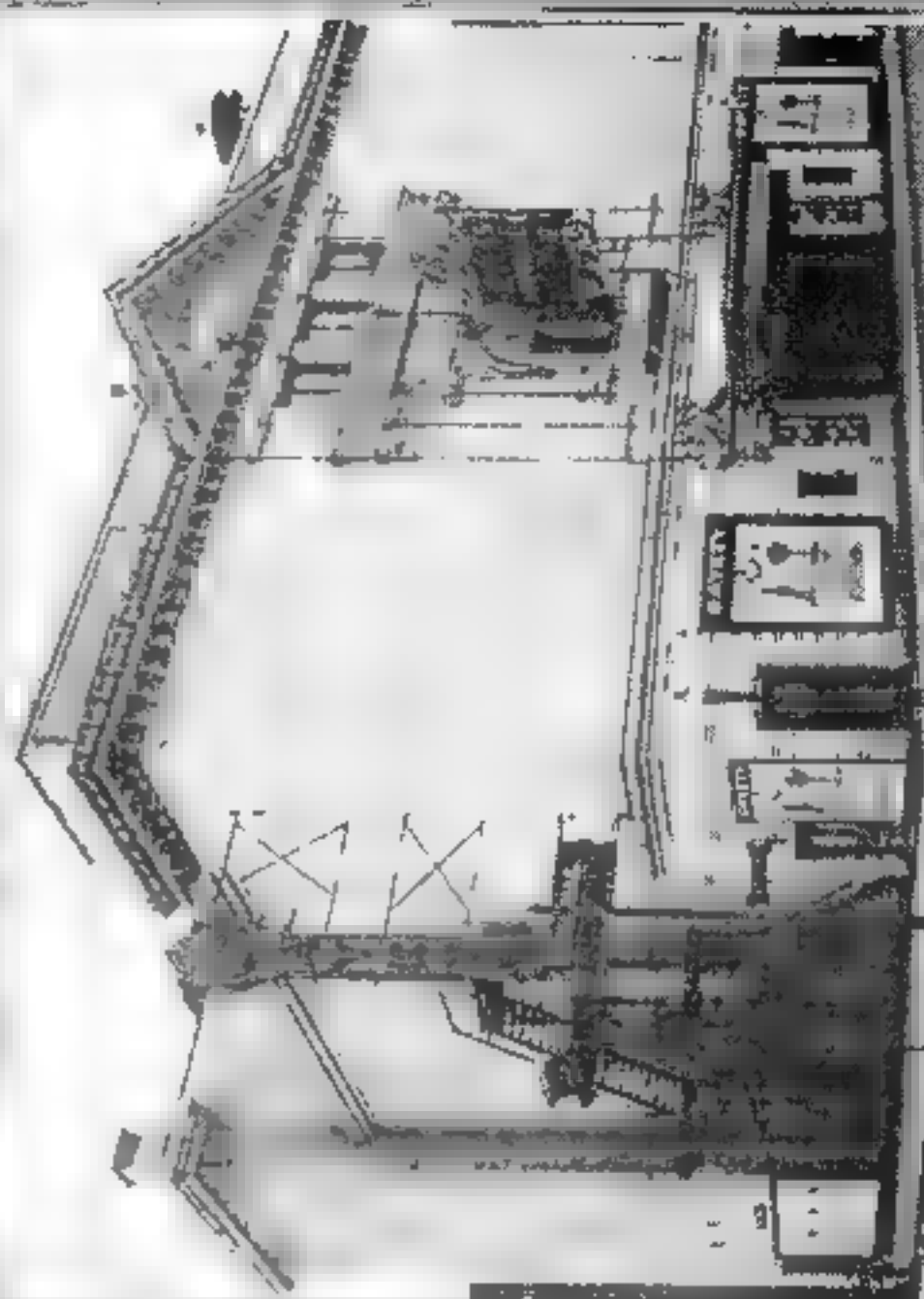
SUBERT HICK THEATRE



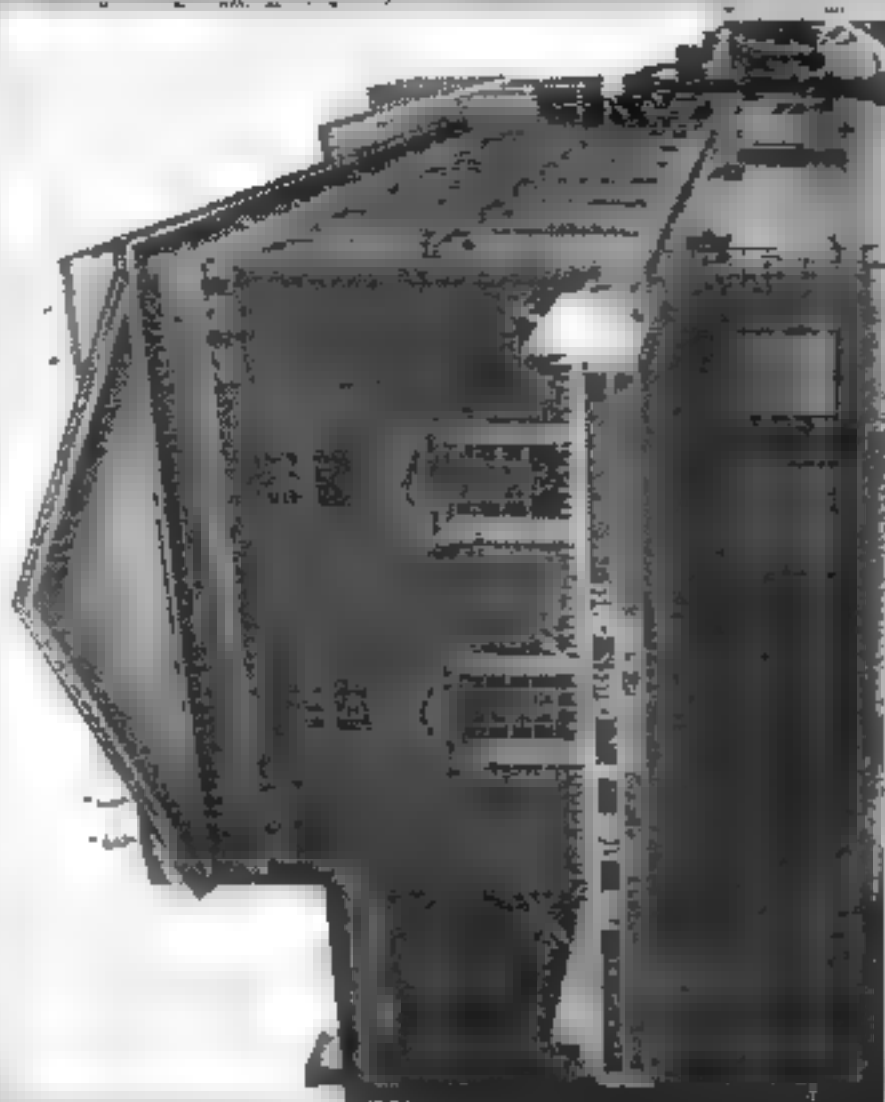
GREAT LAKES
THEATRE
INTERIOR VIEW



LAFAYETTE THEATRE



GAYETY
THEATRE



ERLANGER THEATRE

BUFFALO—The City Beautiful



BUFFALO'S THREE "TOWERS OF POWER"

SPIRITUAL — ELECTRICAL — FINANCIAL

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH

ELECTRIC

RAND

CHURCH BLDG.

BLDG.

BUFFALO—The City Beautiful

By A. EDMERE CABANA

Member Board of Directors Buffalo City Planning Association

"There's a beauty of the sun and a beauty of the moon," a beauty of the seasons and of the product of man's skill. But after all, true beauty lies in the eye that sees it, and we see things differently in varying moods. No matter what the mood of the hour Buffalo offers citizen and visitor a cup of beauty—heaped up, pressed down, and running over. This book glimpses some of the beauty that will greet him as he explores the city.

Buffalo prides itself upon being a city of homes. Along its shaded streets are many residences of distinction, each in its setting of green grass, shrubbery, and seasonal flowers. Indeed gardens are a feature to which much attention is given by home owners. Whether they are modest or pretentious gardens is beside the point, the fact of their existence indicates a love of natural beauty deeply imbedded.

The ever-present desire to beautify the city dates back many years when the City Fathers planted small elms along Richmond Avenue, Elmwood Avenue, Linwood Avenue, Main Street, and along Bidwell and Chapin, as well as other streets and parkways. While the necessities of modern life have removed some, thousands of these stately trees continue to delight visitors and Buffalonians as they drive or walk beneath these natural cathedral arches.

The large parks, comprising upwards of nine hundred acres, offer opportunities for the city-dweller to enjoy the beauty, peace, and restfulness found in the country. Roadways and bridle paths lead one close to woodlands, lakes, formal gardens, and informal plantings. There are intimate corners in the rock gardens, pleasantly located picnic tables and benches, vistas across a lake or leading the eye to plumes of fountain water. There are many landscaped focal points found in circles where streets meet each other. Graceful watercraft are seen on Gala Water in Delaware Park and on the creek in Cazenovia Park. Children and adults enjoy the several outdoor swimming pools within the city as well as the facilities at the City's bathing beach twenty-five miles out the lake shore. Boat racing on the Niagara River and bait casting on Gala Water have a genuine appeal for enthusiasts of those sports.

Areas are set aside for all kind of games. Fine public golf courses are found in several large parks; baseball, football, cricket, and lacrosse fields are laid out with care, tennis courts, archery courses, and bowling greens attract their devotees. Large parks and the smaller neighborhood parks all have their part to play. Public playgrounds for the child of school age provide opportunities for supervised play after school and during the summer months. An increasingly greater interest is being shown in home backyard playgrounds, particularly with the pre-school child in mind.



JOSEPH ELLICOTT

Surveyor and Agent of the Holland Land Co.
Prominently connected with Buffalo's
earliest history.

BUFFALO—The City Beautiful

On summer nights thousands go to large or neighborhood parks to enjoy the beauty of melody, rhythm, and harmony given them by the frequent band concerts held throughout the city. In some instances the pleasure is increased because the listeners, in gliding canoes, hear the music across magic waters.

Found also in Delaware Park, South Park, and Humboldt Park are the conservatories with their local and tropical plants, interesting through the four seasons but annually drawing their tens of thousands upon the occasions of the chrysanthemum displays. Then beauty-loving Buffalonians and visitors from varying distances flock to the conservatories and to the Buffalo Museum of Science to see the gorgeous blooms so carefully tended in order that they may be at the height of their perfection during the show days.

Winter, with its blanket of snow and bracing air, brings us into the open as well as summer days do. The large parks again invite us; on the sweep of ice thousands enjoy the rhythm of skating. Ice hockey games and skating carnivals are important. Down the hills come toboggans laden with merry crews, and skiers easily take the snow drifts in their stride. Every fresh fall of snow makes a sparkling fairyland of the landscape with its gaunt-armed trees. A drive or walk through the parks and along the broad avenues delights the eye.

The culture of a community is expressed by its museums. Buffalo for many years has recognized its need of such institutions, and both private citizens and municipality have fostered the growth of the three now serving this community. The Buffalo Museum of Science, with its beginnings in 1859, and the Buffalo Historical Society and the Albright Art Gallery, both a part of Buffalo's life since 1862, cover the three fields of science, history, and art. The buildings housing these institutions each have delightful surroundings, located, as they are, in park areas. The Buffalo Historical Society's building is founded on Greek Doric architecture, the Albright Art Gallery is based on Greek Ionic, while the Buffalo Museum of Science is a modern adaptation of classical architecture. Each has a beauty of its own which also varies with the seasons. The leafing trees and flowering shrubs of spring, the green trees and inviting shadows of summer, the parti-colored foliage of autumn, and the brown simplicity of barren trees provide different backgrounds for their beauty of line, proportion, and mass. Beauty lies over the threshold of these institutions as well.

Scattered about the city are memorial monuments and statues to bring to mind at frequent intervals memories of events and people. The Columbus Monument reminds us of him who discovered America; the Indian Hunter and Red Jacket's monument call up the colorful frontier days when Buffalo was known as "the place of the basswood trees"; Perry's Monument, fittingly located in the park nearest Lake Erie, contrasts thoughts of the famous Peace Bridge in that same park commemorating a hundred years of peace with our neighbor. The Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument in Lafayette Square is erected to Civil War veterans; The *Hiker* appropriately recalls the Spanish War. The shaft of white marble in McKinley's Monument records the sorrow of a city upon the loss of a distinguished President; a monument to President Millard Fillmore is erected in Forest Lawn, one of the city's beautiful cemeteries. Music lovers especially enjoy the monuments dedicated to Chopin, Mozart, and Verdi. A reproduction of Michel Angelo's famous *David* is a bit of Florence in Buffalo—a bit that stands for the rich storehouse of Florentine treasures.

Towers symbolize growth and achievement. There are two groups in Buffalo with special significance. One, in the heart of the downtown district, includes St. Michael's Church, standing for spiritual development; the Electric Building indicating industrial growth; and the Rand Building, housing a powerful banking institution and with its beacon guiding air visitors from afar, signifying financial achievement. The other group, near the city line, presents educational and spiritual factors. It comprises the University of Buffalo, St. Joseph's Church, and the University Presbyterian Church.

Beauty, tangible and intangible, lies within the city of Buffalo, one has only to open his eyes and ears and let it become a part of him.

BUFFALO—The City Beautiful



AERIAL VIEW OF BUFFALO
FROM THE HARBOR



BUFFALO HARBOR AND WATERFRONT
SHOWING THE MIGHTY NIAGARA RIVER
LEAVING LAKE ERIE AND ROLLING ON TOWARD
GRAND ISLAND IN THE DISTANCE



THE ALBRIGHT ART GALLERY WITH ITS PURE CLASSICAL BEAUTY

BUFFALO—The City Beautiful



BUFFALO -- CITY OF GARDENS AND TREES
AS SEEN FROM MAIN AND BEST ST.



RESIDENTIAL BUFFALO—
ALMOST HIDDEN AMONG ITS TREES

BUFFALO—The City Beautiful



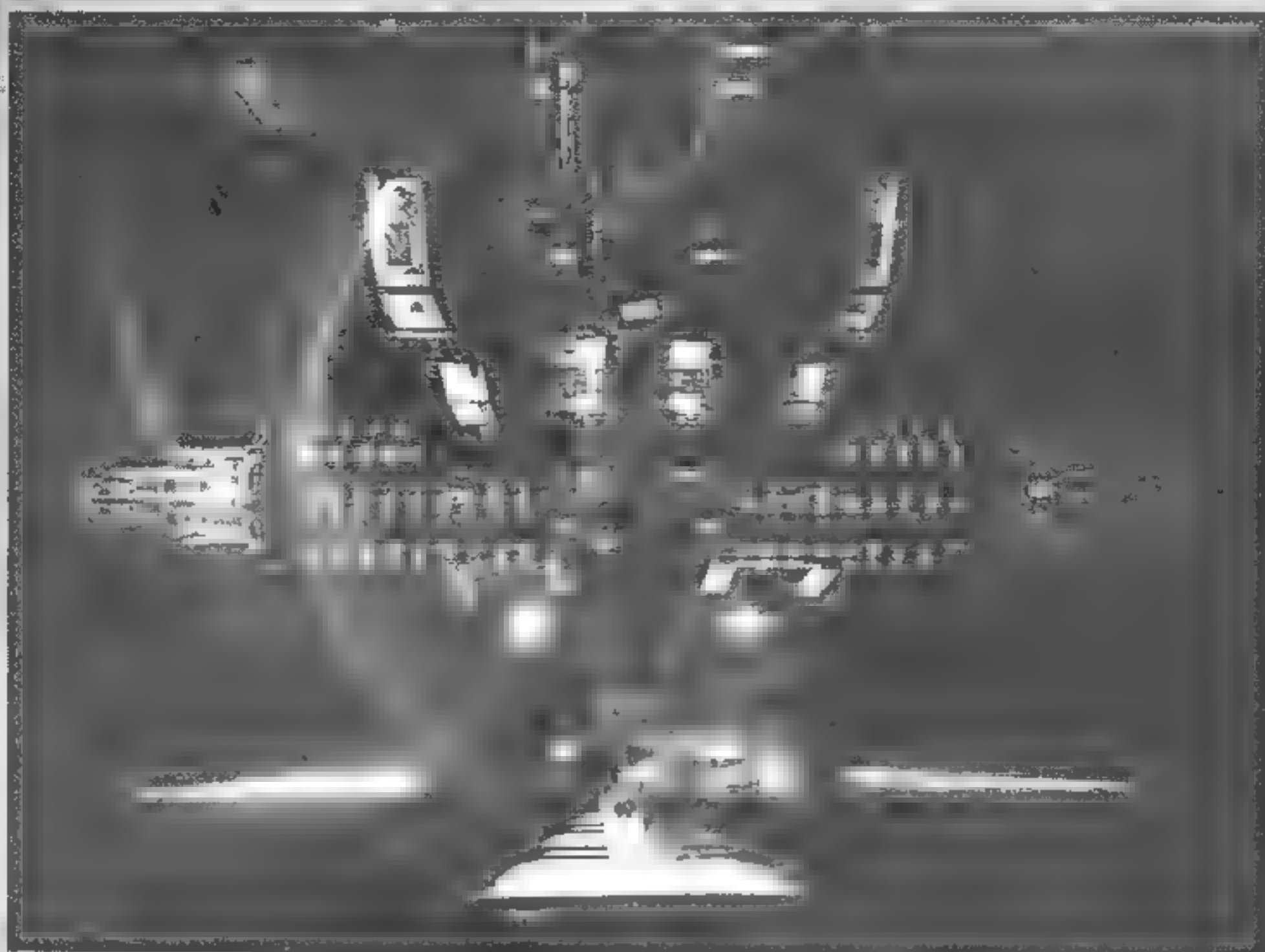
"THREE TOWERS OF POWER"

ST MICHAELS
—SPIRITUAL POWER
ELECTRIC BUILDING
—ELECTRIC POWER
RAND BUILDING
—FINANCIAL POWER

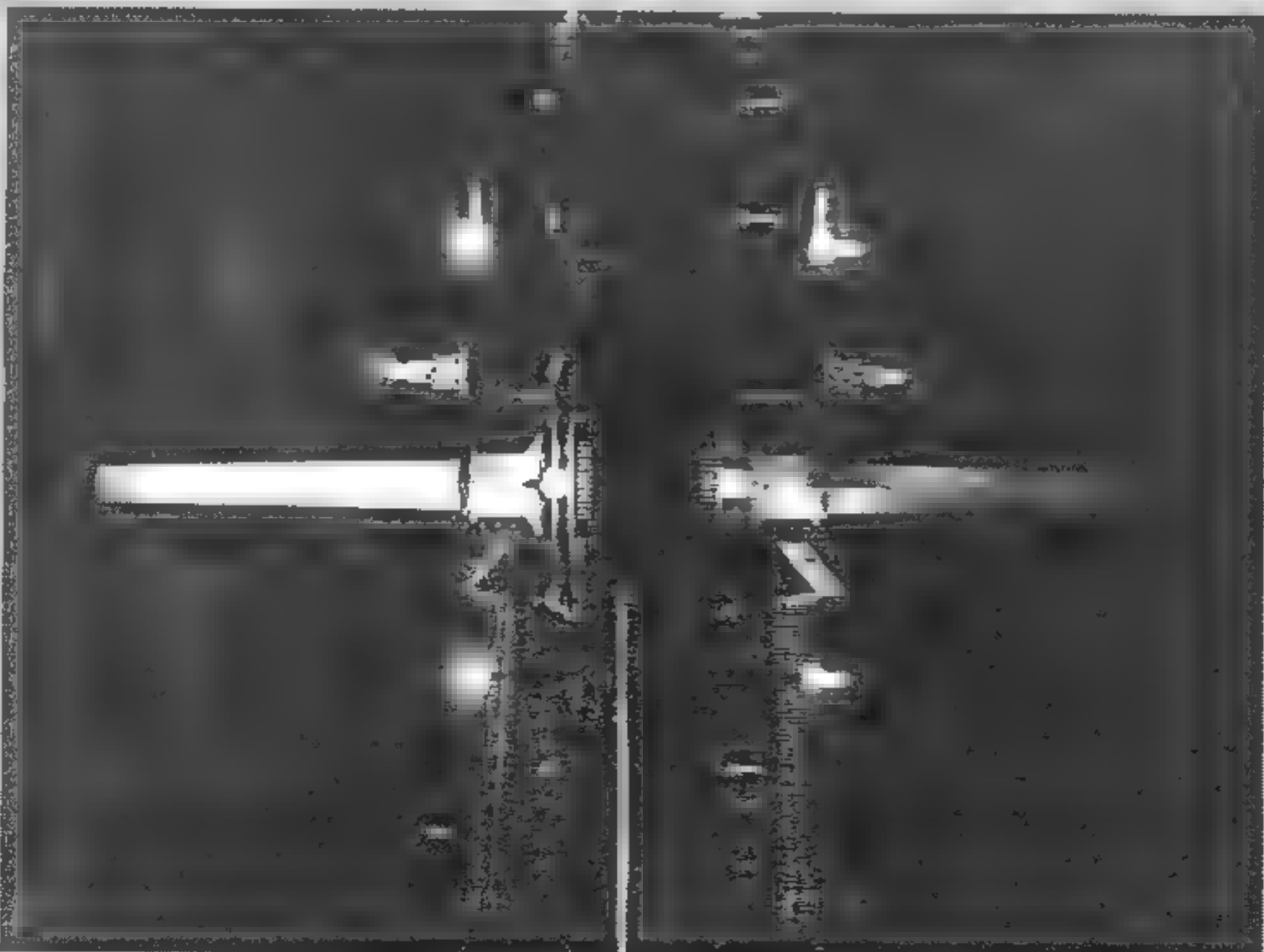
BEAUTIFUL VISTA ACROSS THE UNIVERSITY CAMPUS



VIEW OF LIBERTY BANK THROUGH THE ARCHED ENTRANCE OF TOWNSEND HALL



THE MCKINLEY
MONUMENT
AND THE ELECTRIC
BUILDING
IN AN
ENTRANCING
SETTING OF
ARTIFICIAL LIGHTS



BUFFALO—The City Beautiful



TWO VIEWS OF THE ALBRIGHT ART GALLERY —





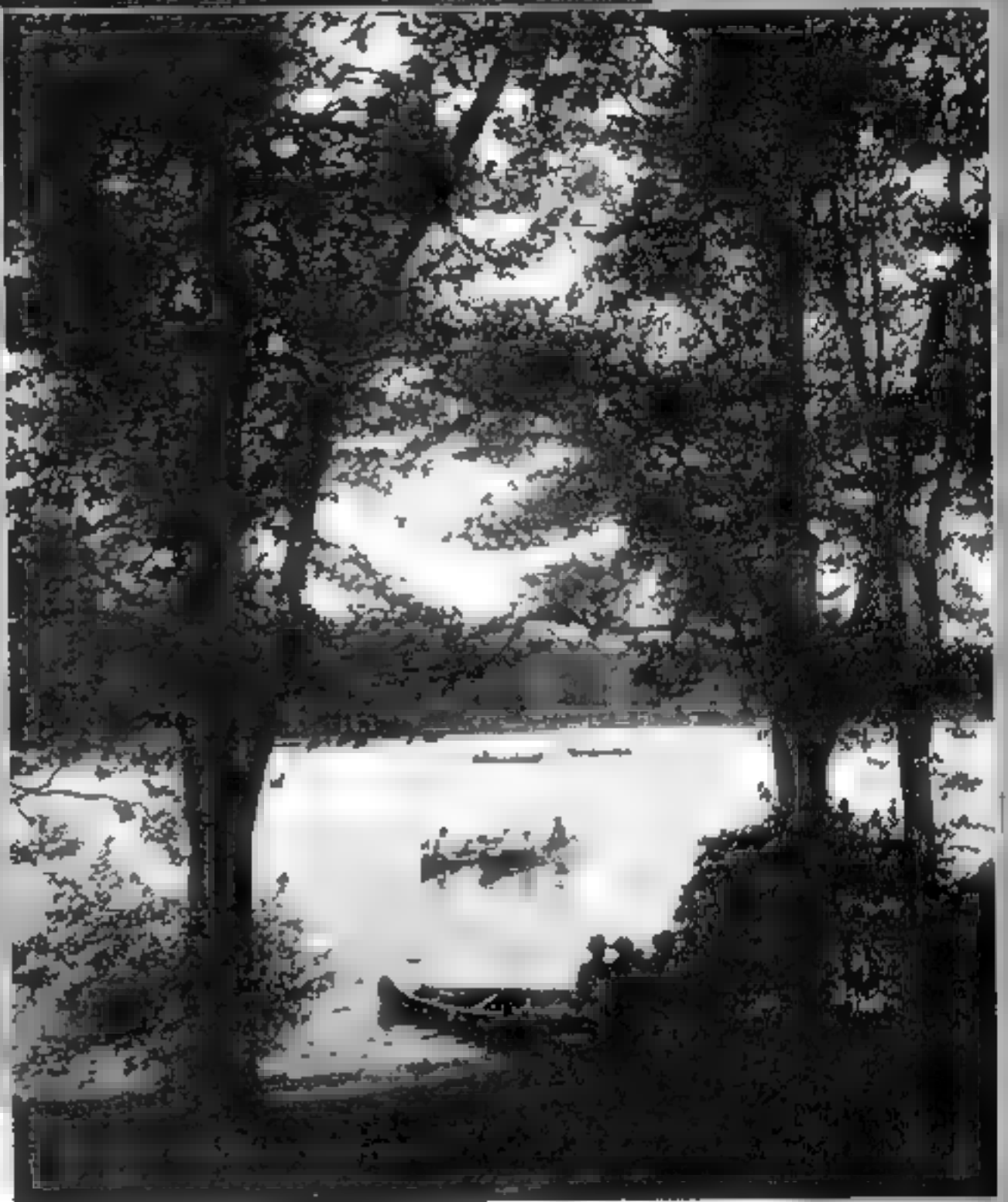
TWO VIEWS OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
BUILDING WITH PARK LAKE



BUFFALO—The City Beautiful



PARK LAKE
AT
DELAWARE
PARK



CANOEING
AT PARK LAKE



BUFFALO—The City Beautiful



FOUNTAIN
AT DELAWARE
PARK
MEADOW

THE
ROSE GARDENS
AT DELAWARE
PARK

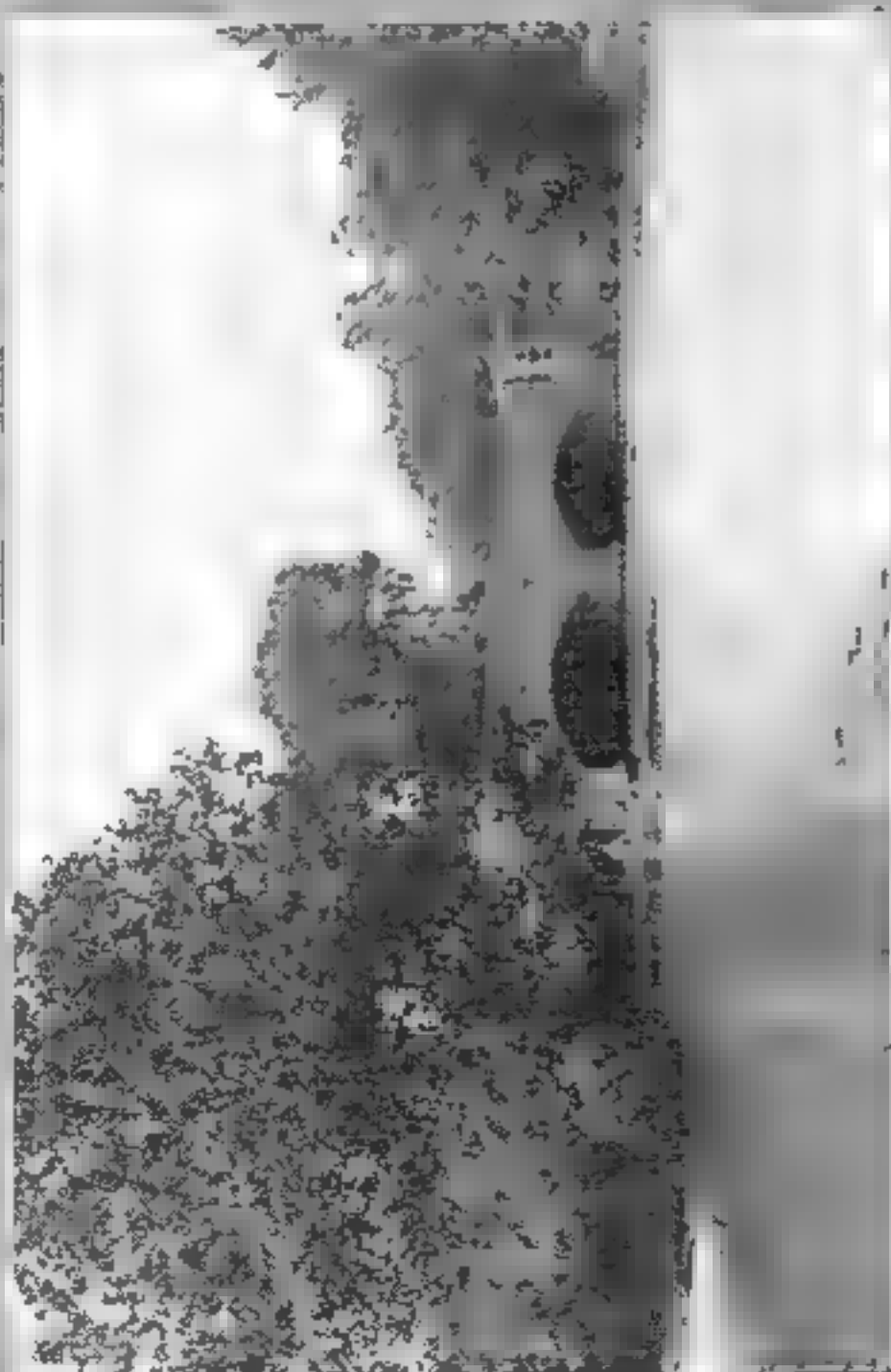


THE
ROCK GARDEN
AT DELAWARE
PARK

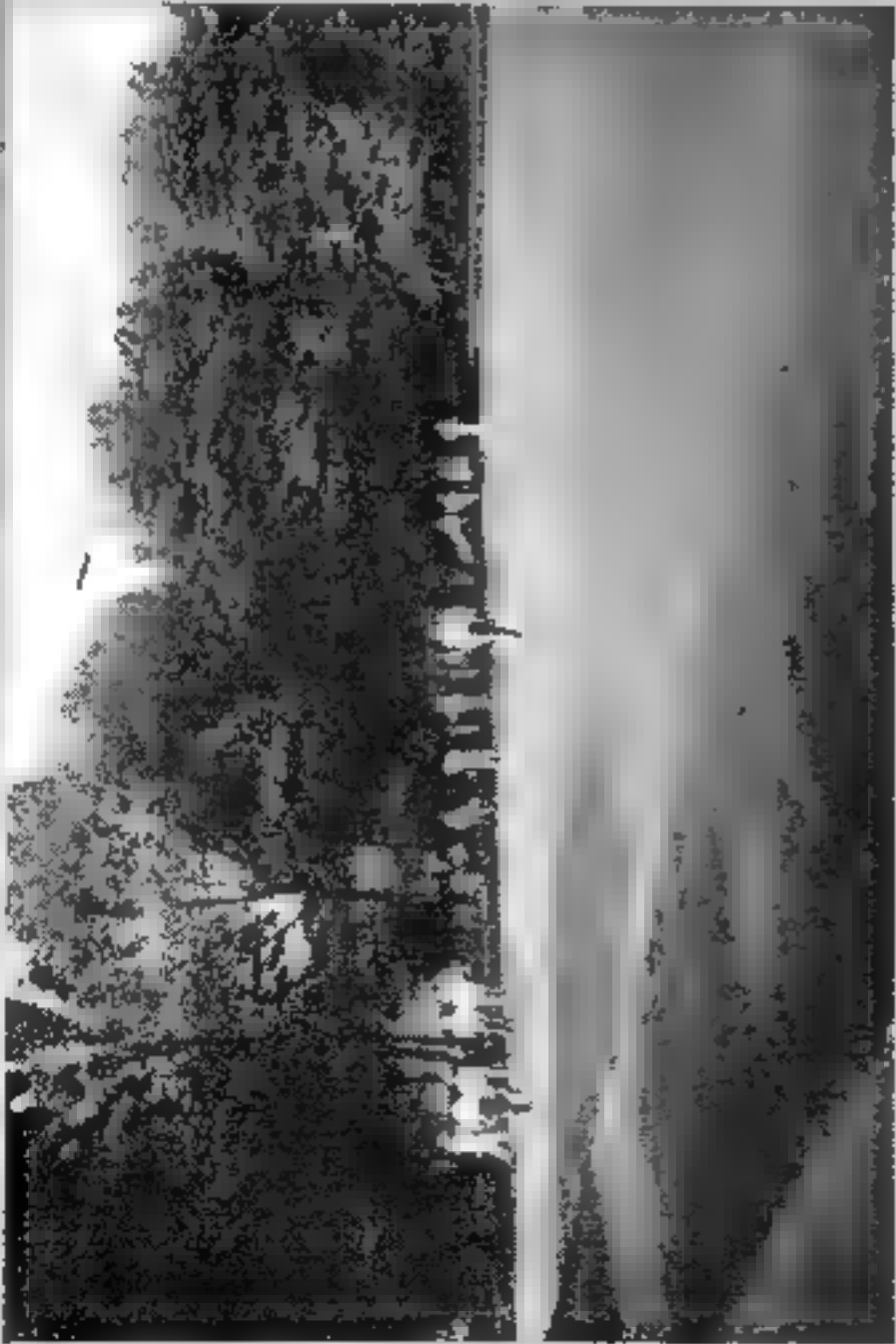
BUFFALO—The City Beautiful



A VIEW IN
 STATE PARK
 OF THE
 CITY



BUFFALO—The City Beautiful



LAWN
BOWLING
AT DELAWARE
PARK



BAIT
CASTING
AT DELAWARE
PARK



CRICKET
AT DELAWARE
PARK



BASEBALL
AT DELAWARE
PARK

BUFFALO—The City Beautiful



GOLF AT DELAWARE PARK



THE FIRST 'TEE' AT DELAWARE PARK GOLF LINKS



TENNIS IS PLAYED ON MANY COURTS AT DELAWARE PARK

BUFFALO—The City Beautiful



HORSE BACK RIDING THROUGH
DELAWARE PARK IS A FAVORITE SPORT
SUMMER AND WINTER

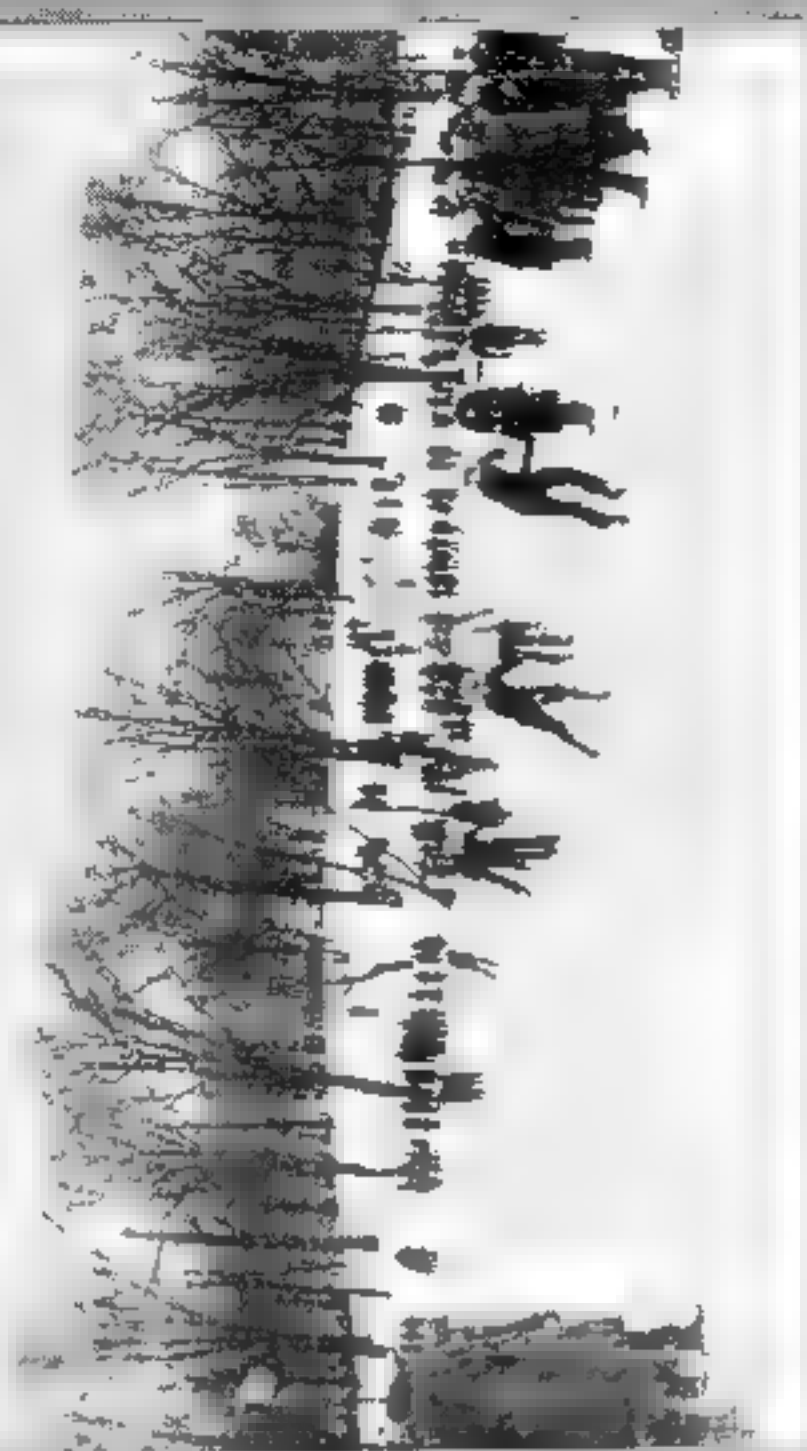




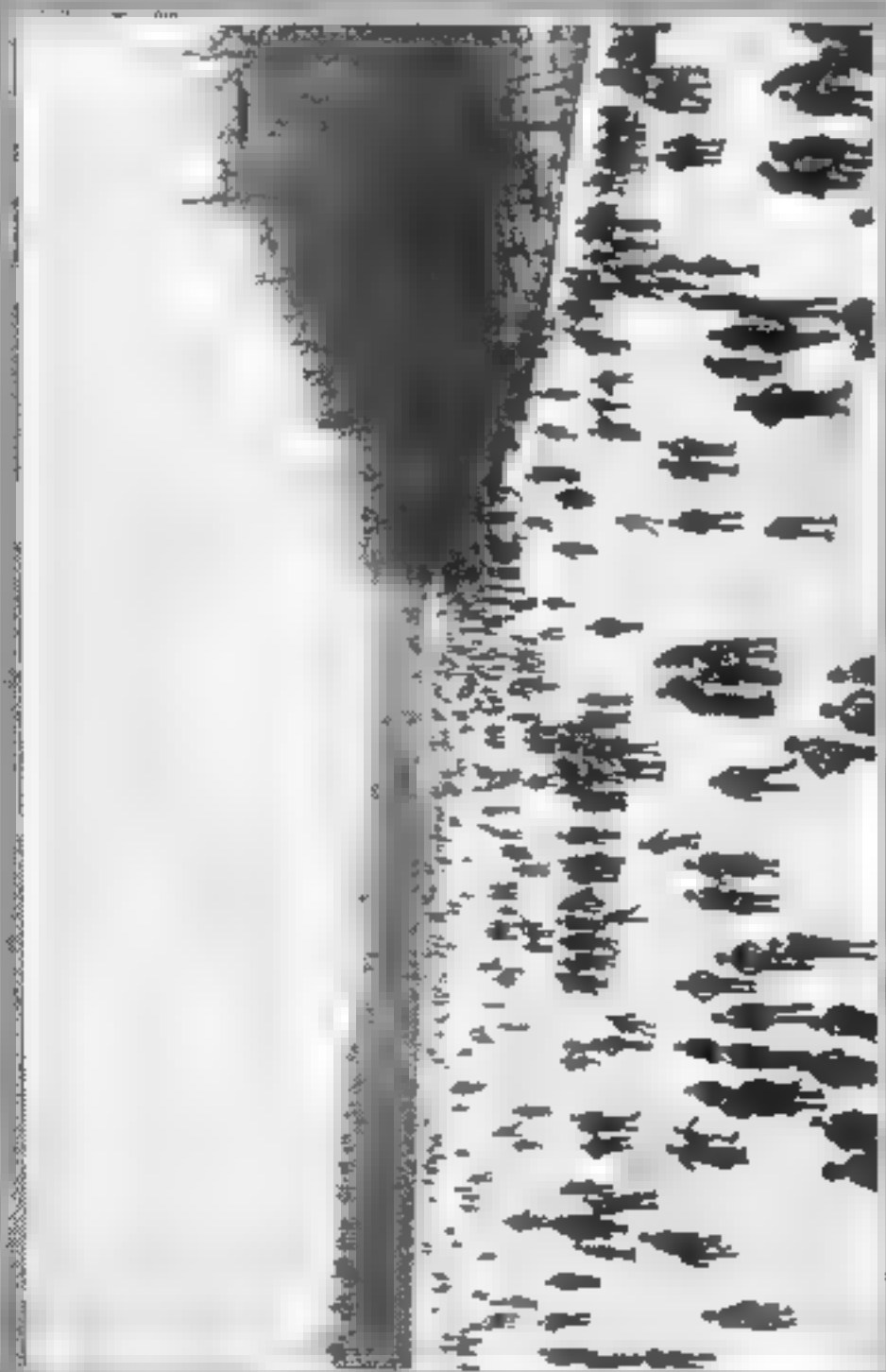
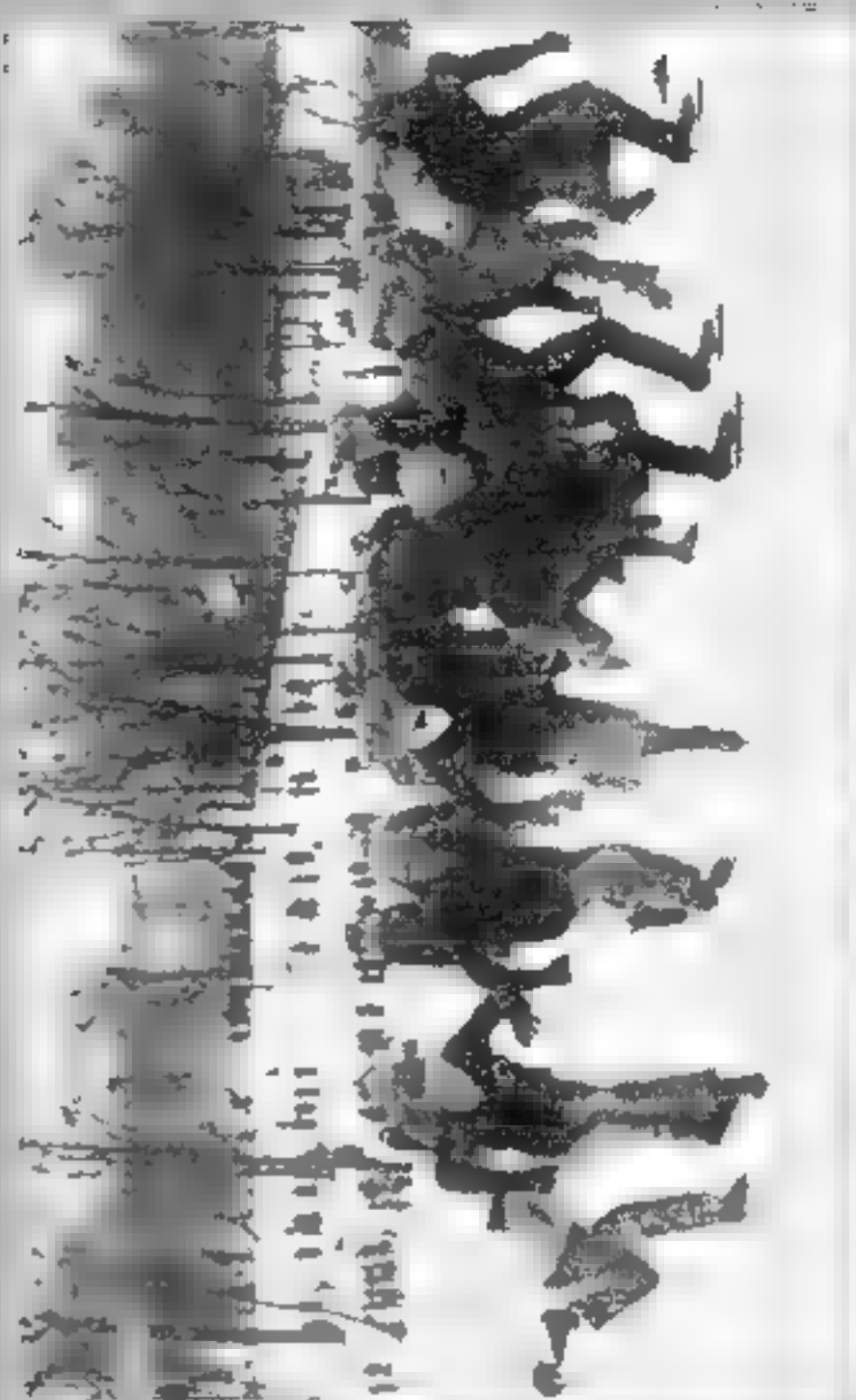
ICE HOCKEY, SKIING
AND TOBOGGANING—
FURNISH MANY THRILLS
AND SPILLS
AT DELAWARE PARK



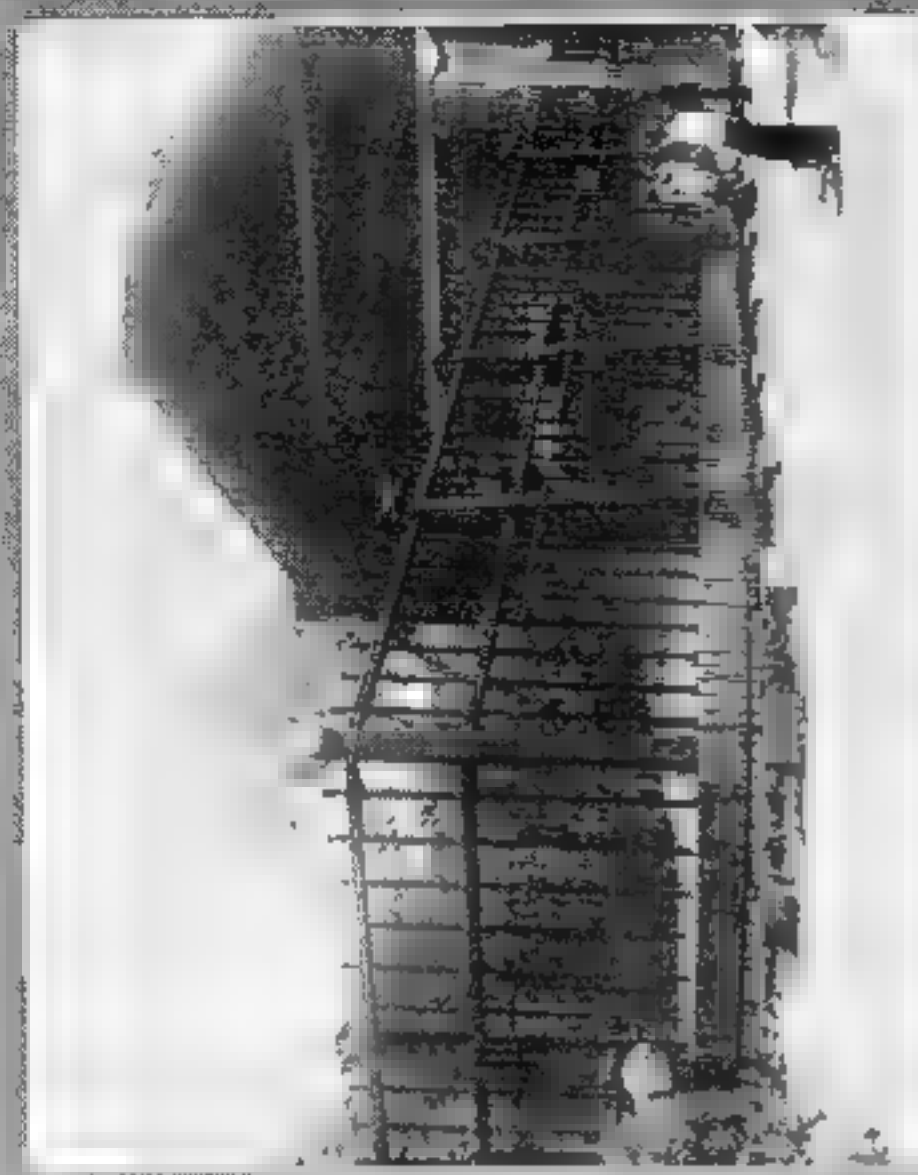
BUFFALO—The City Beautiful



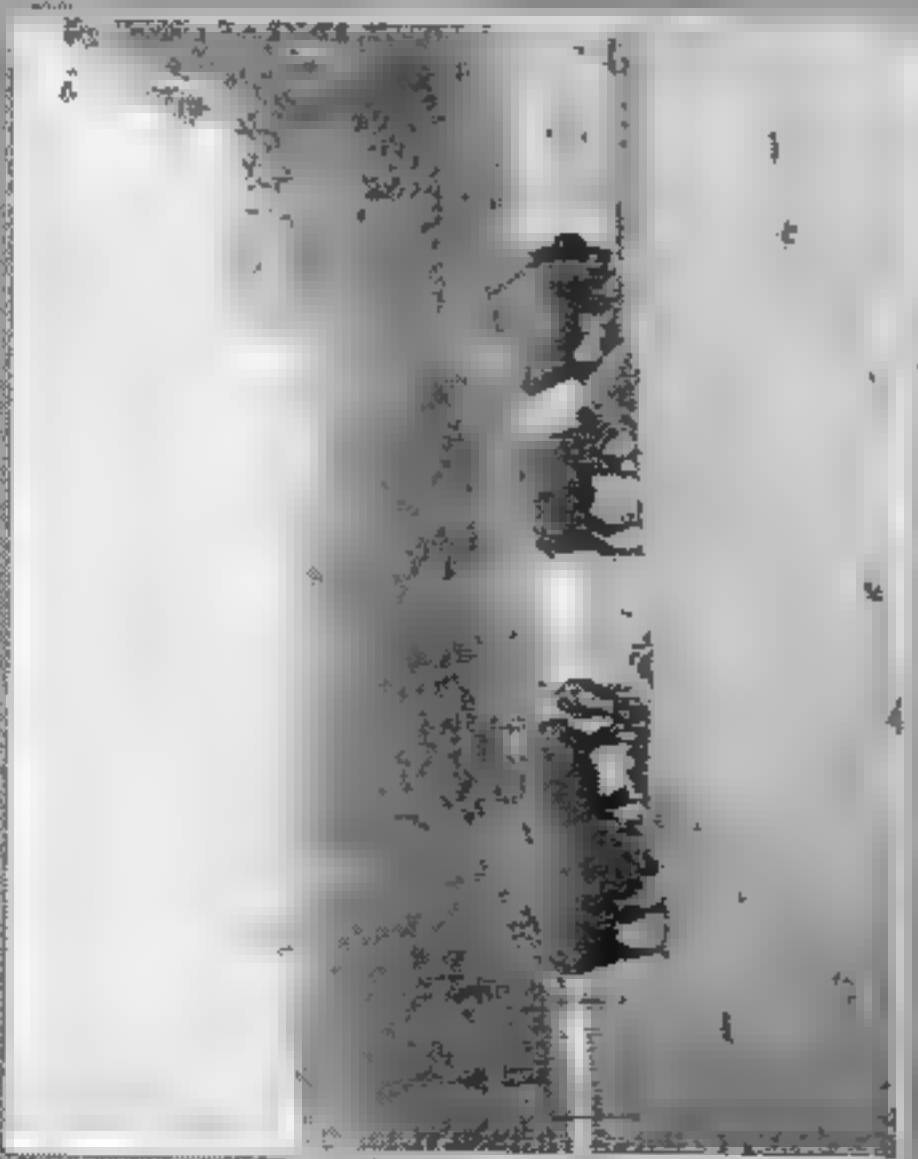
WINTER SPORTS
AT
DELAWARE PARK.



BUFFALO—The City Beautiful

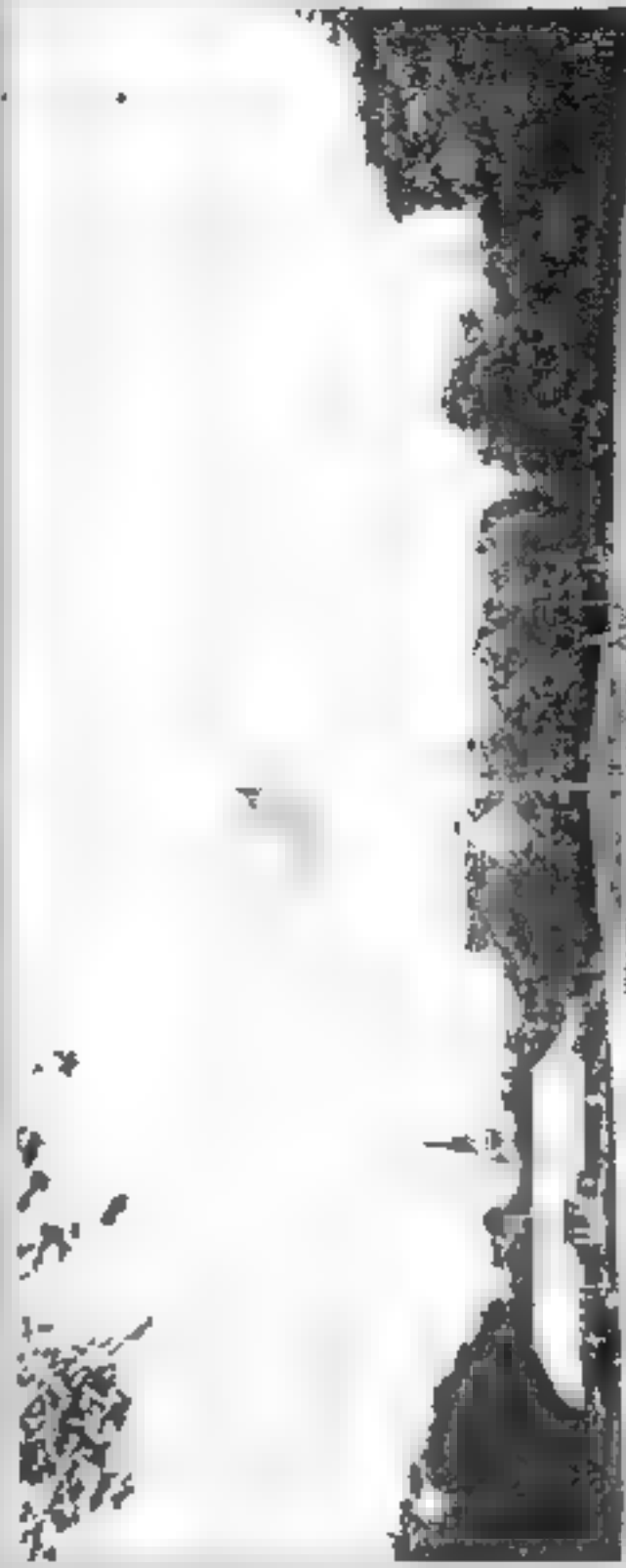


THE ZOO
AT CRAWFORD PARK IS
ALWAYS A GREAT
ATTRACTION



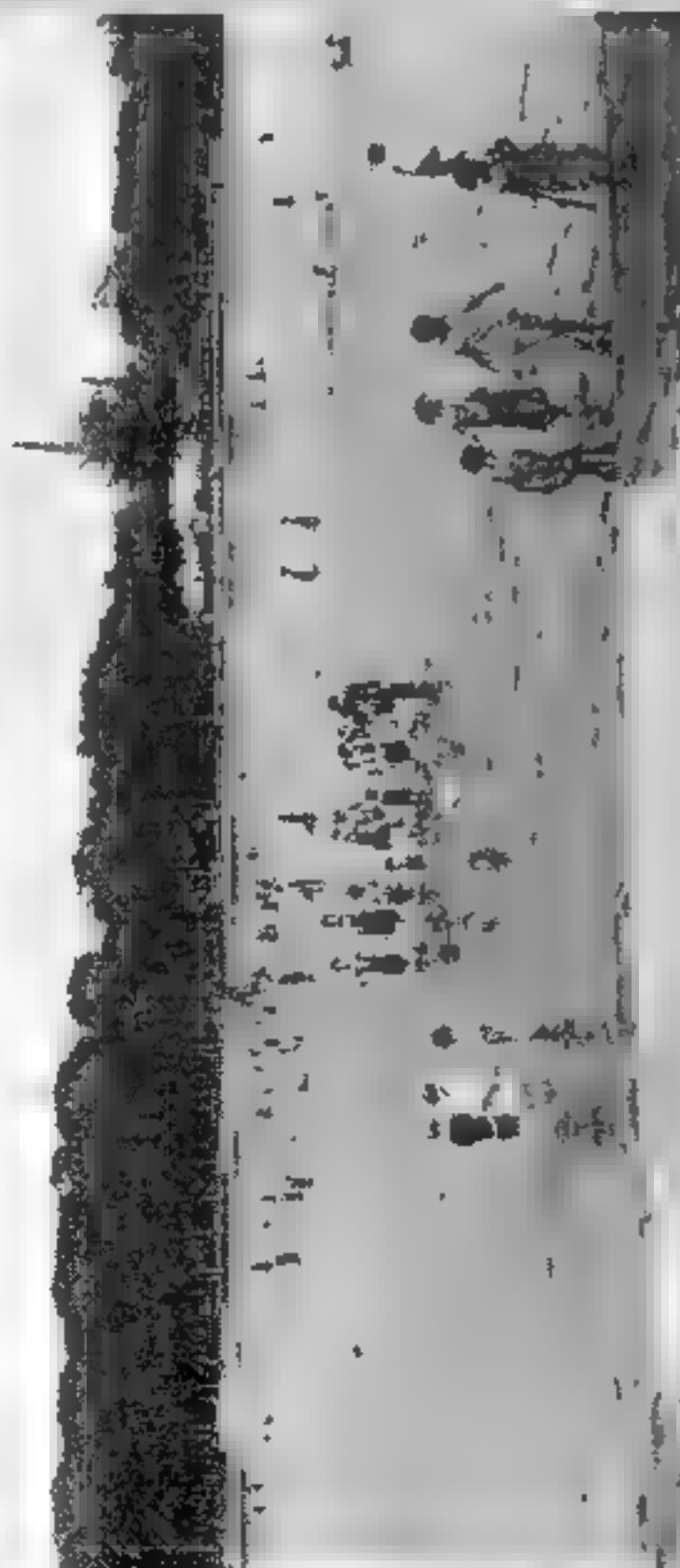


THE FOUNTAIN



THE CONSERVATORY

At
HUMBOLDT
PARK



THE WADING POOL

A SOURCE OF DELIGHT TO THOUSANDS OF CHILDREN



A BEAUTIFUL ROW OF BIRCH TREES

BUFFALO—The City Beautiful



AT GROVER CLEVELAND PARK



BUFFALO—The City Beautiful

AT THE
FRONT
PARK



BUFFALO—The City Beautiful

SOUTH
PARK

LOOKING
TOWARD
FATHER
BAKER'S
INSTITUTIONS



THE
CONSERV
ATORY

ATTRACTIVE
DRIVES,
BEAUTIFUL
LAWNS,
SHRUBS AND
SHADE TREES



BUFFALO—The City Beautiful



RIVERSIDE PARK -- WITH ITS RIVER VIEW SWIMMING POOL
LIGHTHOUSE AND CASINO IS
A GREAT FAVORITE --



BUFFALO—The City Beautiful

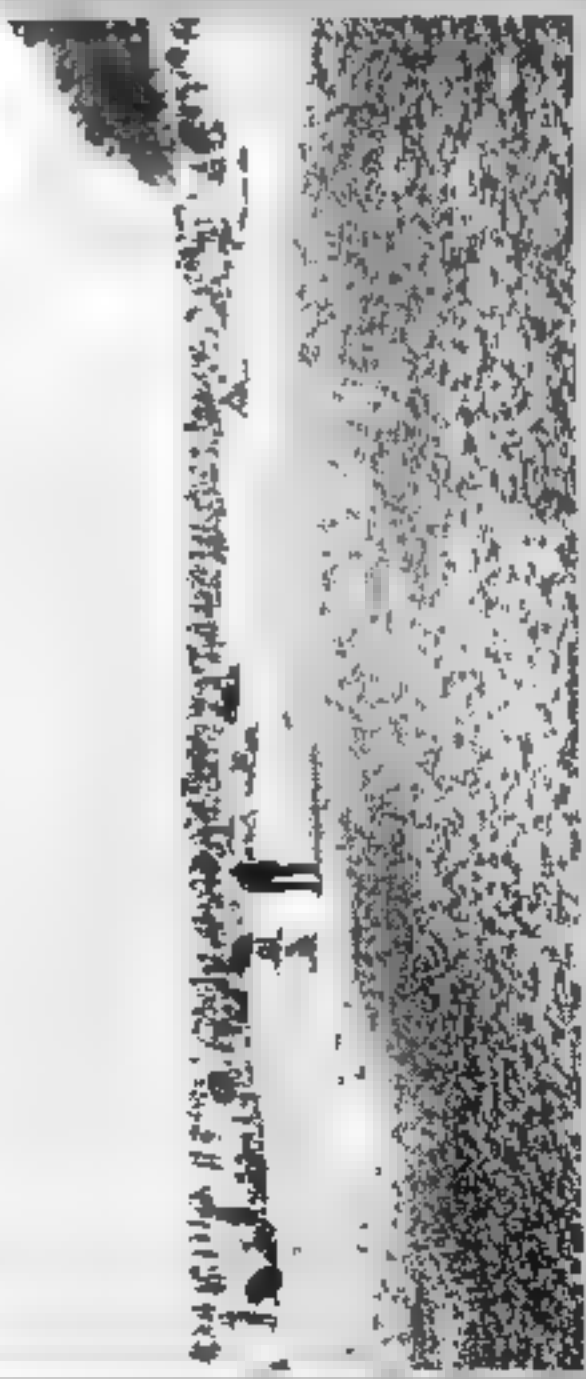


AT CAZINOV A PARK





BENNETT BEACH
IS THE HAPPY PLAYGROUND
FOR MANY THOUSANDS
ON HOT SUMMER DAYS



BUFFALO—The City Beautiful



NIAGARA RIVER
AND LAKE ERIE
AFFORD UNEXCELLED
OPPORTUNITIES
FOR YACHTING,
ROWING AND
SPEED BOAT
RACES



BUFFALO—The City Beautiful



"THE CIRCLE"
AT RICHMOND
AND NORTH ST



GATES
CIRCLE
AT DELAWARE
& LAFAYETTE



COLONIAL
CIRCLE
AT RICHMOND
& LAFAYETTE

BUFFALO—The City Beautiful



DELAWARE AVENUE, ONE OF AMERICA'S MOST BEAUTIFUL STREETS LINED WITH SPLENDID HOMES SHADED BY MAGNIFICENT TREES PRESENTS A RARE PICTURE AS THE SUNLIGHT FILTERS THROUGH THE BRANCHES ON A SUMMER DAY



BUFFALO—The City Beautiful



BIDWELL
PARKWAY



CHAPIN
PARKWAY



LINCOLN
PARKWAY

BUFFALO—The City Beautiful



RED JACKET
PARKWAY



JEWETT
PARKWAY



HUMBOLDT
PARKWAY

BUFFALO—The City Beautiful



WINTER CHARM
A VISITOR
TO BUFFALO



BUFFALO—The City Beautiful



NIAGARA SQUARE
WITH MCKINLEY MONUMENT
STATLER HOTEL IN BACKGROUND



LAFAYETTE SQUARE
WITH SOLDIERS' MONUMENT
PUBLIC LIBRARY AND HOTEL LAFAYETTE

BUFFALO—The City Beautiful

MEKINLEY
MONUMENT
AT
NIAGARA
SQUARE

SOLDIER'S
MONUMENT
AT
LAFAYETTE
SQUARE



BUFFALO—The City Beautiful



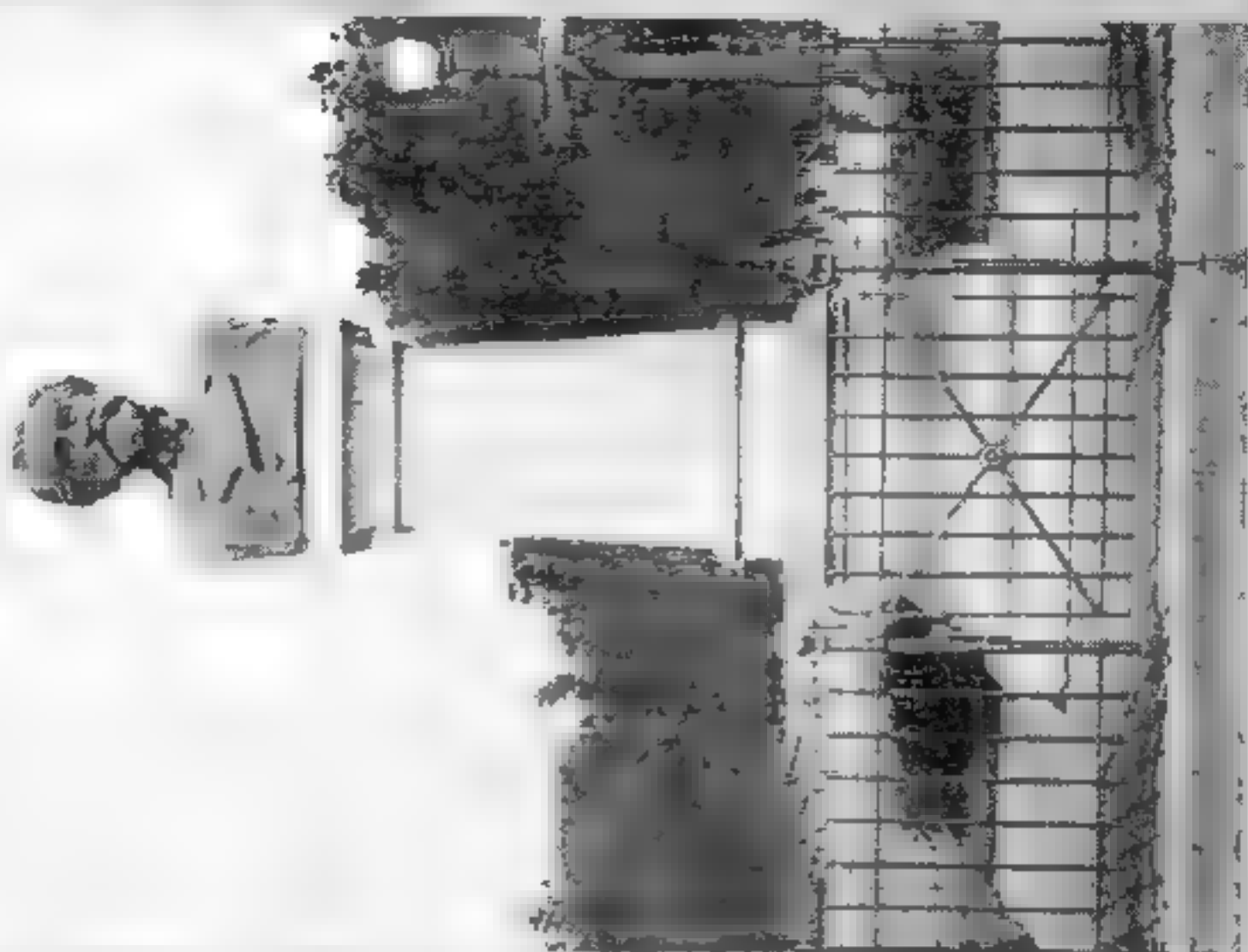
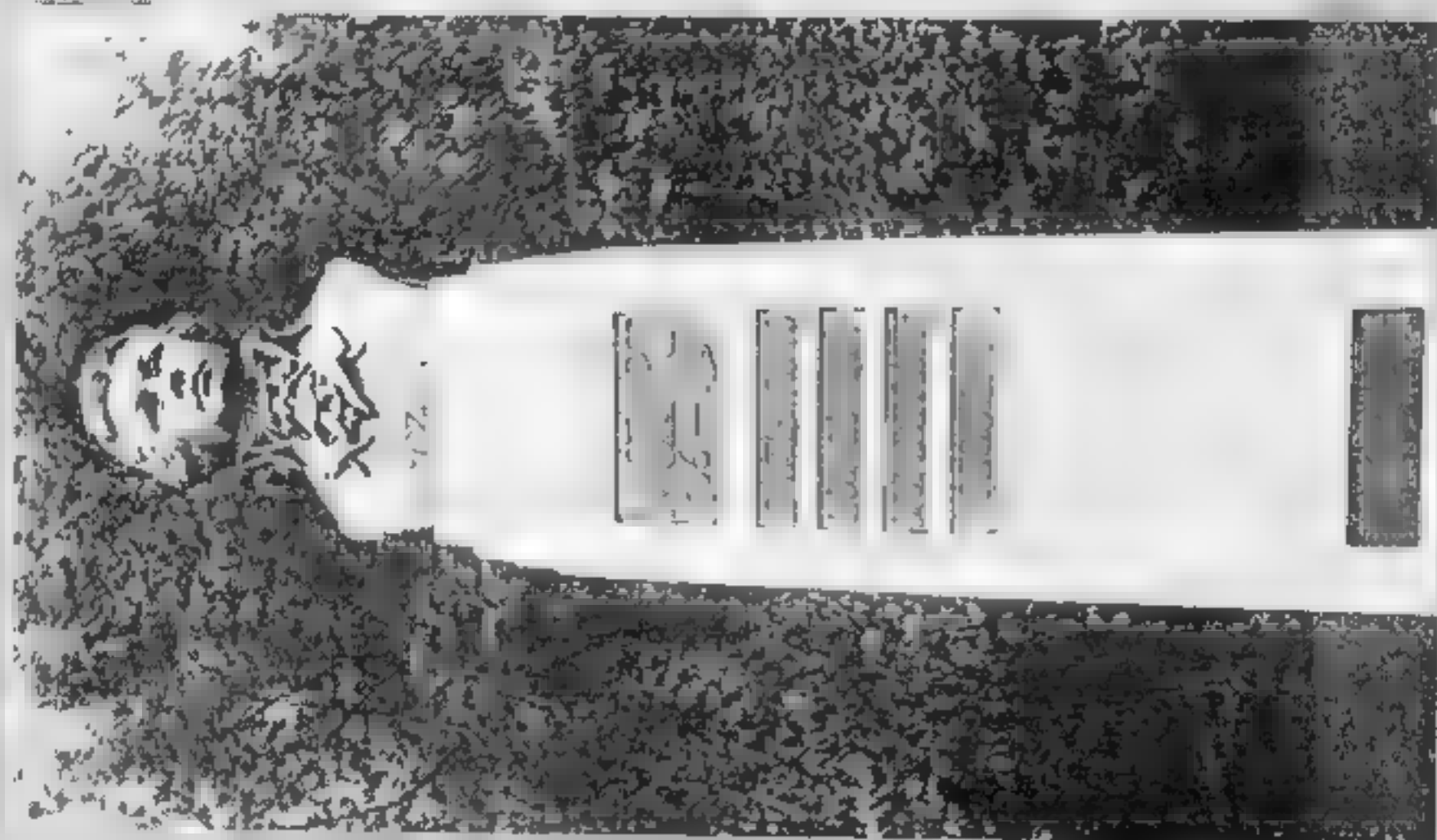
COLUMBUS MONUMENT



PERRY MONUMENT



HIKER MONUMENT

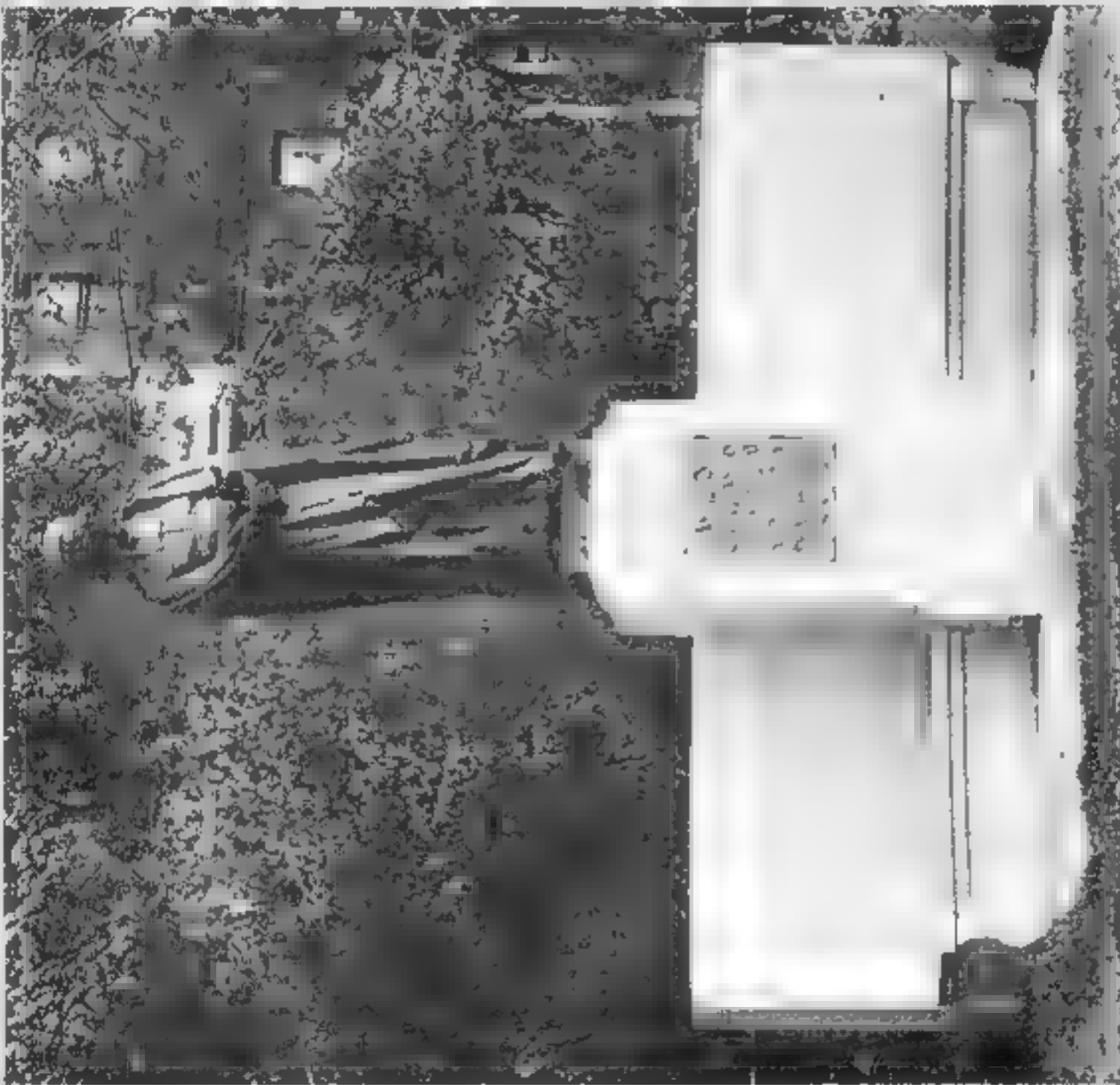


BUFFALO'S HOMAGE TO THE MASTERS OF MUSIC

BUFFALO—The City Beautiful



THE INDIAN HUNTER
DELAWARE PARK



MONJMENT IN HONOR OF
ABBE DE L'EPPE



DAVID
DELAWARE PARK

BUFFALO—The City Beautiful



FREMONT
MONUMENT



GAR VETERANS
MONUMENT

PROMINENT MONUMENTS
AT FOREST LAWN CEMETERY



ELKS HALL



CLIFF
RED JACKET'S
MONUMENT



UNITED SPANISH
WAR VETERANS
MONUMENT

THE FINAL RESTING
PLACES OF PROMINENT
BUFFALONIANS



MILLARD FILLMORE
U. S. PRESIDENT 1850-1853



PHILIP BECKER
LATE MAYOR OF BUFFALO

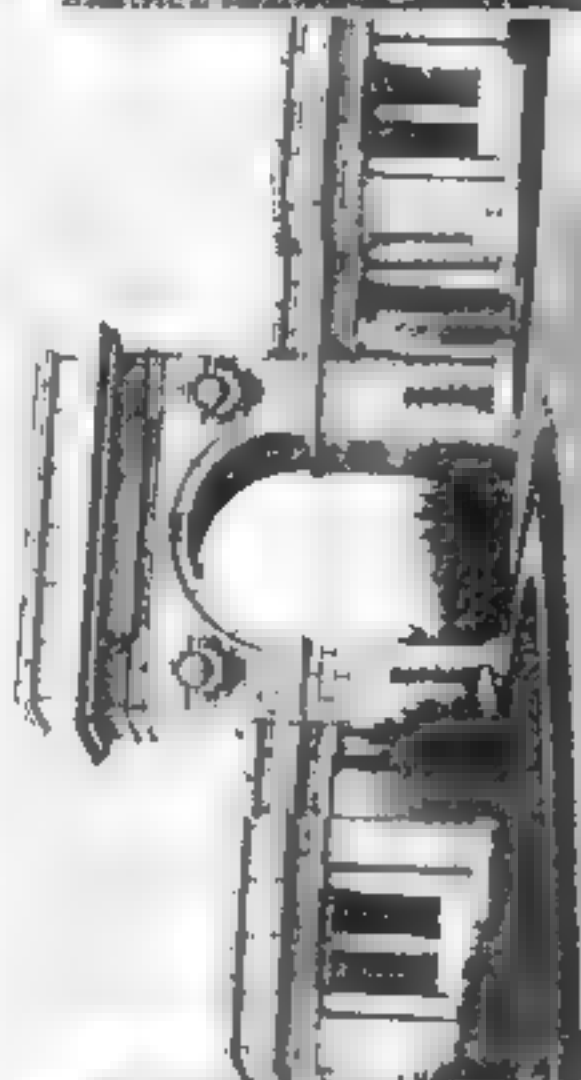


JOHN BLOCHER
MONUMENT



MONUMENTS OF
P. P. PRATT — ROBERT L. FRYER — JOHN MILLER HORTON

DELAWARE ENTRANCE
FORESTLAWN CEMETERY



MAIN ENTRANCE
FORESTLAWN CEMETERY



THE BUFFALO CREMATORY



FORESTLAWN
CEMETERY FROM
DELAWARE AVE



THE BEAUTIFUL
HOMES OF THEM
THAT SLEEP

BUFFALO—City of Culture



THE
ALBRIGHT
ART
GALLERY

MUSEUM
BUFFALO
SOCIETY
OF
NATURAL
SCIENCE



BUFFALO
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY
BUFFALO

By JAMES STORER

Secretary Board of Education, City of Buffalo, N. Y.

In the city of Buffalo it is possible for a boy or girl to begin his or her education in the kindergarten, proceed through eight grades of elementary education, follow this with four years of high school or secondary education, and then, if the now grown young man or woman desire to enter a college or university, they may do so and receive a college education through the Master's degree. All this may be done without leaving the city.

Public education began in Buffalo in 1806 with the erection of a small school house on the "Fobes Lot" at the northwest corner of South Cayuga Street (now Pearl Street) and Swan Street. In the year 1930, the Board of Education had under its control a system of public education comprising the following:

(a) Eight high schools, namely:

Hutchinson-Central—with a staff of 136 teachers and an enrollment of 3315 pupils.

Fosdick-Masten—with a staff of 77 teachers and an enrollment of 1634 pupils.

Lafayette—with a staff of 85 teachers and an enrollment of 1716 pupils.

South Park—with a staff of 77 teachers and an enrollment of 1821 pupils.

Lewis J. Bennett—with a staff of 120 teachers and an enrollment of 2567 pupils.

East—with a staff of 89 teachers and an enrollment of 1820 pupils.

Riverside—with a staff of 44 teachers and an enrollment of 827 pupils.

Technical—with a staff of 82 teachers and an enrollment of 1554 pupils.

(b) Four vocational high schools, namely:

Burgard—with a staff of 54 teachers and an enrollment of 718 pupils.

McKinley—with a staff of 28 teachers and an enrollment of 394 pupils.

Peckham—with a staff of 28 teachers and an enrollment of 490 pupils.

Seneca—with a staff of 41 teachers and an enrollment of 762 pupils.

(c) 83 separate elementary school districts, having 133 school buildings, a staff of 2,356 teachers and an enrollment of 70,276 pupils. In the above numbers are included special schools for physical defectives, backward children, open air, blind, etc.

(d) A continuation school, housed in two separate buildings, with a staff of 54 teachers and an enrollment of 7,574 pupils.



JOSEPHUS NELSON LARNED

Editor (with Mark Twain) of "Buffalo Express"; Librarian of Buffalo Public Library, 1877-1897; Historian and Author.

(e) Evening schools, extension classes, Americanization, vocational work, etc., providing education for adults in which over 15,000 were enrolled.

(f) Summer or vacation schools providing an opportunity for children who desire to make up work, in which 4,002 were enrolled, taught by a staff of 161 teachers.

The elementary schools are well equipped with teachers and the necessary books and supplies to prepare the pupils to enter the secondary schools, which have carefully organized courses of study to prepare pupils for admission to the universities or colleges. For those pupils who do not go to college, courses may be had in commercial training, industrial and technical training, while the boy who desires to learn a trade may enter courses in the vocational high schools in over 40 different trades or industries.

In 1838 the number of pupils enrolled in the public schools was 179; the school property being worth about \$30,000.00. At the close of the school year in June 1930, the enrollment in day schools was 86,965 exclusive of the continuation school, and the school property worth over \$45,000,000.00.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS

The City of Buffalo is fortunate in having many splendid private high schools, whose courses of study and standards of preparation for college are similar to those of the public high schools. Among these are the following schools for boys only:

Annunciation School, Canisius High School, Nichols School, Saint Joseph's Collegiate Institute.

For girls only:

Buffalo Seminary, Holy Angels Academy, Mt. St. Joseph's Academy, Mt. Mercy Academy, Nardin Academy, Sacred Heart Academy, St. Mary's Seminary, St. Vincent's Technical School.

Among the elementary private schools are the following:

The Elmwood School, Buffalo Hebrew School, Franklin School, The Park School.

Every Catholic Parish has a school for elementary school educational purposes. These schools maintain high standards, and follow the course of study as prescribed by the Regents of the State Department of Education.

In the field of Business or Commercial Schools, the City of Buffalo has several among which are the following:

Bryant and Stratton Business College, Hurst's Private School, Chown School of Business, School of Commerce, Standard Business Training Institute, Y. M. C. A. Institute.

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

In the field of higher education, the City of Buffalo is well represented. Four large institutions offer the youth of the city the opportunity of a specialized training for a vocation.

State Teachers College. Organized in 1872 as the Buffalo State Normal School by the State Department of Education of the State of New York, the school has grown in importance so that in 1927, the legislature of the state enacted the necessary laws to change it to a college, maintaining a four year course, leading to a degree.

New buildings on a new site on Elmwood Avenue and Scajagada Creek provide a Main College Building, a Vocational Building, a School of Practice and a Gymnasium.

As its name implies, the institution trains young men and women for the teaching profession and maintains three distinct departments, namely a department which trains teachers for elementary school teaching, second a vocational department for Industrial or Vocational teachers, and third, a Home Economics Department for prospective teachers of Home Economics.

BUFFALO—City of Culture

University of Buffalo. Organized in 1846 as a university, having only one college, that of medicine. In 1886, a college of pharmacy was added, followed by the colleges of Law and Dentistry in 1892 and the College of Arts and Sciences in 1913.

During these years the University used several buildings in different parts of the city. In 1909 a site of 106 acres was purchased on Main Street and the city line, to which 44 acres were added in 1919. Until 1915 the University had no endowments but with a gift of Mrs. Seymour H. Knox, amounting to \$250,000 and the efforts of the Women's Union to raise \$100,000.00 the University began to expand. In 1920 and 1929 city wide campaigns were conducted to receive funds for an endowment, both of which were successful.

The University of Buffalo now offers work in the College of Arts and Sciences, with a Graduate School for study to earn the Master's Degree, College of Medicine, College of Pharmacy, College of Law, College of Dentistry, School of Business Administration, Library Science Course, Evening and Summer School sessions.

Canisius College. In the year 1870, Canisius College opened under the jurisdiction of the Fathers of the Society of Jesus, and in 1872 opened its building on Washington Street, near Tupper, for students desiring work in the Arts and Sciences.

In 1913 the college moved from Washington Street to its new building on Main Street and Jefferson Avenue, adding to its courses, work in the Pre-Medical School, the School of Education, and courses in Business, General Science, Philosophy, and also Summer sessions.

In 1925 two large additional wings were added to the college building, providing space for a library, auditorium, cafeteria and various laboratories.

Graduate work is also offered leading to the degrees of Master of Arts or Sciences.

D'Youville College. D'Youville College, administered by the Grey Nuns of the Cross was opened in 1908. It is located at Porter and Prospect Avenue. The college admits women students of all denominations, offering courses in the Arts and Sciences, leading to the Master's Degree. Courses may also be taken leading to degrees in Literature, Music and Philosophy.

MUSEUM OF NATURAL SCIENCES

In 1928, Buffalo's new Museum of Science was opened in a spacious and beautiful building in Humboldt Park. Under the direction of the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences, its exhibits were moved from the Buffalo Library and the Elmwood Museum to the new museum. In addition to placing its exhibits in the museum for public inspection and use, the society conducts educational work such as neighborhood lectures, general lectures, a summer school of natural history at the Alleghany State Park, class room and laboratory instruction in various fields of science as well as field instruction, and also has participated in research expeditions to various parts of the earth.

The Society also co-operates with the Board of Education in providing an opportunity for pupils in the elementary schools to visit the museum under supervision to receive lectures and demonstrations in all the branches of natural science.

The Society has also developed a large department in Visual Education, which gives the citizens of Buffalo an opportunity of loaning lantern slides, stereopticons, motion picture machines and films to be used at home, at churches, or other meeting places.

BUFFALO FINE ARTS ACADEMY

Organized in 1862, the Academy had a varied career until 1905, at which time thru the generous gift of Mr. John J. Albright, a magnificent art gallery was built in Delaware Park, west of the lake, known as the Albright Art Gallery, which became the home of the Academy. The City of Buffalo has placed the management in the care of the Academy,

BUFFALO—City of Culture

but maintains the physical plant and the payment of the staff to operate the building.

The Academy maintains an Art School where courses in design, interior decoration, modeling, painting, etc., are taught and also courses for teachers, who desire to become teachers of Art Education in the schools.

The Academy has certain funds with which to purchase desirable acquisitions for the permanent collections of pictures and sculpture. Choice exhibitions are brought to the Art Gallery at frequent intervals, which are open to the public. The public schools and the Academy co-operate closely in giving the pupils instruction in the appreciation of art and current exhibitions.

BUFFALO HISTORICAL SOCIETY

This Society was founded in 1862 and incorporated in 1863. Its purpose is "to discover, procure and preserve whatever may relate to the history of Western New York in general and the City of Buffalo in particular."

The Society is located in a permanent home, known as the Historical Building, in Delaware Park, near the Albright Art Gallery. During its existence the Society has accumulated a library of approximately 30,000 volumes, including many rare books, has a large newspaper collection, and in its museum are found splendid collections relating to the Indians, the Civil War, the Spanish American War, the Erie Canal, early American pottery, historical engravings, oil portraits of early residents of the City of Buffalo.

The Historical Building is open to the public, giving the visitor an opportunity of using the library or visiting the museum.

LIBRARIES

The Buffalo Public Library. The Buffalo Library was incorporated in 1836, and maintained a subscription library until 1897, when, through an agreement with the City of Buffalo, it became the Buffalo Public Library.

Residents of Buffalo may loan books for home use, free of charge. So great has been the demand for the home use of books, that Branch Libraries had to be created, which now number 14.

The main building is located on Lafayette Square, and maintains general reading rooms, Children's Department, Open Shelf Rooms, Circulating and Reference Departments, and a school department, thru which it has placed approximately 1,500 graded libraries in as many class rooms of the public schools, from which pupils select books for home reading.

The Library has now in its possession over a half million volumes, and a circulation of books per year amounting to approximately 3,000,000.

Grosvenor Library. This library was created through the gift of Seth Grosvenor, a resident of Buffalo. His will provided \$40,000.00 for a reference library. The bequest was made in 1857 but the library was not opened until 1870. In 1895 the present building on Edward and Franklin Streets was built, to which the city built a substantial addition in 1921.

The library has about 200,000 volumes, and many valuable pamphlets. Among the collections of note are the Hubbell Ophthalmological Collection, Theodore G. Lewis Dental Collection, the Charles W. Moulton Collection of American Poetry, the Lautz Collection of operatic scores, and the Edward Michael Collection of Posters.

Other collections, such as maps, U. S. Documents, periodicals related to Chemistry, History, Music, Drama, Literature, Engineering, Technology and Patents are splendid. It is the fourth largest reference library in the United States, open for the free use of the public.



STATE TEACHERS' COLLEGE ON ELMWOOD AVENUE

BUFFALO—City of Culture



BUFFALO PUBLIC LIBRARY



GROSVENOR REFERENCE LIBRARY



FOUR OF THE
THIRTEEN BRANCHES
MAINTAINED BY THE
BUFFALO PUBLIC
LIBRARY





ACROSS THE
CAMPUS OF
THE UNIVERSITY
OF BUFFALO

SHOWING
EDMUND HAYES
HALL



BUFFALO—City of Culture



FOSTER BUILDING — UNIVERSITY OF BUFFALO



PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT — UNIVERSITY OF BUFFALO



CROSBY BUILDING — UNIVERSITY OF BUFFALO

BUFFALO—City of Culture



TOWNSEND HALL
UNIVERSITY
OF BUFFALO

DENTAL DEPT.
BUILDING
UNIVERSITY OF
BUFFALO



MEDICAL DEPT.
BUILDING
UNIVERSITY OF
BUFFALO



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CANISIUS
COLLEGE



NARDIN
ACADEMY



D'YOUVILLE
COLLEGE



SACRED HEART
ACADEMY



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HUTCHINSON HIGH SCHOOL



LAFAYETTE HIGH SCHOOL



FOSDICK-MASTEN HIGH SCHOOL

BUFFALO—City of Culture



BENNETT HIGH SCHOOL



OPENING THE STADIUM AT BENNETT HIGH SCHOOL



TECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOL

BUFFALO—City of Culture



EAST HIGH SCHOOL



SOUTH PARK HIGH SCHOOL



RIVERSIDE HIGH SCHOOL

BUFFALO—City of Culture



BURGARD VOCATIONAL SCHOOL



SENECA VOCATIONAL SCHOOL



McKINLEY VOCATIONAL SCHOOL



PECKHAM VOCATIONAL SCHOOL



PUBLIC SCHOOL No 63



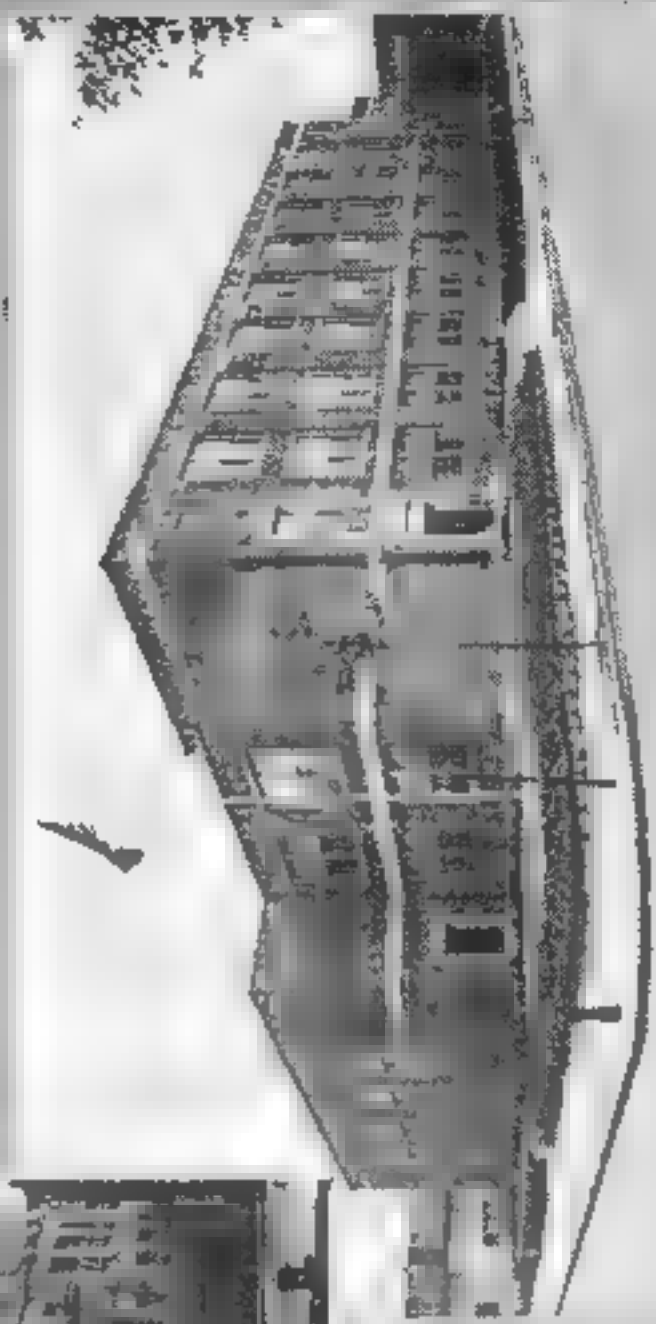
PUBLIC SCHOOL No 32



PUBLIC SCHOOL No 8

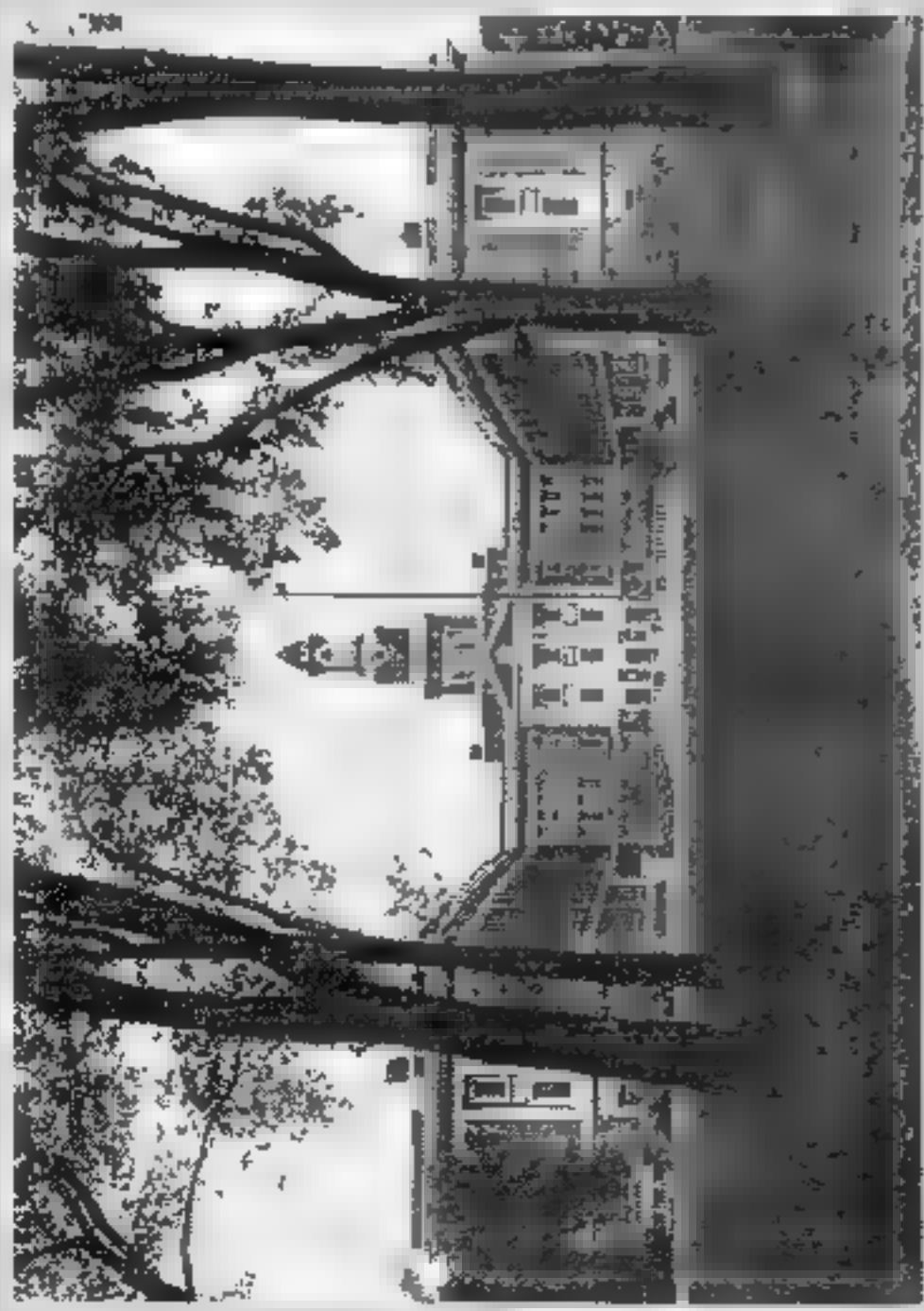


PUBLIC SCHOOL No 3



PUBLIC SCHOOL No 75

BUFFALO HAS MORE THAN
EIGHTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS



THE FORMER
STATE TEACHERS
COLLEGE



THE BUFFALO
SEMINARY



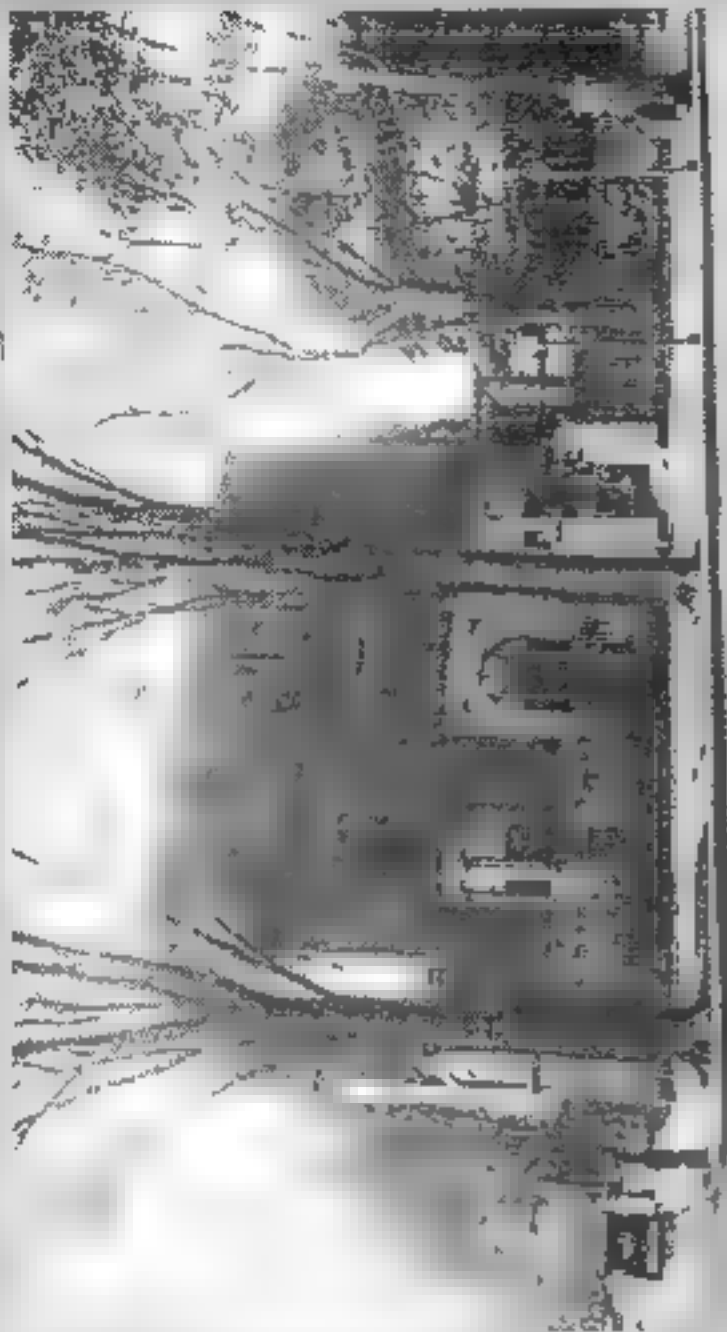
TWO
VIEWS OF
NICHOLS
SCHOOL



BUFFALO—Radiating Sociability



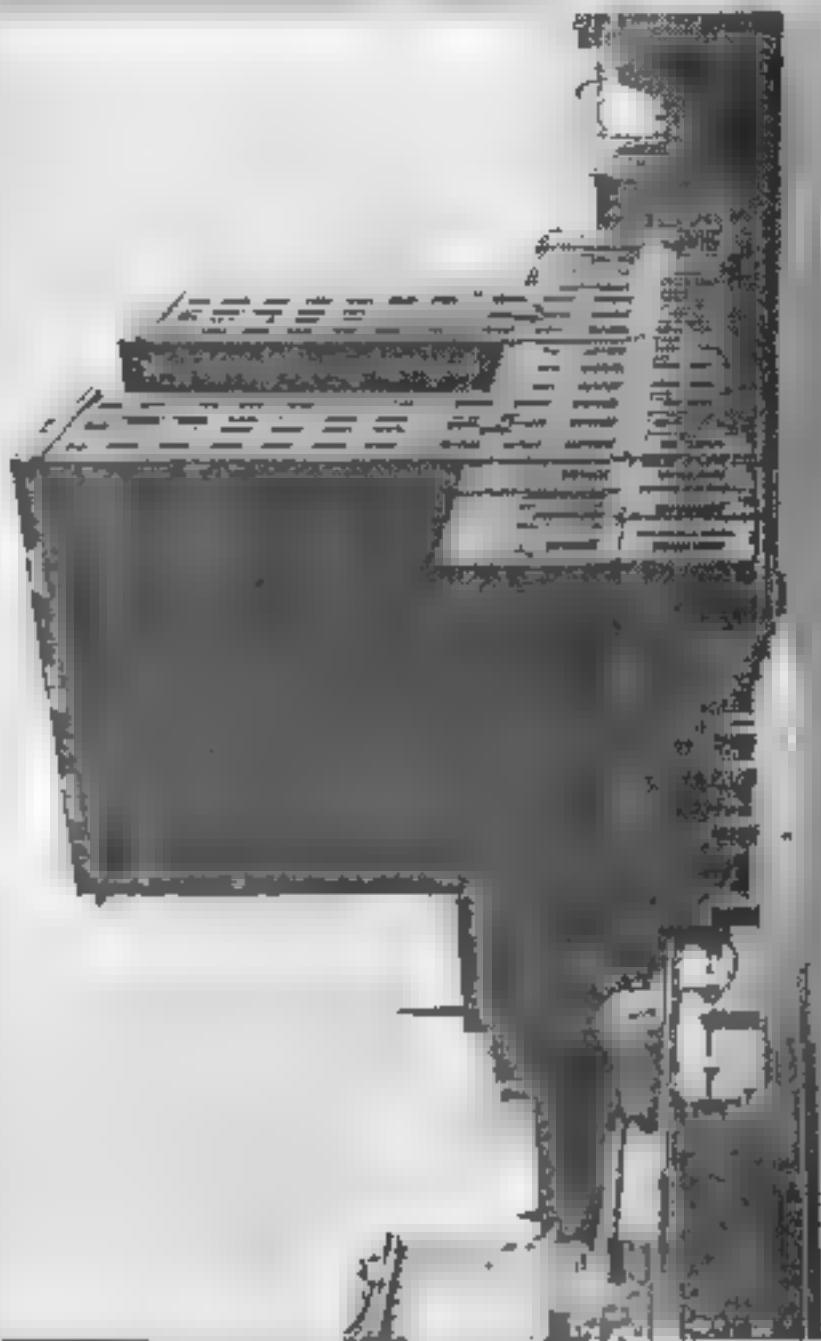
SAGINAW
CLUB



THE
BUFFALO
CLUB



THE
TWENTIETH
CENTURY
CLUB



THE
BUFFALO
ATHLETIC
CLUB

BUFFALO—Radiating Sociability

By TESS M. SEDWEEK

Manager of Inter-Club Service Department,
Buffalo Chamber of Commerce

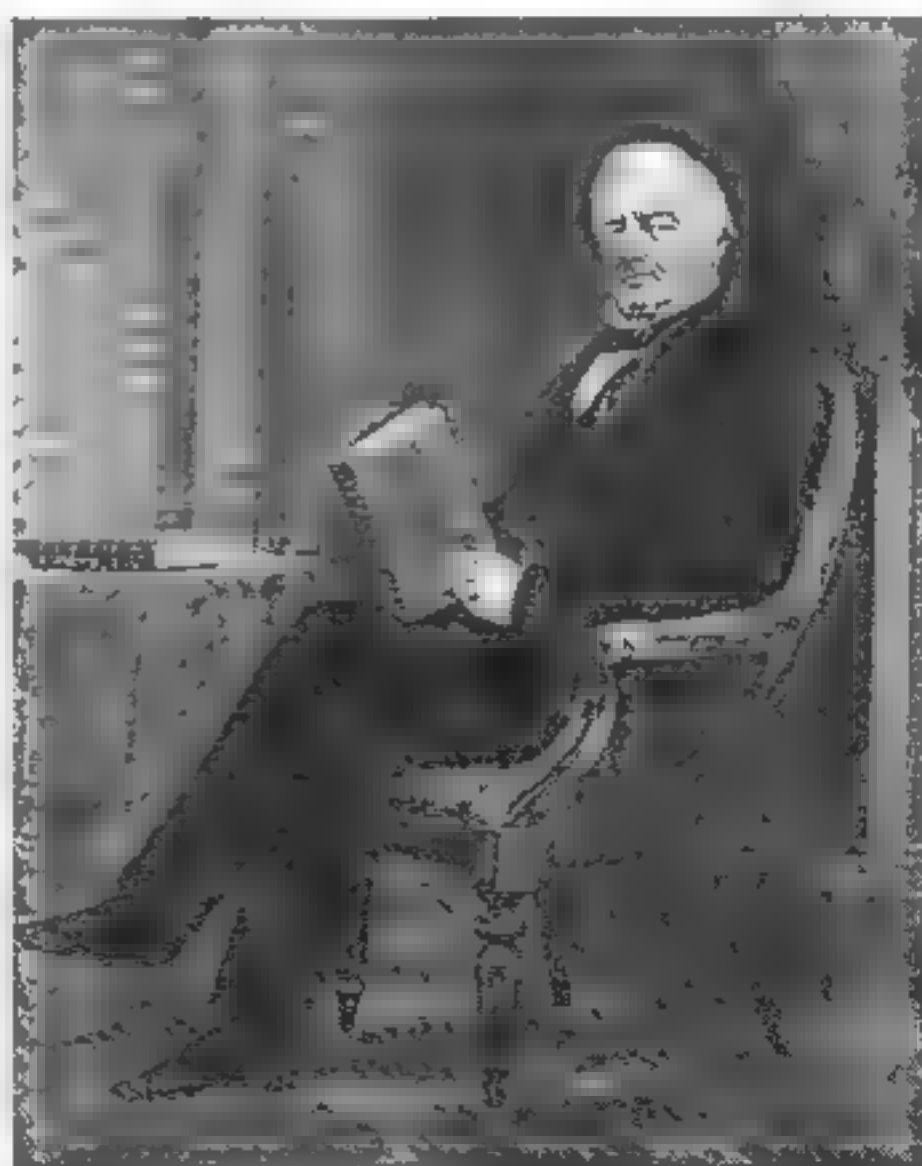
Where can one find a city more socially minded than Buffalo?

Long before the Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo's hospitality and fame as a city of varied industries and social activities had grown beyond the confines of this country. The "Queen City of the Lakes" with Canada as her close and friendly neighbor, finds her social groups divided naturally as to purpose and community. At the present writing there are by actual count groups and organizations in Buffalo numbering into the thousands.

Many of these groups have acquired their own buildings, where they offer to members and friends, facilities of all kinds commensurate with their activities. The Buffalo Athletic Club is one of the newest residential clubs to be erected; facing McKinley Monument on Niagara Square, it is an imposing structure and is the headquarters for social and athletic gatherings of the highest type. One of the oldest, selective clubs for men in the City is the Buffalo Club, located on historic Delaware Avenue, with the beautiful Twentieth Century Club a little farther up the street, an exclusive club for women of social standing. We find also on Delaware Avenue the Montefiore Club, which affords a social center for the Jewry of Buffalo. Proceeding a few blocks further on Delaware Avenue, is located the Town Club, whose members comprise women of social standing as well as the professions and business. The University Club and the Saturn Club for men and the College Club for women also are residential clubs, which are centers of social activity.

The fraternal organizations have made real contributions to the City with their beautiful buildings. The Buffalo Consistory has a picturesque setting on Delaware Avenue and its unique interior lighting effect is a rare treat to visitors. Along this same Avenue is the home of the Knights of Columbus and one of the finest Elks' Temples in the Country. The Eagles and Orioles have their own buildings and offer entertainment of all kinds to their members and visitors. The Loyal Order of Moose meet in one of the historic buildings on Main Street. Two halls are maintained by the Polish people of the city, Dom Polski and the Polish Union Hall. St. Andrew's Club on Lafayette Avenue is the meeting place for many happy gatherings of the Scotch and Welsh of Buffalo. Buffalo is noted for its musical interests and the Buffalo Orpheus, one of the oldest German Singing societies in the Country, has its headquarters in a roomy, comfortable home on Franklin Street. The Harugari Temple is another center for chorus concerts and musicals of all kinds.

The Automobile Club of Buffalo, it is claimed, has the largest membership of any Automobile Club in the World. They maintain handy, accessible downtown offices for travelers' information in the Hotel Lafayette, but also have



MILLARD FILLMORE

Buffalonian, Thirteenth President of the United States, 1850-1853. His home, the Fillmore Mansion, was replaced by the present Statler Hotel.

BUFFALO—Radiating Sociability

a magnificent country club for members several miles out of the city on Main Street highway. The new Trap and Field Club, several miles out on the Genesee Street Road, has a very modern structure; set on broad, rolling land, immediately adjoining the Municipal Airport, it has plenty of space for rifle practice and affords a wonderful panorama of the activities of the Airport.

The delightful summer weather, which is always to be found in Buffalo, is most inspiring to the outdoor enthusiast, and clubs to meet every demand of that nature are to be found. The Buffalo Country Club and the new Park Club are magnificent in design and were built with the idea of meeting every need and whim of the members or visitors who use them. Many golf clubs abound in the neighborhood of Buffalo with commodious buildings for the comfort of their members; to the north there is the Transit Valley Country Club, the Meadowbrook Golf and Country Club, and the Willowdale Country Club, a fine Jewish country club. To the south along the Lake Shore is the Wanakah Country Club and the Southshore Country Club. With the waters of Lake Erie lapping her shores, Buffalo has some of the finest aquatic sports clubs to be found anywhere. Motorboat races and water sports of all kinds are carried on under the auspices of the Yacht Club, the Canoe Club, the Launch Club and many smaller groups of the same character. Buffalonians and their guests are always welcome on the courses of the Cherry Hill Golf Club, across the Niagara River on the Canadian Shore. Nearby courses on the American side, such as the Orchard Park Golf Club, and the Tuscarora Golf Club are just a pleasant drive from Buffalo and afford much pleasure to those who use them.

As a peer among athletic associations stands the Buffalo Turn Verein on High Street, their building is equipped with the very latest gymnasium equipment and their prowess as leaders in Turn Verein events is known the nation over.

Social activities; what a host of memories Buffalo has handed down to her children! It was in Buffalo many years ago that the first Aero Club in the western hemisphere was formed. The Rotary Club of Buffalo has the largest membership of any local chapter in the organization, and it was in Buffalo that Zonta International was formed—a classified organization of business and professional women similar in scope and setup to Rotary. Much social activity is centered around the Museum of Natural Sciences, where special classes and clubs are meeting continuously, taking advantage of the courses and information obtainable there. Anyone interested in special forms of scientific research can usually find a kindred interest among its many members and habitues.

Many church organizations flourish in this city—men's and women's bible classes are to be found in most of the Protestant churches, matched by the young women's sodalities and young men's clubs in the Catholic Church. Women's business and professional clubs are in evidence among all creeds, as are dramatic circles and singing societies.

Political organizations embracing all races and parties have been developed to meet public demands for legislative information and inspiration.

All of these club activities have been brought about thru the desire of Buffalonians who are socially minded to group themselves according to the activities in which they are most interested. Contrary to the rule of most large cities, Buffalo has to a large extent profited by her diversified club interests, the same as she has by her diversified industries. For every citizen who is "club-minded" there is a club to suit his interests and his purse. For the visitor or non-resident who desires to make club connections in Buffalo, we suggest his contacting with the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce, where information of all kinds regarding practically every club in Buffalo and the Niagara Area is on file.

BUFFALO—Radiating Sociability



ALUMNI
CLUB



COLLEGE
CLUB

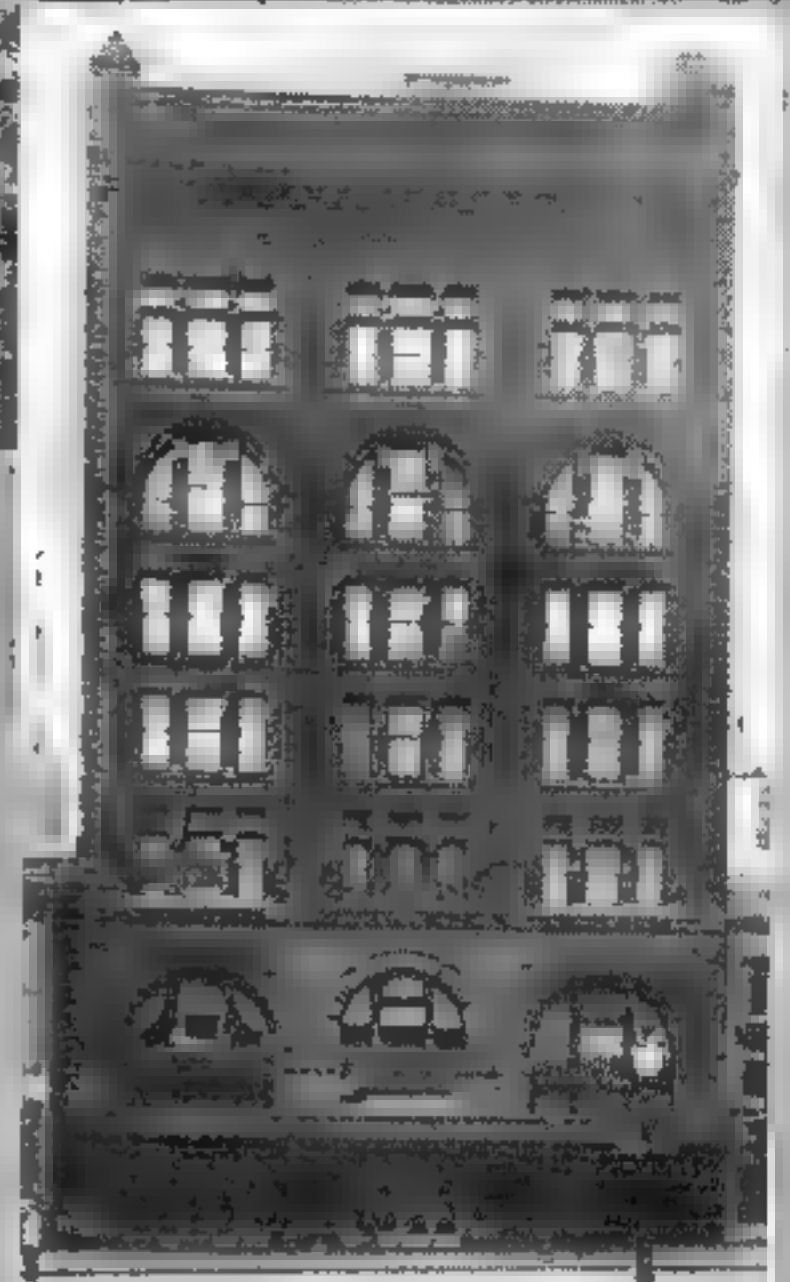


TOWN
CLUB

BUFFALO —Radiating Sociability



BUFFALO COUNTRY
A A S R



MACON C TEMPLE



ANNEST LINDAVER
TEMPLE



JOHN V TEMPLE



POTHIAN
TEMPLE

BUFFALO—Radiating Sociability



CATHOLIC
INSTITUTE



ST MARY'S
LYCEUM

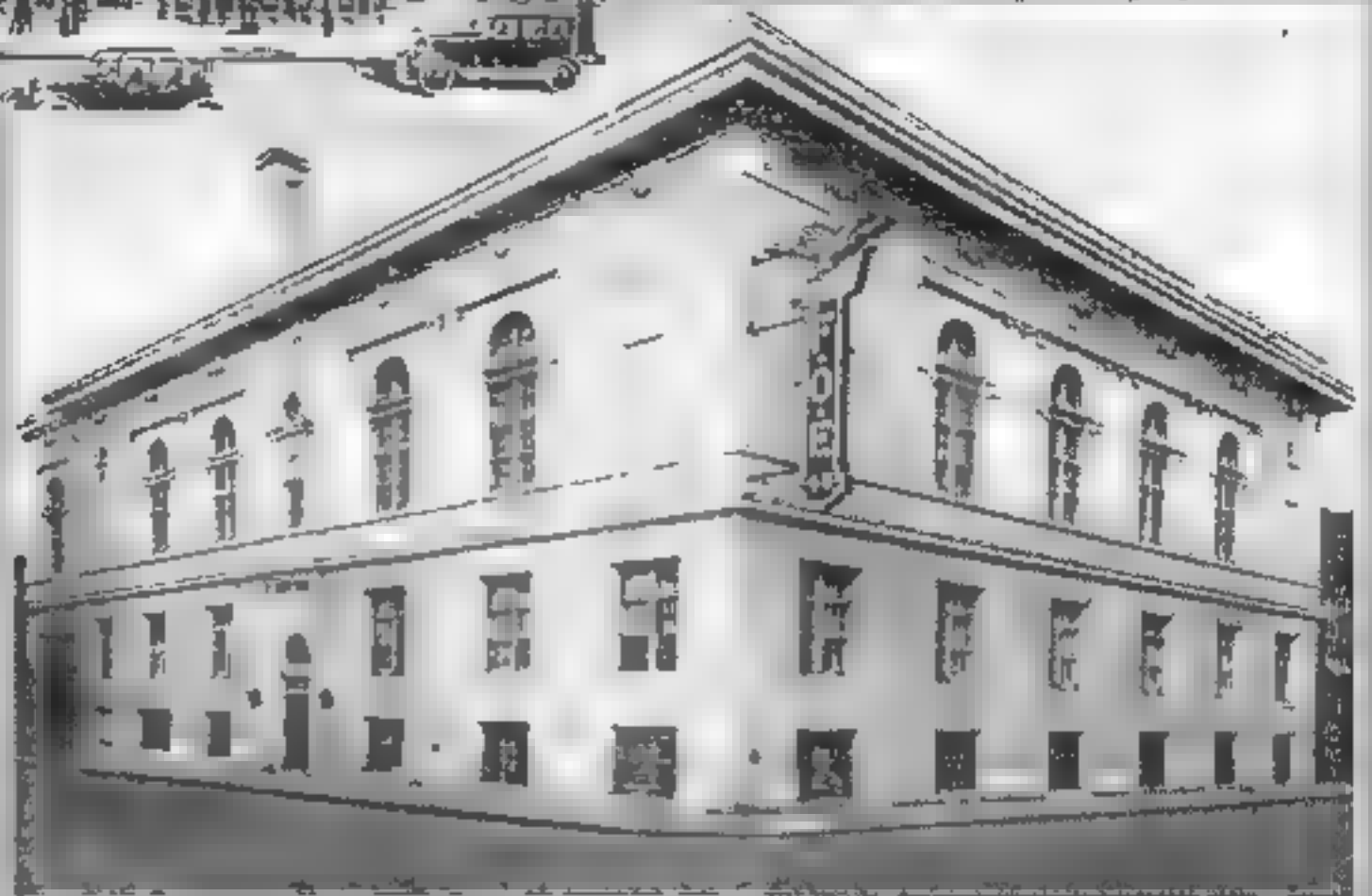


KNIGHTS OF
COLUMBUS

BUFFALO—Radiating Sociability



ELKS
LODGE



FRATERNAL
ORDER OF
EAGLES



MASSONIC
TEMPLE



DEAF CLUB

BUFFALO—Radiating Sociability



BUFFALO
TURN VEREIN

BUFFALO
ORPHEUS



ST. ANDREW'S
SCOTTISH SOCIETY

POLISH
UNION HALL



BUFFALO—Radiating Sociability



BUFFALO
TRAP AND
FIELD
CLUB



BUFFALO
TENNIS
AND
SQUASH
CLUB



BUFFALO
AUTOMOBILE
CLUB

BUFFALO—Radiating Sociability



BUFFALO
YACHT
CLUB



BUFFALO
CANOE
CLUB



BUFFALO
LAUNCH
CLUB

BUFFALO—Radiating Sociability



THE
COUNTRY
CLUB

GENERAL VIEW

THE POLS TEAM
IN ACTION



FACING THE
GOLF COURSE

THE
TERRACE



BUFFALO—Radiating Sociability



A. HOWDELL
CLUB

MEADOWBROOK
GOLF AND COUNTRY
CLUB



TRANSIT WOODS
COUNTRY CLUB

WADSWORTH
COUNTRY CLUB



CHERRY HILL
GOLF CLUB

BUFFALO—Social Service Center

BOY SCOUTS IN CAMP



By SARA KERR

Statistician, Buffalo Foundation

Annual expenditures in Buffalo for social welfare activities exceed ten million dollars. That may be an amazing statement to many, but it can be verified by reports regularly gathered and analyzed by the Bureau of Studies and Social Statistics of the Buffalo Foundation. It may seem a crude statement to make in order to aid in comprehending the scope and extent of social welfare work in Buffalo which is effectively contributing to the promotion of health, the development of character, and the improvement in standards of living. It should convey, however, some understanding of the capacity of the social machinery available for meeting community needs and for advancing community progress.

Buffalo's social work is engaged in a dynamic program. Many operations of the social machinery must necessarily be remedied, endeavoring to cure poverty, sickness, delinquency and defectiveness. Other processes are assuredly preventive and constructive. Still others are both remedial and preventive. Relief-giving has become an effective tool in the hands of skilled family welfare workers, not only for relieving hunger and suffering, but also for securing individual and family efficiency and independence. The survey is a constructive tool which is being used extensively by experienced community workers, with social statistics serving as compass and measuring rod. The various general and specialized clinics are indispensable parts of the machinery used by trained workers of many types, such as the family and child welfare workers, probation and parole officers, medical and psychiatric social workers. The clinics, hospitals, public health nursing and allied health services operate at an annual expense of more than four and a quarter million dollars. This indicates the facilities available for health promotion and helps to explain, through the annually increasing expenditures for health, the decreasing mortality rates of which the city can boast. That public health is purchasable has long been the slogan of the State, and Buffalo is buying its share.

The annual expenditures of ten million dollars procure welfare commodities removed as far as possible from the competitive factors with which the industrial world must contend. In the social realm, competition is known as duplication or lack of co-ordination of the social machinery. It is a very small part of the whole, moreover, which is devoted to this process of eliminating wasteful competition or duplication, and securing helpful coordination. Specifically, this is accomplished through such organizations as the Buffalo Council of Social Agencies and its Social Service Exchange, the Buffalo Foundation, and



ANSLEY WILCOX

Long a leading figure in Buffalo's Philanthropies. At his home President Theodore Roosevelt took the oath of office as successor to Wm. McKinley.

the three financial federations, Jewish, Catholic and Joint Charities, all operating on budgets well under one per cent of the total social welfare expenditures.

In the character-building group of activities expending over two millions dollars a year are such organizations located in strategic sections of the city as the community centers and settlements, the branches of the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Association, the Scout, Camp Fire and similar recreational and educational activities. Neither school nor church programs are included in a summation of character-building activities in the social work field.

It is interesting to note that settlements were organized in Buffalo within a very few years of the inception of the settlement movement in England in 1883, when a group of young men at one of the English universities, inspired by Canon Barnett, went to live in the East side of London and founded Toynbee Hall. From the settlement workers have come reinforcement and vitalization of charitable, health, educational and recreational work. Westminster House on Monroe Street, Welcome Hall on Seneca, Memorial Chapel Center on Cedar, Neighborhood House at Oak and High, the Jewish Community Building on Jefferson, all date back to those early years of ardent, gifted settlers, sharing their best with the less fortunate and the underprivileged, in addition to contributing much to the improvement of living conditions in the whole city.

For the work in Buffalo which is particularly concerned with economic and other conditions of dependency, there is expended annually almost four million dollars. There is a variety of activities within this field, which is designated broadly as the field of dependency, and includes family welfare rehabilitation and relief-giving work, child welfare services, institutional care of many types and for different ages, and certain special protective services. The family welfare organizations necessarily expend the larger portion of the four million dollars because of the financial assistance given in the homes, although the total for child welfare services for children in their own homes and in foster homes or institutions comes very close to reaching the family welfare expenditures.

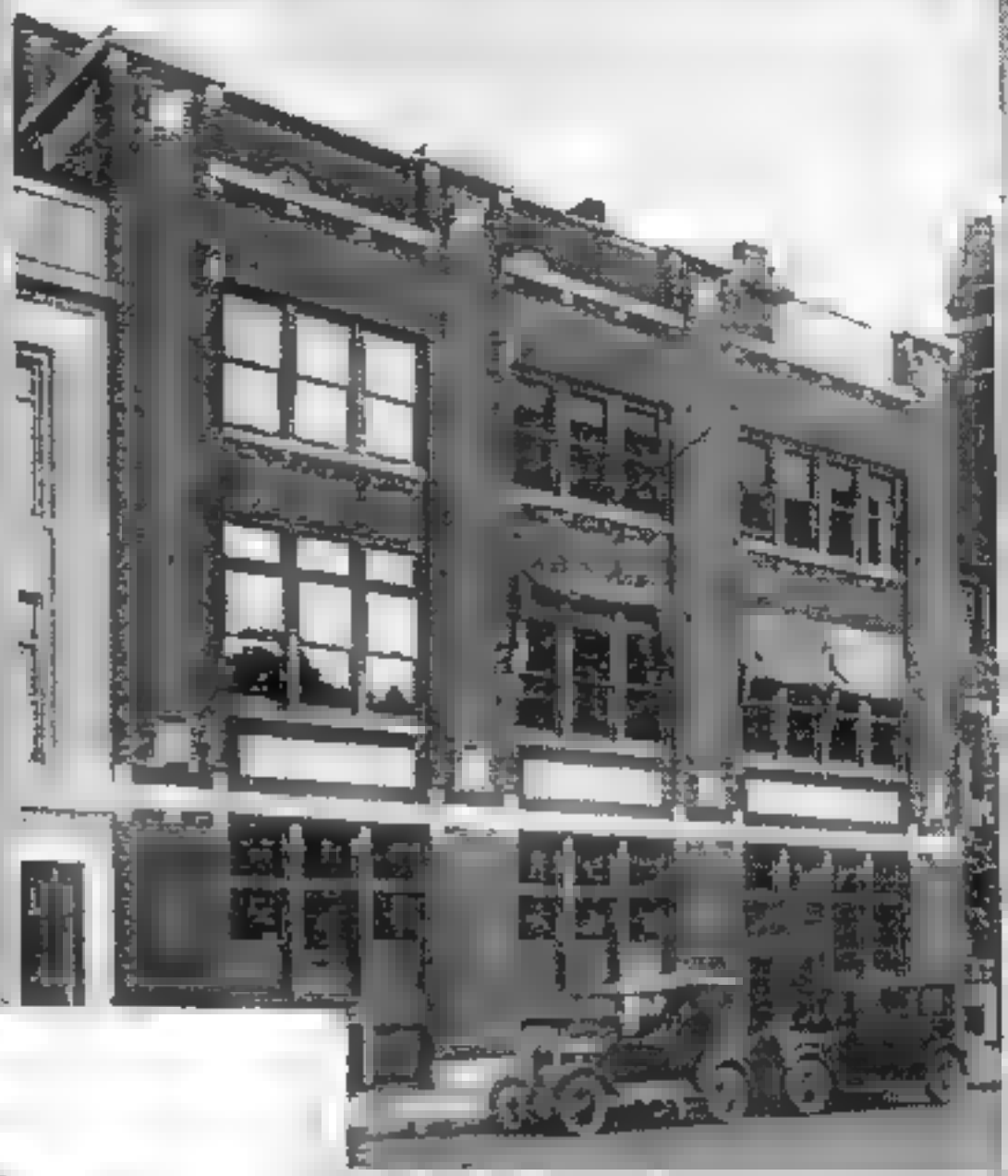
Very few cities can show to its credit the standard of family welfare service which the large Department of Social Welfare renders through its three branches, the two Veterans' Bureaus and the Family Division. Buffalo also has to its credit the oldest Charity Organization Society in this country, which in turn is recognized throughout the country as a society with unsurpassed standards of service and outstanding contributions to community welfare in its fifty-four years of existence. Discussion of this field would not be complete without recognition being given to the likewise highly creditable work which the Catholic Charities, the St. Vincent de Paul Society and the Jewish Family Welfare Society do for their own people in the special manner in which they constantly serve their clients.

Twelve institutions for the care of children, five child placing services, and the modern protective work provided by the Children's Aid and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children cover thoroughly the needs in Buffalo of the dependent and neglected children which every city has within its confines. In addition are the maternity home services for children born out of wedlock which are given by such institutions as St. Mary's, Ingleside and the Salvation Army.

And so the social machinery of Buffalo constantly hums in the midst of the busy life of the city, caring for many who have failed to reach their goals in the game of life, rehabilitating some of those who have temporarily been down, but who have, at the same time, the ability to rise again, given a little timely help, but better still working slowly and steadily to prevent the younger members of the community from facing the same catastrophes which wrecked their elders.

BUFFALO—Social Service Center

SOCIAL SERVICE
BUILDING



PUBLIC WELFARE
BUILDING

BUFFALO COUNCIL
INDUSTRIES

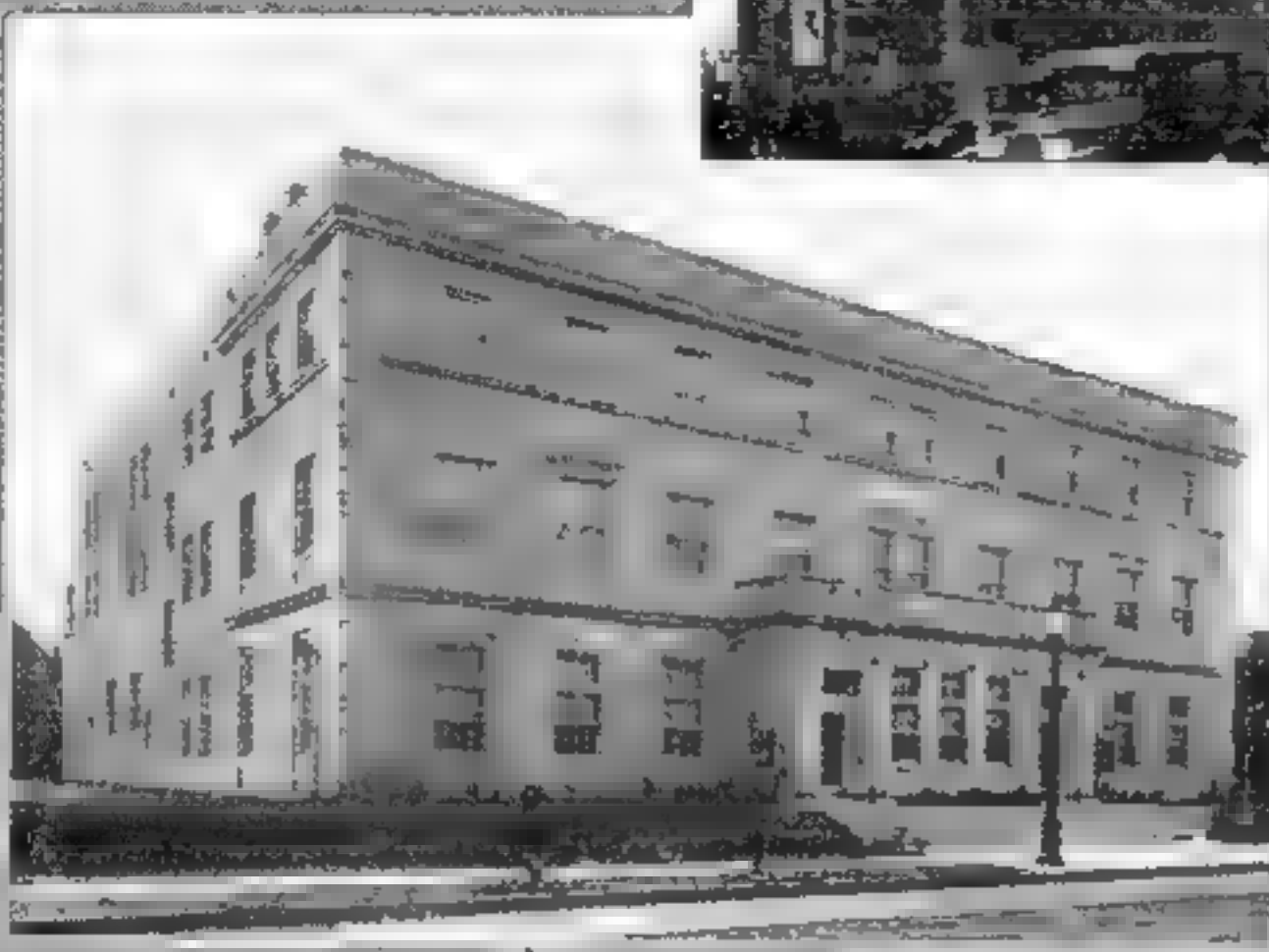


JEWISH COMMUNITY
BUILDING

BUFFALO—Social Service Center

Y. M. C. A.

CENTRAL
BRANCH



HUMBOLDT
DISTRICT BRANCH

NORTH DELAWARE
BRANCH



MICHIGAN AV.
BRANCH

BUFFALO—Social Service Center



THE
Y.W.C.A.
CENTRAL
BRANCH



THE Y W C A RESIDENT HOME

BUFFALO—Social Service Center



HOLY FAMILY
HOME FOR
THE AGED



ST. FRANCIS
ASYLUM



HOME FOR THE
FRIENDLESS



LUTHERAN
CHURCH
HOME

BUFFALO—Social Service Center



LUTHERAN
HOSPICE

ROSA COPLON
JEWISH OLD FOLKS
HOME



EPISCOPAL
CHURCH HOME

EPISCOPAL
CHURCH HOME



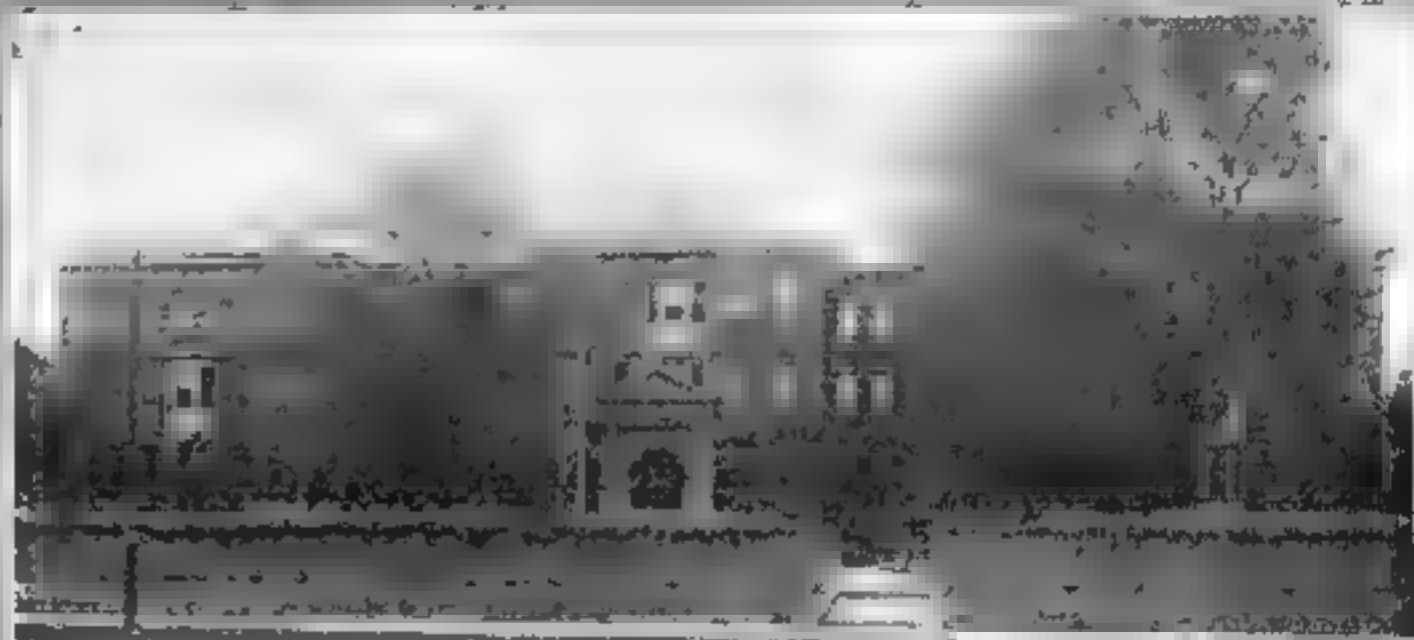
BUFFALO—Social Service Center



ERIE COUNTY
EYE, EAR, NOSE
AND THROAT HOSPITAL



BUFFALO EYE, EAR, NOSE & THROAT INSTITUTE



BUFFALO ASSOCIATION
FOR THE DEAF

BUFFALO ASSOCIATION
FOR THE BLIND



BUFFALO TUBERCULOSIS
ASSOCIATION

BUFFALO—Social Service Center



INGLESIDE HOME

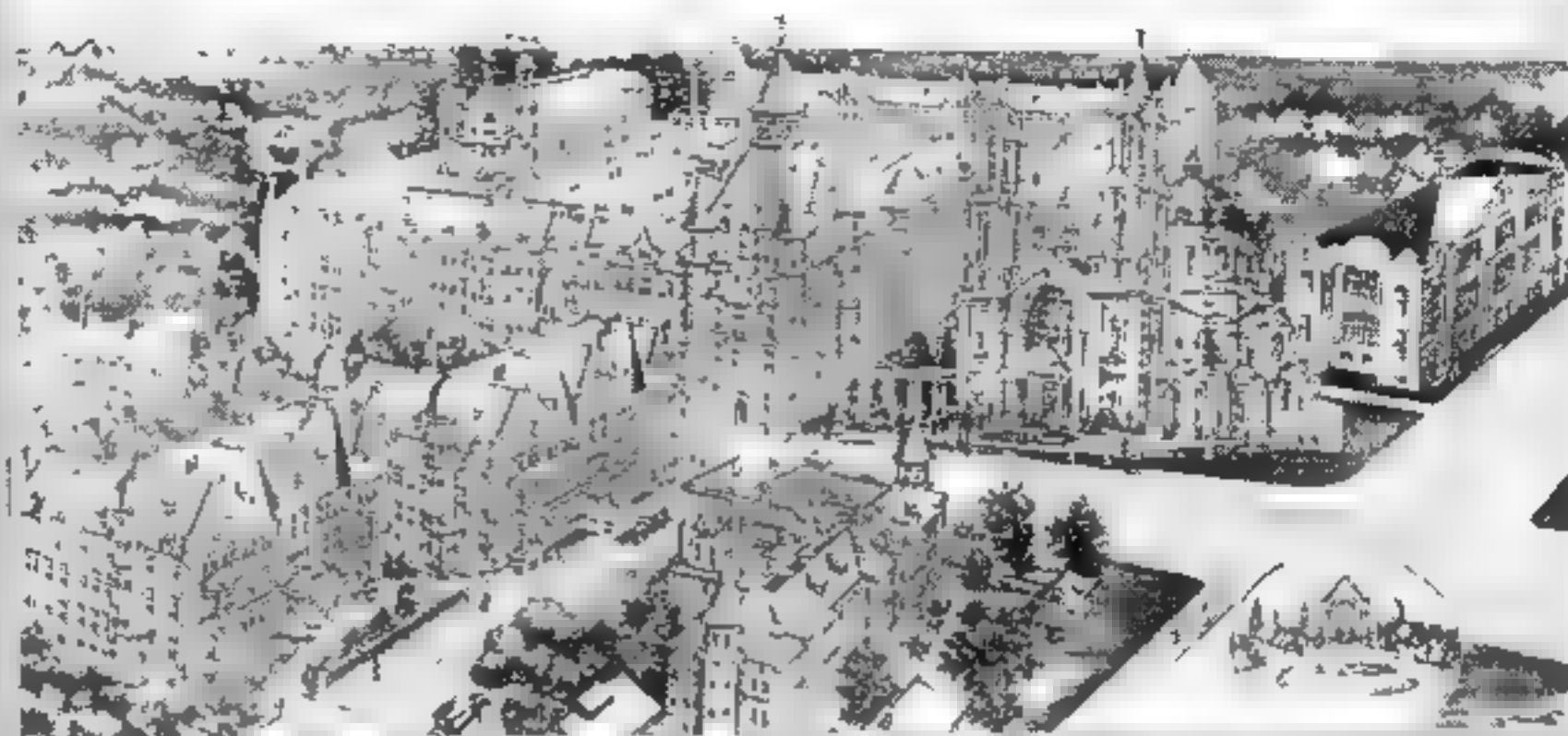


SALVATION ARMY
HOME AND HOSPITAL



PROVIDENCE
RETREAT

BUFFALO—Social Service Center



OUR LADY OF VICTORY
HOMES OF CHARITY
"FATHER BAKER'S"



ST. JOHN'S
ORPHAN
ASYLUM

FATHER
BAKER'S
BOYS LINE-UP
FOR THEIR
PICTURE



BUFFALO—Social Service Center



BUFFALO
ORPHAN ASYLUM

METHOD ST HOME
FOR CHILDREN



BLOCHER
HOME

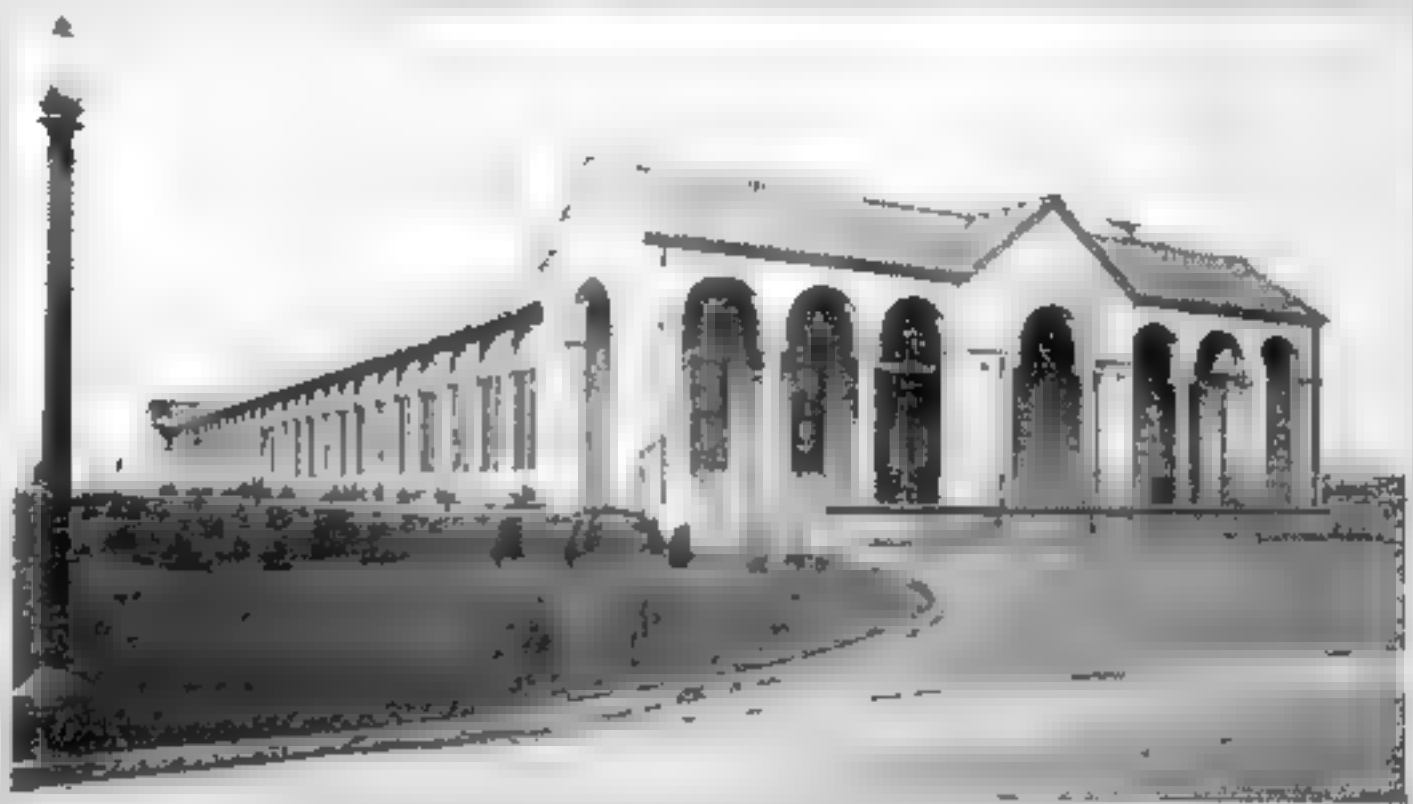
ST. JOHN'S
LUTHERAN
ORPHAN HOME



BUFFALO—Social Service Center



PROTESTANT
HOME FOR
UNPROTECTED
CHILDREN



BUFFALO CRIPPLED
CHILDREN DAY
SCHOOL



CRIPPLED CHILDREN'S
GUILD OF BUFFALO



GERMAN
ROMAN CATHOLIC
ORPHAN ASYLUM

BUFFALO—Social Service Center



NEW YORK STATE HOSPITAL



THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL



THE DEACONESS' HOSPITAL



THE SISTERS OF CHARITY HOSPITAL

BUFFALO—Social Service Center



BUFFALO GENERAL
HOSPITAL

GRATWICK
LABORATORY



STATE INSTITUTE
FOR THE STUDY
OF MALIGNANT
DISEASES

MILLARD FILLMORE
HOSPITAL



BUFFALO—Social Service Center

COLUMBUS
HOSPITAL



MERCY
HOSPITAL



EMERGENCY
HOSPITAL



MOSES TAYLOR
HOSPITAL



BUFFALO—Social Service Center



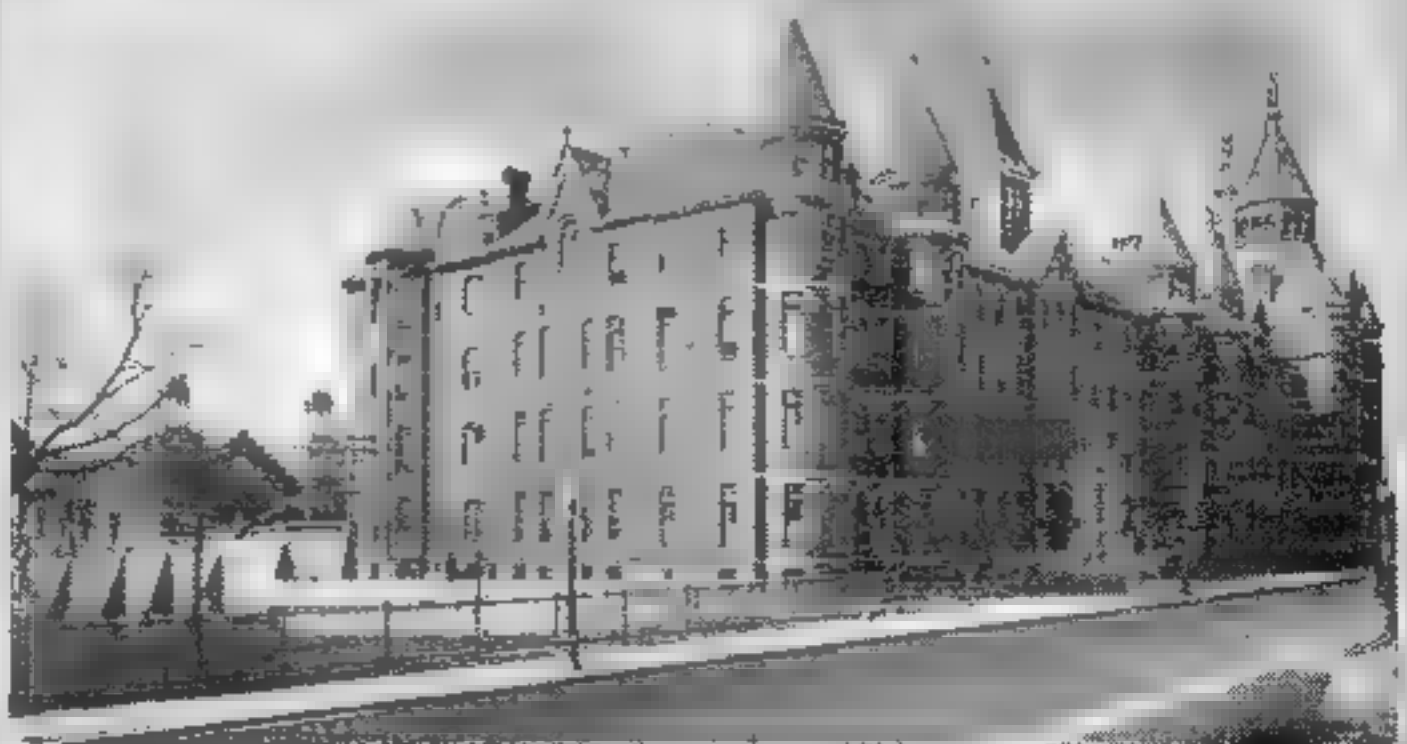
OUR LADY
OF VICTORY
HOME AND
HOSPITAL



ST MARY'S
MATERNITY
HOSPITAL



MEMORIAL
HOSPITAL



ST JOHN'S
MATERNITY
HOSPITAL

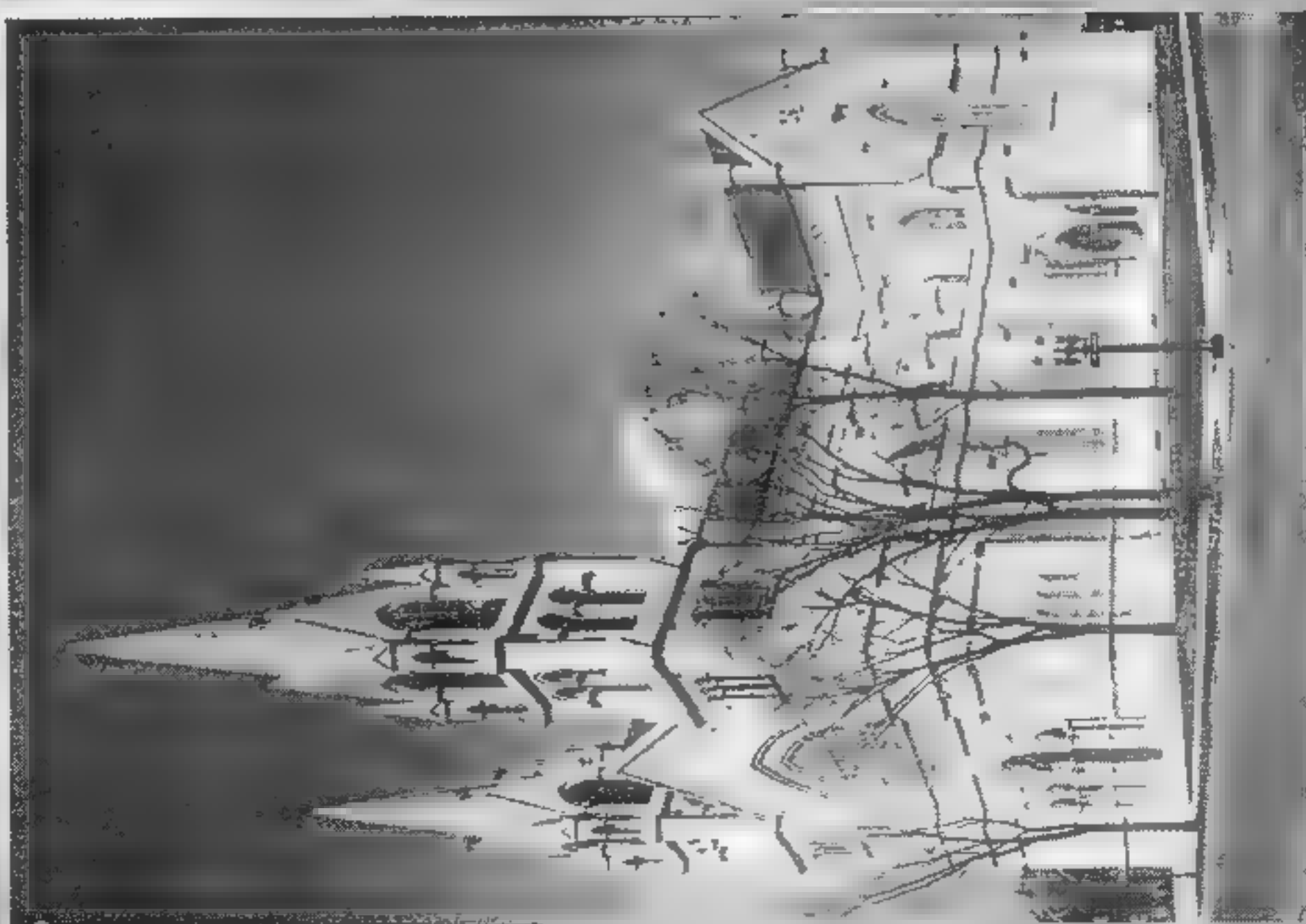


J. N. ADAM MEMORIAL HOSPITAL
PERRYSBURG, N. Y.

BUFFALO—City of Churches



THE NEW
ST. JOSEPH'S
CATHEDRAL



BUFFALO—City of Churches

By THE COUNCIL OF CHURCHES OF BUFFALO AND ERIE COUNTY

Did you say you liked to watch parades, and no parade could be too long for you? Then come with me for today. There will be a parade of all the church members of Buffalo. What! You say it will be too small to bother about? You evidently have not read that Buffalo stands among the first of the cities in the United States in the proportion of church membership to population.

Now find a comfortable place—and better get a sandwich! It is just exactly 10 A. M. and here they come up Main Street in files of ten each. Do you realize that twelve files are passing us every sixty seconds? One hundred and twenty people each minute! Have you ever watched a parade for five hours? You would go crazy watching that long? Well, then you had better go back to your regular work, finish the day, go home, sleep well tonight, work a full day tomorrow, another night's sleep, then come back day after tomorrow about 10:30 A. M. You will be in plenty of time to see the end of the parade; for it will take almost 49 hours for the 351,907 church members to pass this corner.

This immense group of people is divided into 56 denominations, with a total of 341 churches—an average of 1,032 members per church. 315 churches report their year's expenditures as \$5,465,253—an average of \$17,350 per church. 283 churches report a total valuation of \$32,177,335.

Why do we need the church?

Life is full of mysteries. We cannot understand the voices that call on every side. When God speaks many of us say that it thundered. We are unfamiliar with the language of the universe. It is the supreme duty of the church to supply this need.

The church is the interpreter of God to men. The entire program should articulate with this objective, and every phase of the worship should contribute to this end. The sermon, the music, the ritual, should interpret God to the individual worshiper. Loyalty to this ideal would mean the revamping of many sermons and the reforming of many choirs. A minister's discussion of his doubts or a singer's demonstration of his ability will not interpret God to men.

The church is the interpreter of man to man. Most of the evils of civilization result from human misunderstanding. When men of one group understand men of other groups industrial strife will cease. One life was sacrificed for every 50,000 tons of coal mined last year and one life for every 7,000 tons of steel. The coal you are burning this week may have cost the



BISHOP CHARLES H. BRENT
Prominent Buffalo Churchman, and a Leader
in the Movement for Peace and a Better
Understanding between Nations.

life of a fellow man. Your new automobile may be constructed of steel welded by human sacrifice. The church's interpretation of man to man will result not only in a deeper appreciation of those who toil but also a more adequate protection of human life in industry.

When men of one nation understand the men of other nations, racial strife will cease. It is said that Buffalo is "the second largest Polish city in America." This statement, together with the fact that the number of Hungarians, Italians, Jews, and Negroes will run up to at least five figures for each group—to say nothing of numerous smaller national groups—shows what a meeting place of the nations Buffalo is. The church's interpretation of man to man will cause these children of the same Heavenly Father to be brothers indeed.

The church is the place for men to find the answer to their own lives. Our joys and sorrows, our defeats and victories all have a meaning in the plan of God. To interpret these experiences in the light of divine fatherhood is the privilege and duty of every church. To no other institution has this commission been given.



MY CHURCH AND I

My Church is the place where the Word of God is preached, the power of God is felt, the Spirit of God is manifested, the Love of God is revealed, and the Unity of God is perceived.

There I am to meet my Saviour, to meditate on His redemption, to listen to His commands, to bow in reverence before Him, to pray for His guidance, to sing His praise, to ask for His help, and to sit quietly in His house.

It is the home of my soul, the altar of my devotion, the hearth of my faith, the center of my affections, and the foretaste of heaven.

I have united with it in solemn covenant, pledging myself to attend its services, to pray for its members, to give to its support, to obey its laws, to protect its name, to reverence its buildings, to honor its officers, and to maintain its permanence.

It claims the first place in my heart, the highest place in my mind, the principal place in my activities, and its unity, peace, and progress concern my life in this world and that which is to come.

I owe it my zeal, my endeavor, my sympathy, my devotion, my benevolence, my sacrifice, and my prayers. When I neglect its services I injure its good name, I lessen its power, I discourage its members, and I chill my own soul.

I have solemnly promised, in the sight of God and men, to advance its interests by my faithful attendance, by reading the Holy Bible, by never neglecting its ordinances, by contributing to its support, by meeting with my fellow-members, by watching over their welfare, and by joining with them in prayer and praise and service; and that promise I this day renew, before God my Father.



BUFFALO—City of Churches

PROMINENT ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES IN BUFFALO



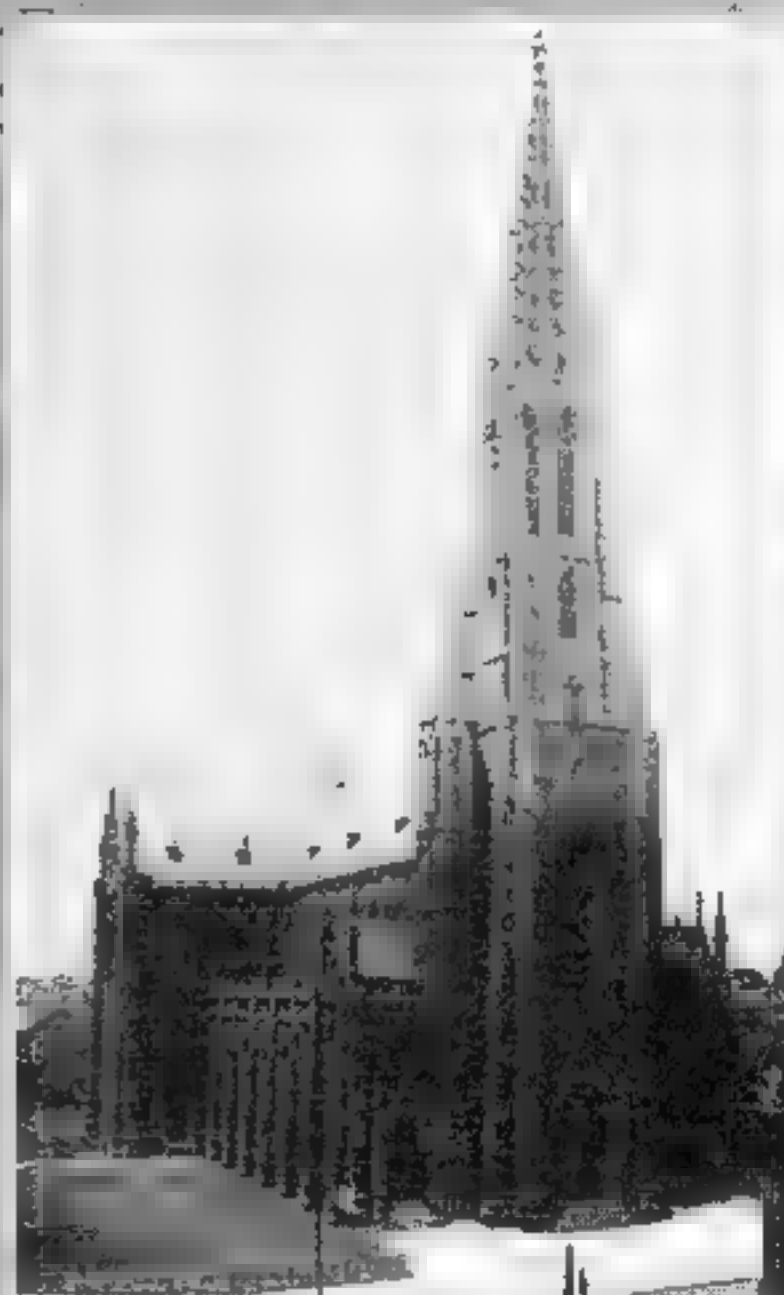
ST. ANN'S CHURCH



ST. JOSEPH'S OLD CATHEDRAL



ST. CASIMIR'S CHURCH



ST. LOUIS CHURCH



ST. LUKE'S
CHURCH

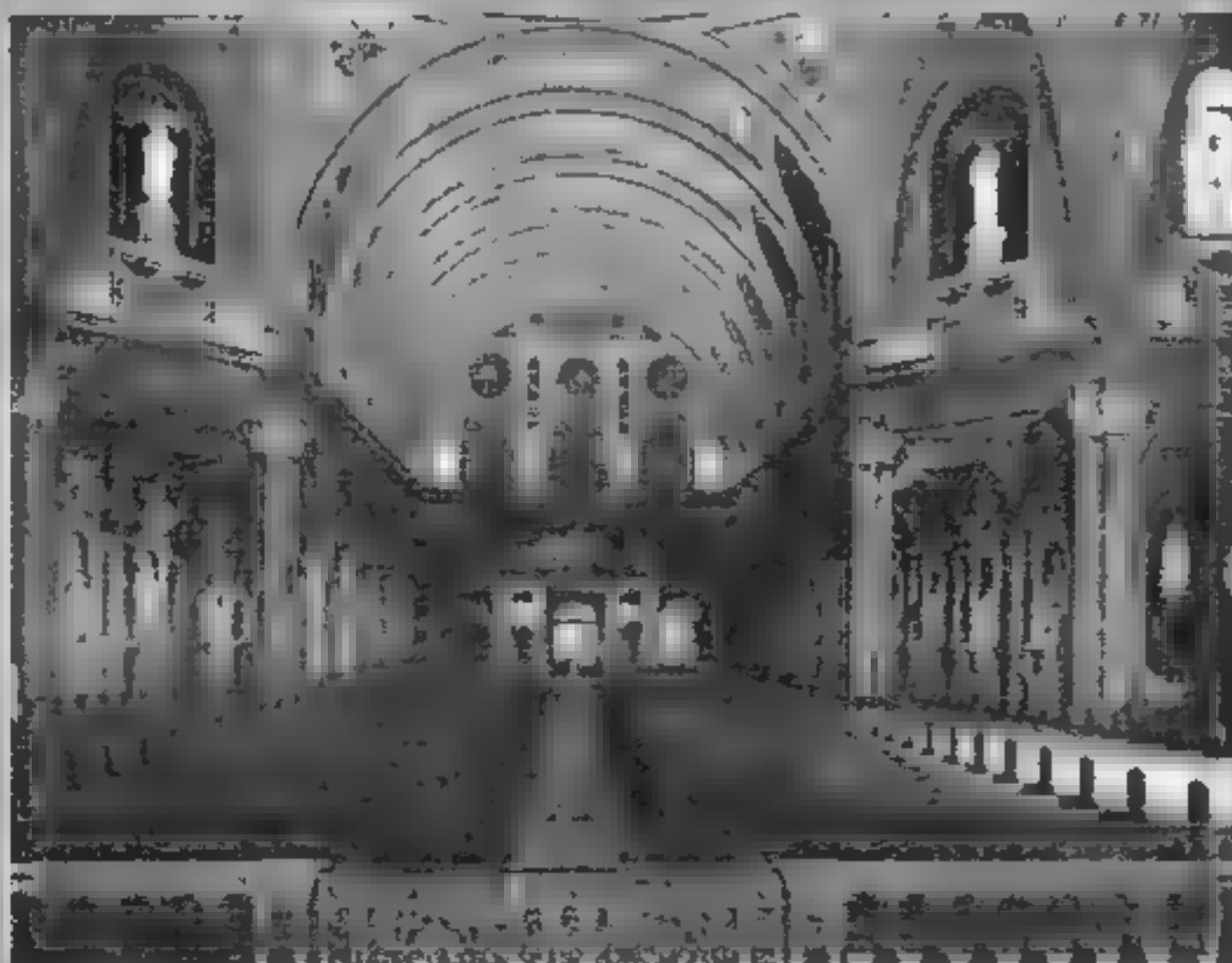


OUR LADY OF VICTORY BASILICA

BUFFALO—City of Churches



INTERIOR
OUR LADY
OF VICTORY
BASILICA



BUFFALO—City of Churches

PROMINENT ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES OF BUFFALO



CORPUS CHRISTI
CHURCH



ST. STANISLAUS CHURCH



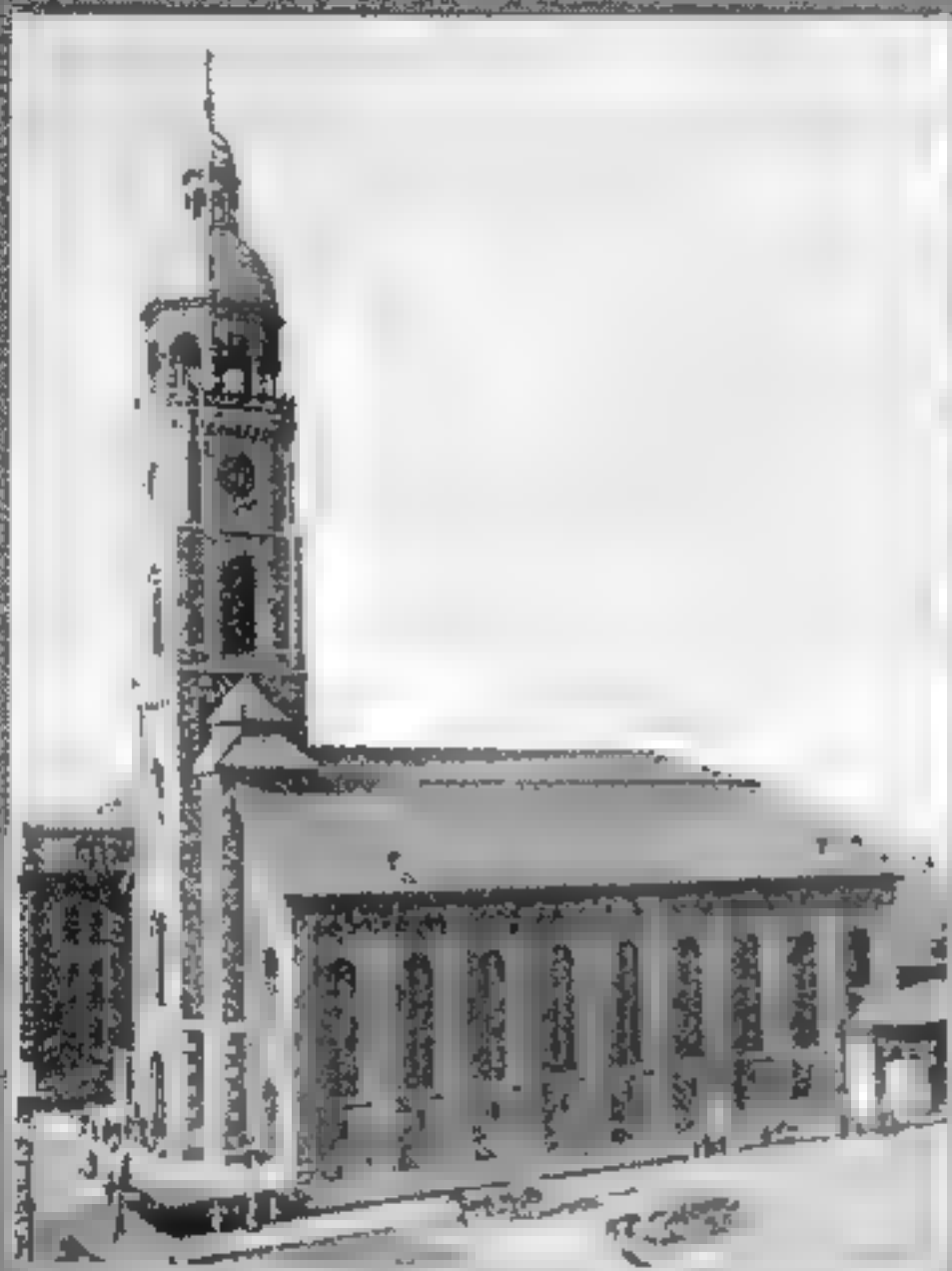
ST MARK'S CHURCH



HOLY ANGELS
CHURCH

BUFFALO—City of Churches

PROMINENT CATHOLIC CHURCHES IN BUFFALO



ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH



ANNUNCIATION
CHURCH



BLESSED TRINITY
CHURCH



ST. MARGARET'S
CHURCH

BUFFALO—City of Churches

PROMINENT ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES IN BUFFALO



ST MARY MAGDALENE'S CHURCH



ST ADALBERT'S CHURCH



ST FRANCIS DE SALES
CHURCH



ST MARY OF SORROWS CHURCH



ST JOHN CANTIUS CHURCH

BUFFALO—City of Churches

PROMINENT ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES IN BUFFALO



ST. VINCENT DE PAUL
CHURCH



HOLY CROSS
CHURCH



OUR LADY OF
LOURDES CHURCH



QUEEN OF PEACE
CHURCH

BUFFALO—City of Churches

PROMINENT ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES IN BUFFALO



ST. MARK'S CHURCH



ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH



ST. MATTHEW'S
CHURCH



ST. JOSEPH'S
CHURCH

BUFFALO—City of Churches

PROMINENT ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES IN BUFFALO



HOLY FAMILY
CHURCH



OUR LADY OF PERPETUAL
HELP CHURCH



TRANSFIGURATION CHURCH



ST. TERESA'S
CHURCH

BUFFALO—City of Churches

VILLA MARIA
CONVENT
AND
ACADEMY



MONASTERY
OF THE
DOMINICAN
NUNS
OF THE
PERPETUAL
ROSARY

MONASTERY
OF
DECALCED
CARMELITE
NUNS



BUFFALO—City of Churches

OUR LADY HELP
OF CHRISTIANS
CHURCH AND SHRINE



TWO VIEWS OF
ST. MARY OF THE
ANGELS CONVENT
OF PERPETUAL
ADORATION,
WILLIAMSVILLE



SHRINE AT
BOWMANVILLE

BUFFALO—City of Churches

PROMINENT
BAPTIST
CHURCHES
IN BUFFALO

LAFAYETTE
AVENUE
CHURCH



SOUTH
SIDE
CHURCH

FIRST
ITALIAN
CHURCH



BUFFALO—City of Churches

PROMINENT BAPTIST CHURCHES IN BUFFALO

DELAWARE AVENUE
CHURCH



NORTH
PARK
CHURCH

PROSPECT
AVENUE
CHURCH



BUFFALO City of Churches

FROM NINETEENTH BAPTIST CHURCHES IN BUFFALO



CENTRAL PARK
CHURCH

FIRST
CHURCH



DELANAVEN AVENUE
CHURCH

EMANUEL
CHURCH



BUFFALO—City of Churches

PROMINENT CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES IN BUFFALO



FIRST CHURCH

PIGRIM
CHURCH



PLYMOUTH
CHURCH

BUFFALO—City of Churches



TRINITY EPISCOPAL CHURCH



ST PAULS EPISCOPAL CATHEDRAL
INTERIOR VIEW

ST PAULS EPISCOPAL CATHEDRAL

BUFFALO—City of Churches



ROMAN CATHOLIC
EPISCOPAL
CHURCHES
IN BUFFALO

ST. JOHN'S
CHURCH



ASCENSION
CHURCH



ST. MARYS-ON-
THE HILL
CHURCH

BUFFALO—City of Churches

PROMINENT EPISCOPAL CHURCHES IN BUFFALO

GRACE
CHURCH



ALL
SAINTS'
CHURCH

CHURCH
OF THE
GOOD
SHEPHERD



BUFFALO—City of Churches



HUMBOLDT SQUARE
EVANGELICAL CHURCH



ANNORA
EVANGELICAL CHURCH



CENTRAL CHURCH OF
CHRIST DISCIPLES



UNIVERSITY CHURCH OF
CHRIST DISCIPLES



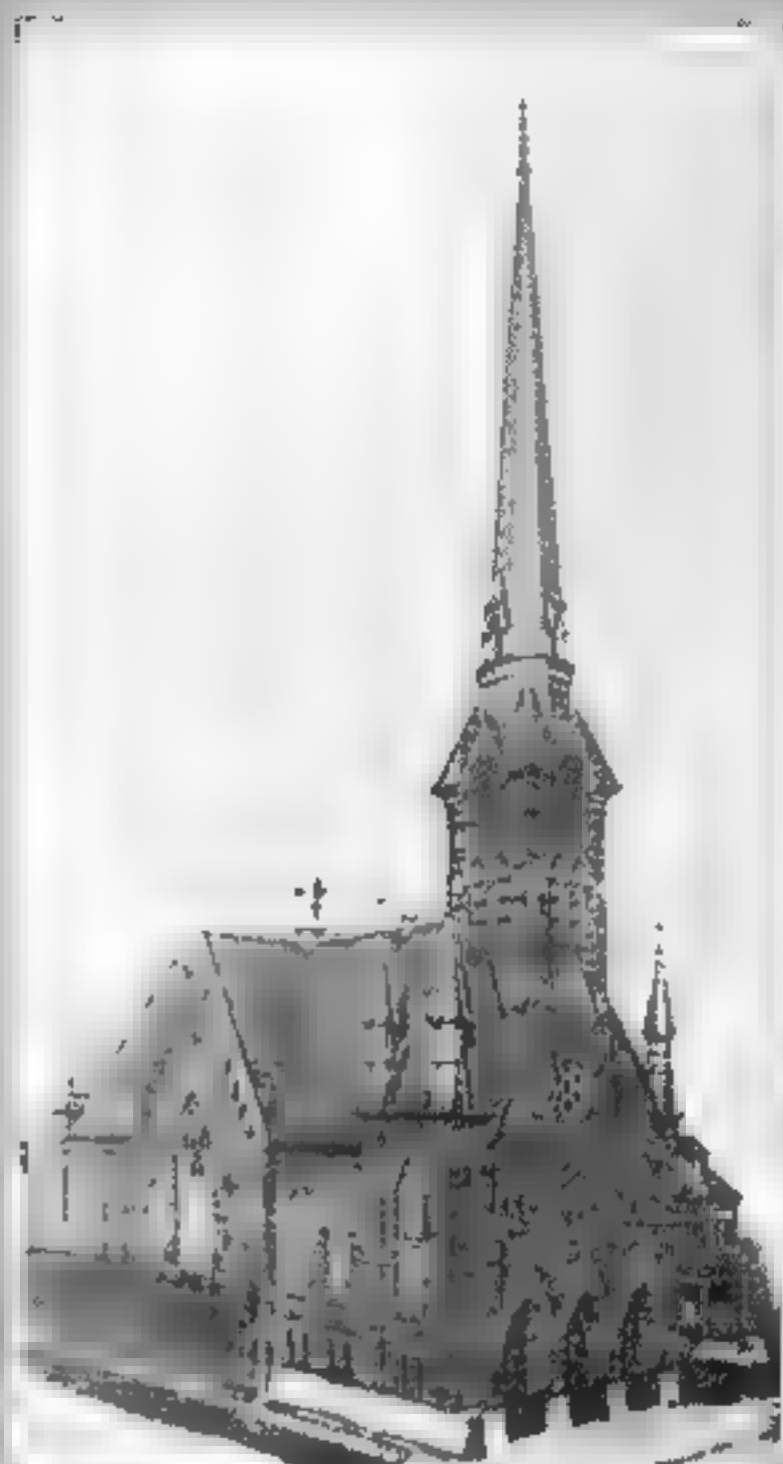
RICHMOND AVENUE
CHURCH OF CHRIST DISCIPLES

BUFFALO—City of Churches

PROMINENT EVANGELICAL SYNOD CHURCHES IN BUFFALO



ST. LUKE'S
CHURCH



ST. PETER'S CHURCH



ST. PAUL'S AND
ST. MARK'S CHURCH



PILGRIM'S
CHURCH

BUFFALO—City of Churches

PROMINENT REFORMED CHURCHES IN BUFFALO



EMMANUEL
CHURCH



ZION
CHURCH



TRINITY CHURCH



SALEM
CHURCH

BUFFALO—City of Churches

PROMINENT METHODIST CHURCHES IN BUFFALO



CENTRAL
PARK
CHURCH



PLYMOUTH
CHURCH



RICHMOND
AVENUE
CHURCH

BUFFALO—City of Churches

PROMINENT METHODIST CHURCHES IN BUFFALO

HUMBOLDT PARKWAY
CHURCH



LINCOLN
MEMORIAL
CHURCH

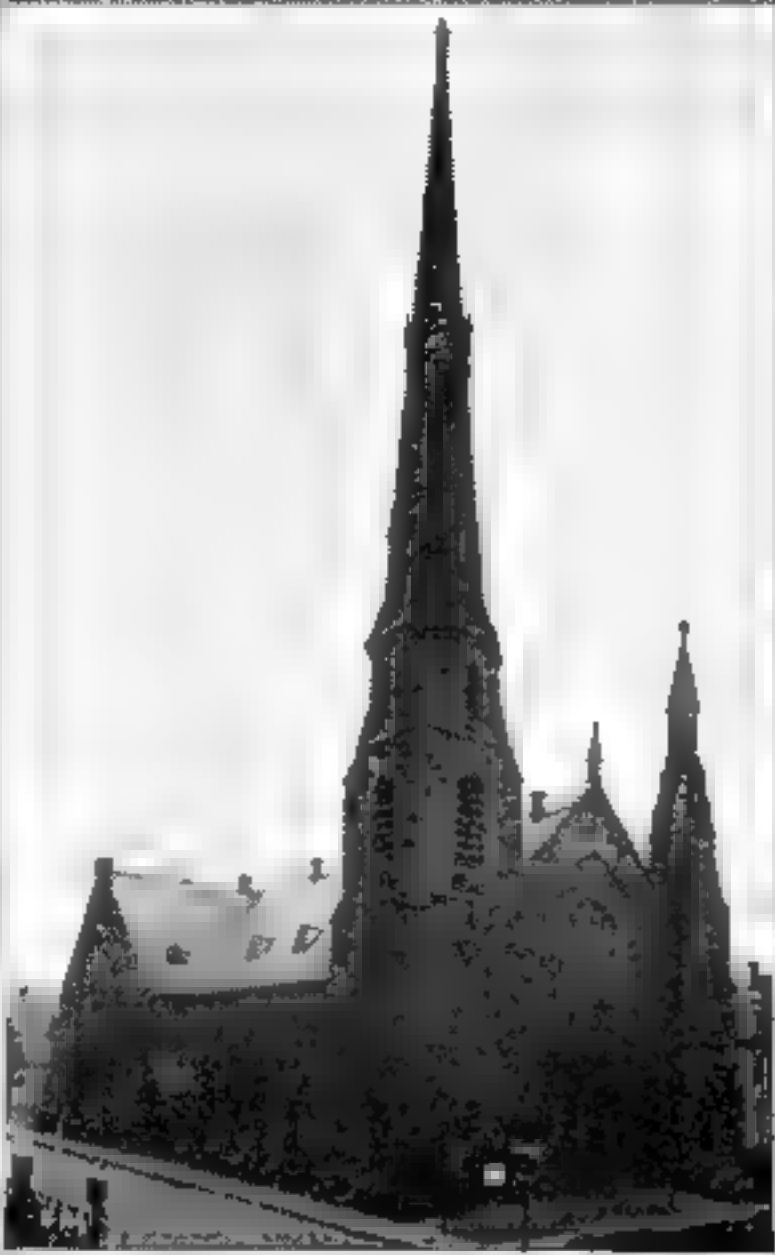
UNIVERSITY
CHURCH



NORMAL PARK
CHURCH

BUFFALO—City of Churches

PROMINENT METHODIST CHURCHES IN BUFFALO



ASBURY DELAWARE
CHURCH



FIRST CHURCH



TRINITY CHURCH



WOODSIDE CHURCH



KENSINGTON
CHURCH

BUFFALO—City of Churches

PROMINENT LUTHERAN CHURCHES IN BUFFALO



ST. CHARLES CHURCH



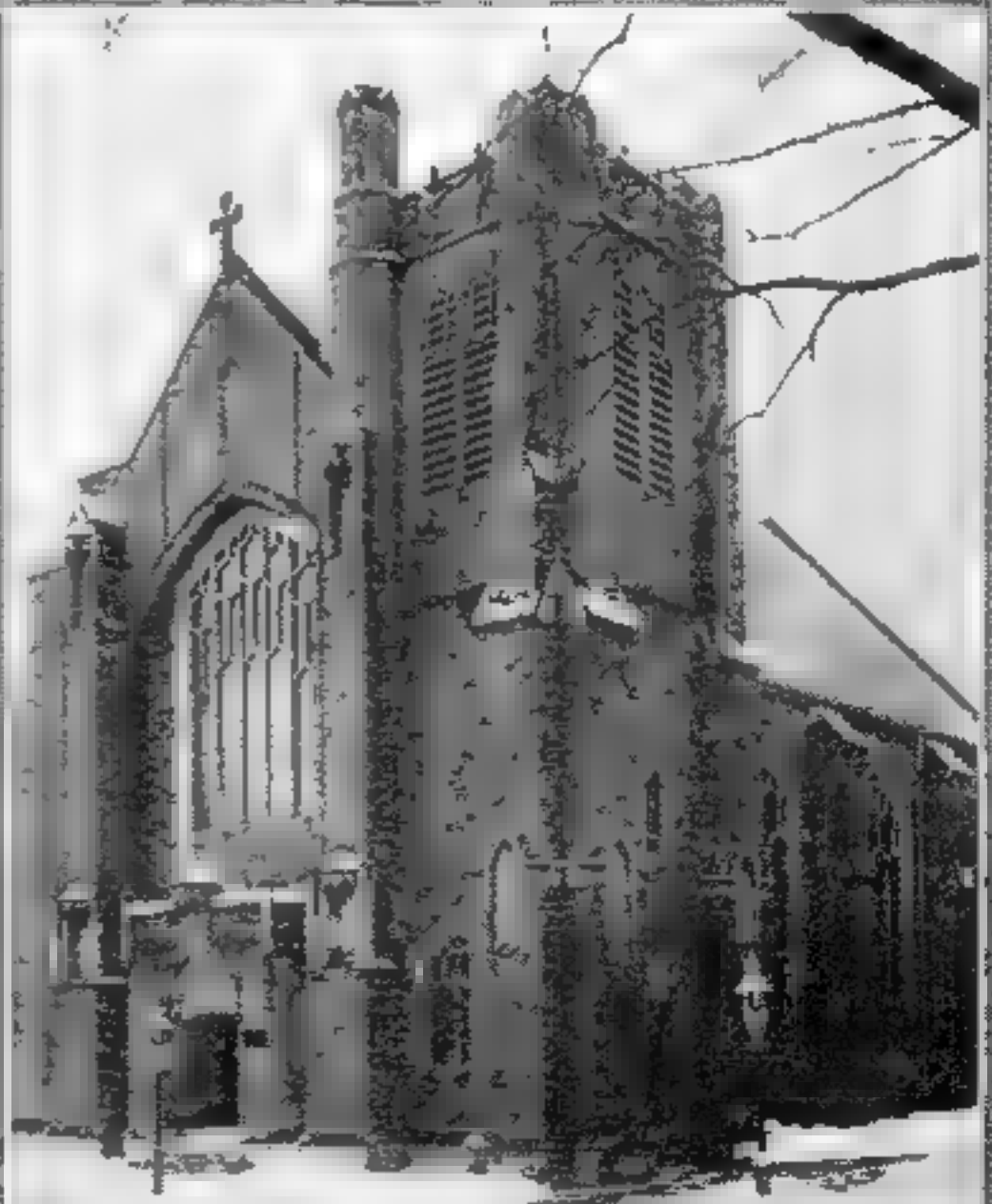
OUR ST. CHURCH



CHURCH OF THE
REDEEMER



CONCORD A CHURCH

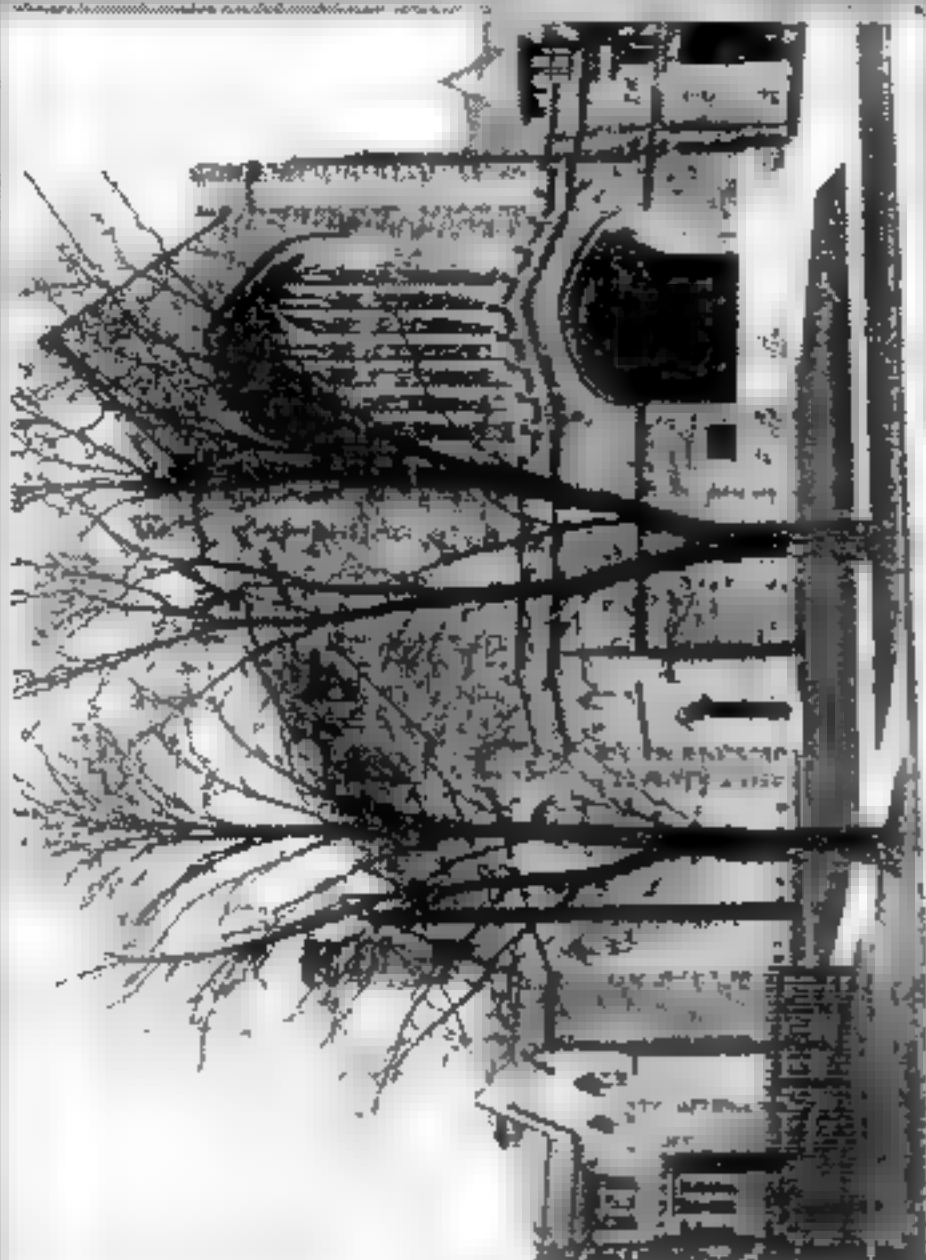


EMMAUS CHURCH

PROMINENT LUTHERAN CHURCHES
IN BUFFALO



HOLY TRINITY
CHURCH



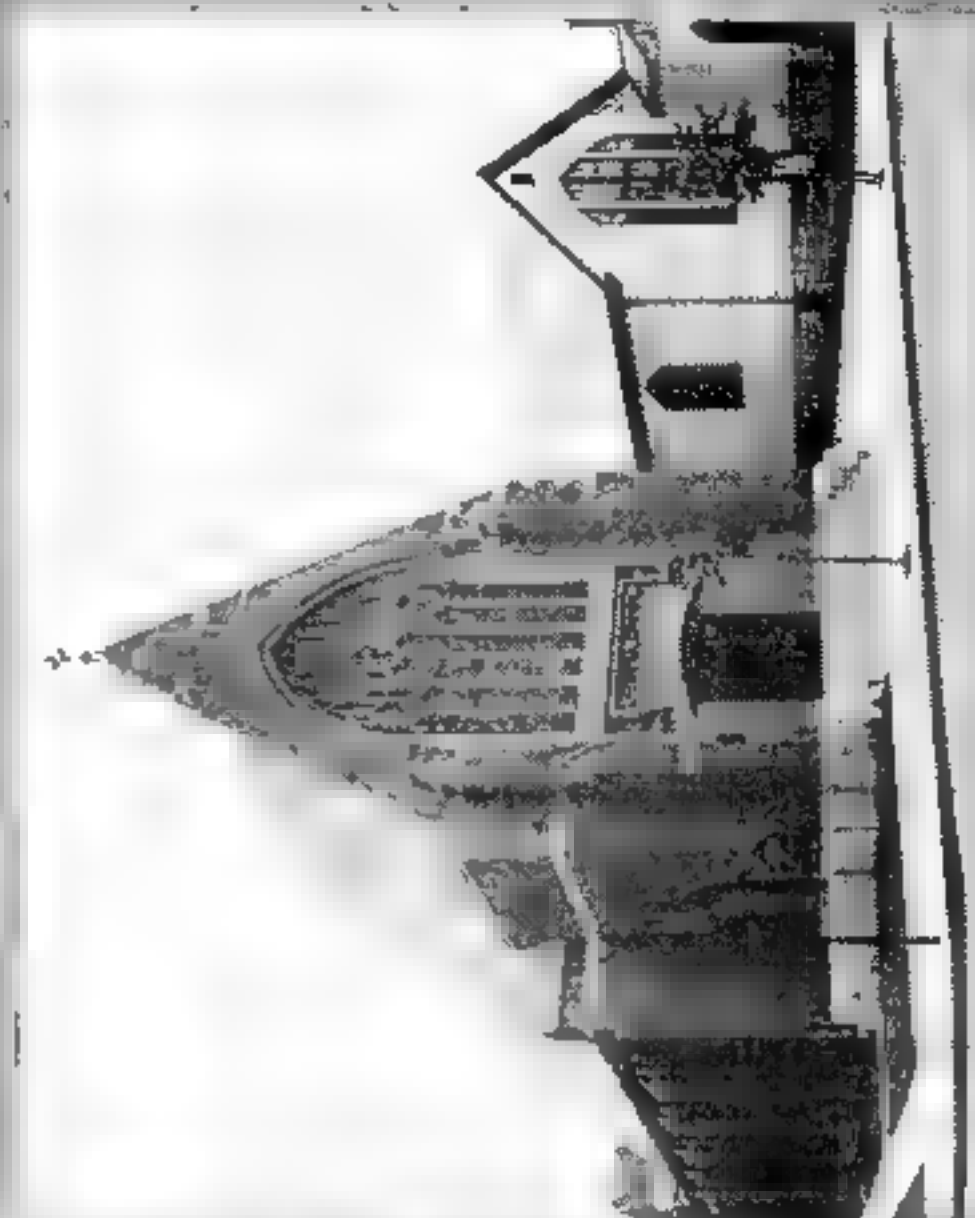
HOLY TRINITY
CHURCH



PARKSIDE CHURCH



ATONEMENT
CHURCH



RESURRECTION
CHURCH

BUFFALO—City of Churches

PROMINENT UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES IN BUFFALO



FIRST
CHURCH



SECOND
CHURCH



SOUTH PARK
CHURCH



NORTH PARK
CHURCH

BUFFALO—City of Churches

PROMINENT PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES IN BUFFALO.

FIRST
CHURCH



NORTH
CHURCH



WALDEN
CHURCH



CENTRAL
CHURCH



BUFFALO—City of Churches

PROMINENT PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES IN BUFFALO



LAFAYETTE
CHURCH



UNIVERSITY
CHURCH



COVENANT CHURCH



WESTMINSTER
CHURCH

BUFFALO—City of Churches



GRACE MESSIAH
UNIVERSALIST
CHURCH



FIRST
UNITARIAN
CHURCH



FIRST
CHURCH
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE



THIRD CHURCH
CHRISTIAN
SCIENCE

BUFFALO—City of Churches



TEMPLE BETH DAVID



TEMPLE
BETH ZION



TEMPLE
BETH EL

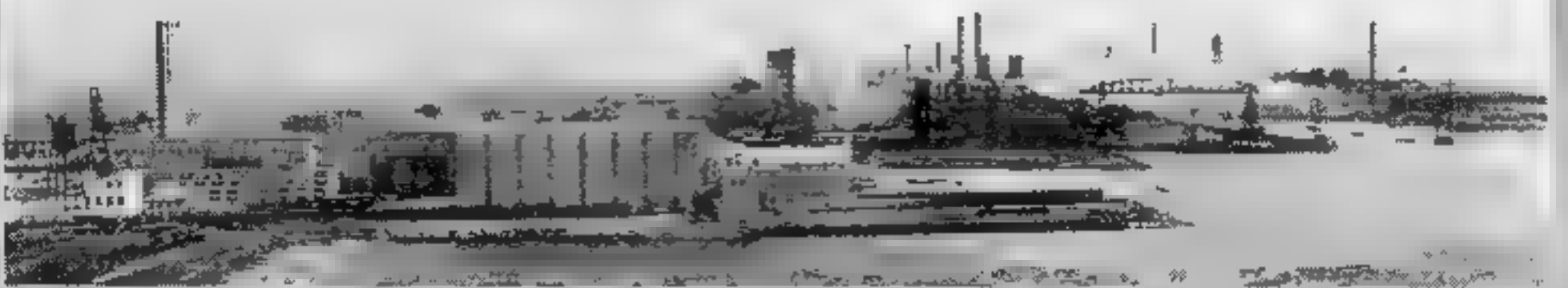
BUFFALO—Center of Commerce



BUFFALO, HARBOR ENTRANCE



LAKE ERIE AND STORM CLOUDS
COMBINE TO MAKE AN ATTRACTIVE PICTURE



BUFFALO OUTER HARBOR

By ROBERT W. ELMES

Former Executive Secretary City Planning Commission

Buffalo owes its place as a great city of commerce and transportation to the construction of a harbor over a century ago by men who mortgaged their homes to make a place for ships.

The history of Buffalo and its commerce is, in fact, the history of the development of Lake commerce, for Buffalo, more than any other city, is the keystone of the transportation structure of the Great Lakes. Ships have to have a place to come from and go to, and Buffalo with an annual waterborne commerce valued at between \$600,000,000 and \$700,000,000 holds rank as the greatest inland port in the world in the value of commerce handled across its docks.

A century ago the opening of the Erie and Welland canals gave to Buffalo this key position as a great focal point in water transportation.

With the opening of the Erie canal in 1825, connecting the Great Lakes with the sea, Buffalo became the leading city of transfer in the great migration from the East to the West, for it was here that the early emigrants from New England bound westward, first to settle in Michigan, and later to points beyond, left the canal packets and took steamboat for Detroit, where it is said, "by 1830 the arrivals of emigrants at Detroit was put at 15,000 a year." "By 1836 a careful estimate made stated that 'One wagon left the city every five minutes during the twelve hours of daylight.' "An average of three boats a day arrived from Buffalo with from 200 to 300 passengers each."

It was not by accident that Buffalo was chosen to be the western terminal of the Erie canal. Nature, thousands of years earlier had decreed that if ever the great inland seas were to be joined to the ocean by a man-made waterway, the place of joining would be at the easterly tip of Lake Erie, for here is the only water level break in the entire Appalachian chain extending from Quebec to Alabama, and which separates the Mississippi basin from the eastern sea.

With the opening up of the West which had been made possible by the Erie canal, there was, during its first decade of service "A flow of immigration to the Northwest which was now swelling to a flood" according to an historian of that period and the ships available on Lake Erie were not equal to the demand.

In 1820 Cleveland had less than a thousand inhabitants, Toledo and Milwaukee had no existence, even in name. Chicago was Fort Dearborn, Detroit, as a French settlement was old and had been incorporated as a city in 1815. Its population was 1,442. Steamers now began to appear on the lakes, and by 1830 a daily line was running between Buffalo and Detroit. This service inaugurated a hundred years ago has been continuous and today Buffalo holds rank as the greatest package freight port on the Great Lakes, Detroit second.



DeWITT CLINTON

Father of the Erie Canal, which was opened for navigation, October 26, 1825.

BUFFALO—Center of Commerce

With the "Opening up of the Prairie West," accelerated by the easy transportation to and from the East by lake and Erie canal, products of agriculture began to arrive at Buffalo. The port's grain receipts began to increase. The wheat that arrived at the port originated, first in Ohio, and later in the states tributary to the Port of Chicago, then in Milwaukee, later in Duluth and the Northwestern States, and last of all in the world's greatest wheat belt," the Prairie Provinces of Western Canada. The wheat that started coming down in small boats in a few thousand bushels at a time, is now carried in great cargoes, some in excess of 500,000 bushels. Grain receipts in 1850 were approximately 7,000,000 bushels. During 1900 they were a hundred million bushels. During the decade, 1921 to 1930 the yearly receipts ranged from 230 million bushels up to 330 million.

To visualize what a cargo of 500,000 bushels represents in rail tonnage, it can be stated that this cargo is the equal of 340 car loads of 1,500 bushels each. This in turn represents three and a half trains of 100 cars each.

In the growth of the Great Lakes grain commerce, Buffalo has not only maintained the early supremacy as the distributing point for up lake grain, but has grown to tremendous importance in this field of commerce, an amount of grain passing through the port being in excess of the total crops of either Argentine or Australia, amounting to between 250 and 300 million bushels a year. Grain arriving here is unloaded at elevators with a capacity of over 43 million bushels, and from them transferred to the "Welland Canal" type steamers for Montreal, canal barges for New York, box cars for export at New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and approximately 60,000,000 bushels of wheat retained here for flour manufacturing. During the past decade there has been a pronounced gravitation of the milling industry toward Buffalo, that today this city holds undisputed rank as the greatest milling center in the world.

Although New York State had its Grand Canal, as it was known a century ago, the locomotive was being experimented with. Philadelphia, a rival of the port of New York, saw her commercial supremacy threatened by the Erie canal, and sought, in the newly found locomotive, crude as it was, and as skeptical as the public was about it, a means of transportation for goods and people.

In New York State there were chartered between 1826 and 1831, thirteen railroads, the DeWitt Clinton making its famous run on August 9th, 1831.

Buffalo was also destined to be a railroad center, for here, the rails of the East and West could meet on a water level grade in this same gap in the great Appalachian where canal and lake join. The fulfillment of that destiny seemed far distant, when in 1836 a squeaky engine, drawing three tiny fifteen foot cars moved down the track which curved from Buffalo to Black Rock—and then on to Niagara Falls.

Of great importance in Buffalo's transportation history is the year 1843 when railway connection with Albany was completed by the opening of the Buffalo and Attica Railroad. 1854 saw the establishment of uniform gauges of the several roads from Buffalo to Chicago, thus making Buffalo the principal transportation center between Chicago and New York.

In the early 70's Buffalo was connected with a line through Canada and a line was being built to open direct connection with the coal fields of Western Pennsylvania and another was projected toward the anthracite region. Railroad building affecting Buffalo continued through the 80's and by then the railroad pattern of the city had been definitely established.

With the growth of railroads, Buffalo has become a great focal point of railroad mileage. The growth of Buffalo's water commerce made it imperative that railroads, too, converge here.

Steam transportation is the city's largest single industry. Within the city limits are over 20,000 employees on steam railroads, with pay-rolls averaging more than 3 million dollars a month.

BUFFALO—Center of Commerce

To convey to the reader in understandable form what it really means when we say that Buffalo is one of the nation's great centers of commerce and transportation, let it be pointed out that of the total railroad mileage of the United States and Canada, railroad lines representing 20 per cent. of that total mileage operate into Buffalo. A tabulation of the mileages of these great systems will furnish the proof of this: New York Central, Erie; Pennsylvania; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western; Lehigh Valley; Baltimore and Ohio (B. R. & P.); Canadian National Railways (Grand Trunk); Michigan Central; Wabash; Nickel Plate (N. Y. C. & St. L.) Pere Marquette, and in addition, the Canadian Pacific operates into Buffalo over the T. H. & B. and the Michigan Central.

Buffalo is the principal gateway into Canada, as it is nearest to the great industrial centers of the province of Ontario and Quebec.

In proof of this, it is stated that 75 per cent of the express business between the United States and Canada is moved through this gateway at the Niagara Frontier.

With the advantages of transportation so pronounced as they are at Buffalo, it has made this city the eighth industrial center of the country, although ranking but thirteenth in population. A third of the commerce of the port of over 20 million tons is due to the great steel and pig iron producing plants that have located here with the advent of the new century, to the great cement and limestone crushing plants located also on the harbor.

The great consuming markets of the country lie to the east and southeast. Ideal transportation facilities link Buffalo with these markets. Of the 93 cities of 100,000 population or over, 54 are within a night's ride of Buffalo, 500 miles.

The significance of Buffalo's location in respect to the assembling of raw materials, as well as in manufactures and in distribution, is seen, when it is realized that New York State, alone, pays 30 per cent of the total income and corporation taxes collected by the Federal Government. Furthermore the Department of Commerce states that the exports from New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey constitute 30 per cent of the total merchandise exports of the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1929. New York ranked first of all the states in the union in the value of merchandise exported.

Buffalo-made products travel in barges to the Hudson, to New York City and along the Northeastern Atlantic shores, and in ships to Montreal, by rail, north, south, east and west. We serve Canada, too, and it must be always borne in mind that in this Niagara Frontier are solid trains moving into and from Canada with goods and merchandise from and to the great industrial east. Because the railroads converge here, Buffalo is the world's greatest grain distributing center, as well as the greatest flour milling and feed manufacturing center.

Although the major part of the commerce of the port consists of grain for local consumption in the manufacture of flour, or on its way to the seaboard for export, it should be realized that Buffalo is a manufacturing port. Its basic wealth comes from the manufacture of steel and its affiliated products and a third of its over 20 million tons of commerce is due to these manufactures.

The monthly commerce of the port, in tons, during the eight months of navigation, is comparable with the monthly barge transits of either the Panama or Suez Canals, which are used by the world's commerce.

Buffalo, therefore, is the place where lake, canal and rail meet, is one of the great metropolitan centers of the country, making this city a great focal point of transportation and the "pivotal port of the Great Lakes".

BUFFALO—Center of Commerce



VIEWS OF BUFFALO'S BUSY HARBOR
WHERE RAIL AND WATER MEET



BUFFALO—Center of Commerce

WHERE LAKE
ERIE AND
NIAGARA RIVER
MEET



ENTRANCE TO
BUFFALO
RIVER

BUFFALO'S
DOWN-TOWN
DISTRICT
TO BUFFALO
RIVER



BUFFALO—Center of Commerce



LEAVING
BUFFALO HARBOR

THE "LORESTA"
ENTERING
BUFFALO HARBOR



ONE OF THE MIGHTY
FREIGHT CARRIERS
PLYING THE
GREAT LAKES



AT
THE LOCK
OF THE
D&C LINE

BUFFALO—Center of Commerce



BUFFALO HARBOR ENTRANCE



BUFFALO'S SKYLINE



BUFFALO'S WATERFRONT



THE LACKAWANNA R.R. STATION

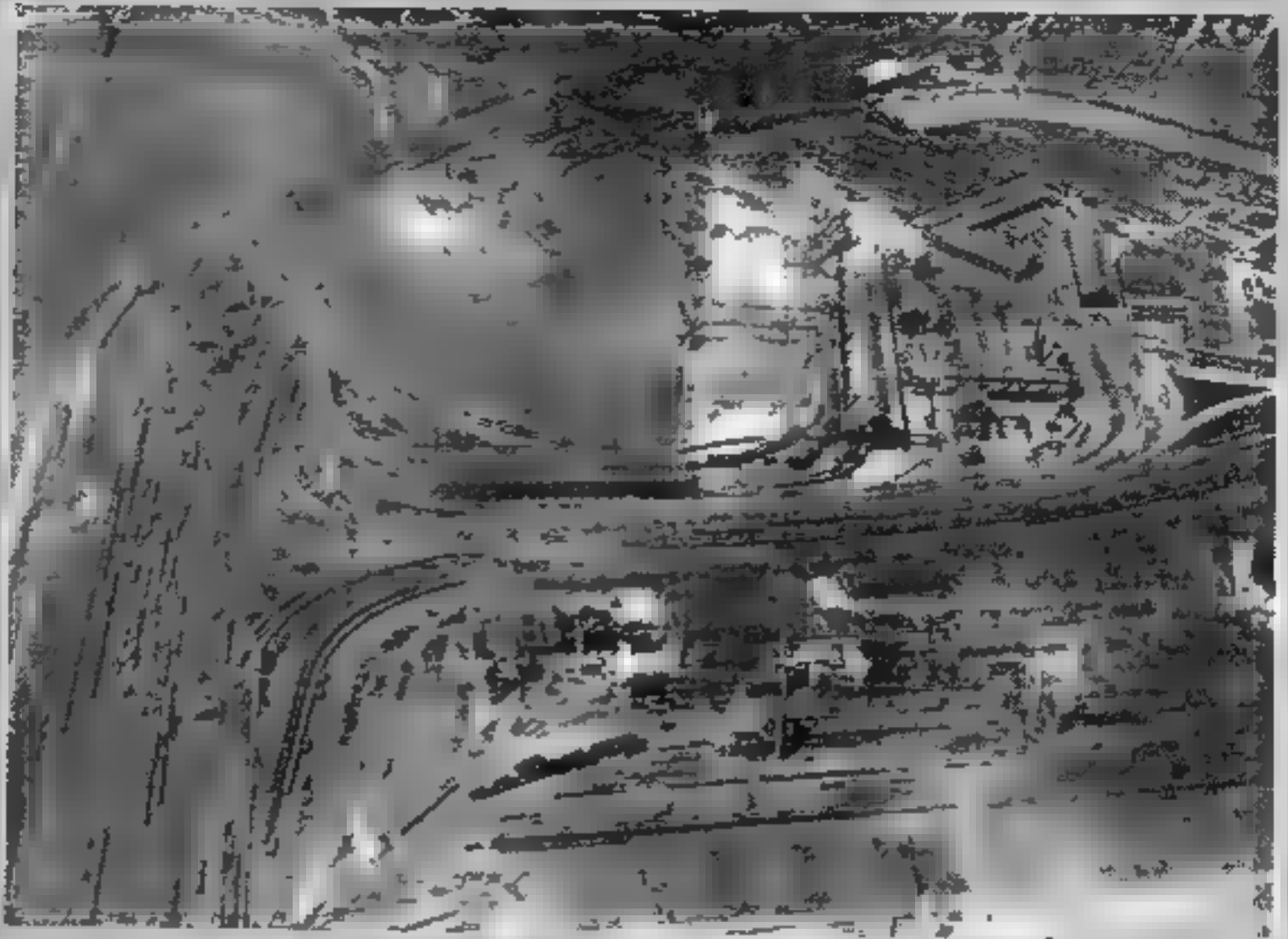
BUFFALO—Center of Commerce

BUSY
BUFFALO
HARBOR



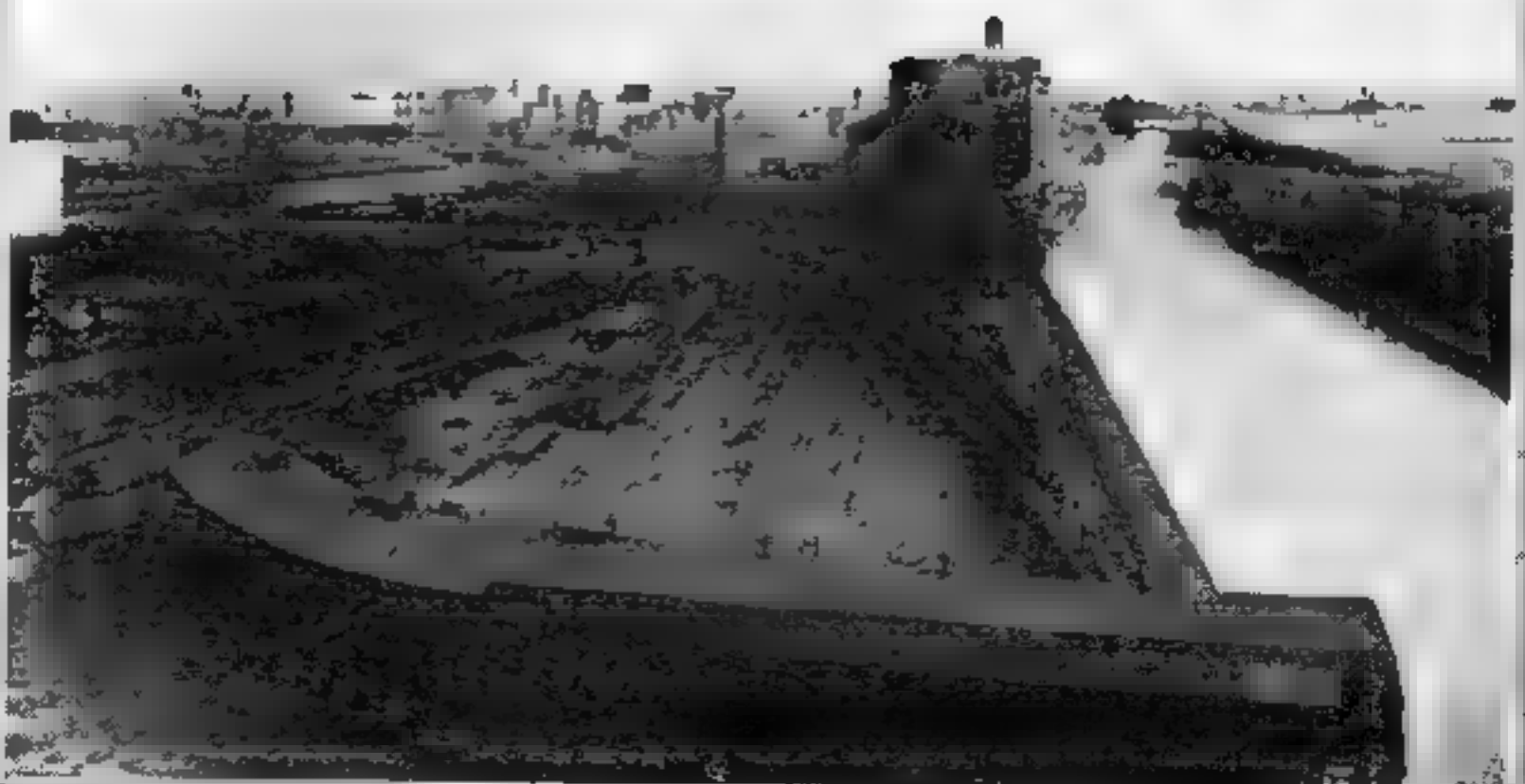
BUFFALO—Center of Commerce

BUFFALO RIVER
AT FOOT OF
KATHERINE ST



WHERE LAKE
AND RAIL
MEET TO
HANDLE
BUFFALO'S
COMMERCE

CITY SHIP
CANAL



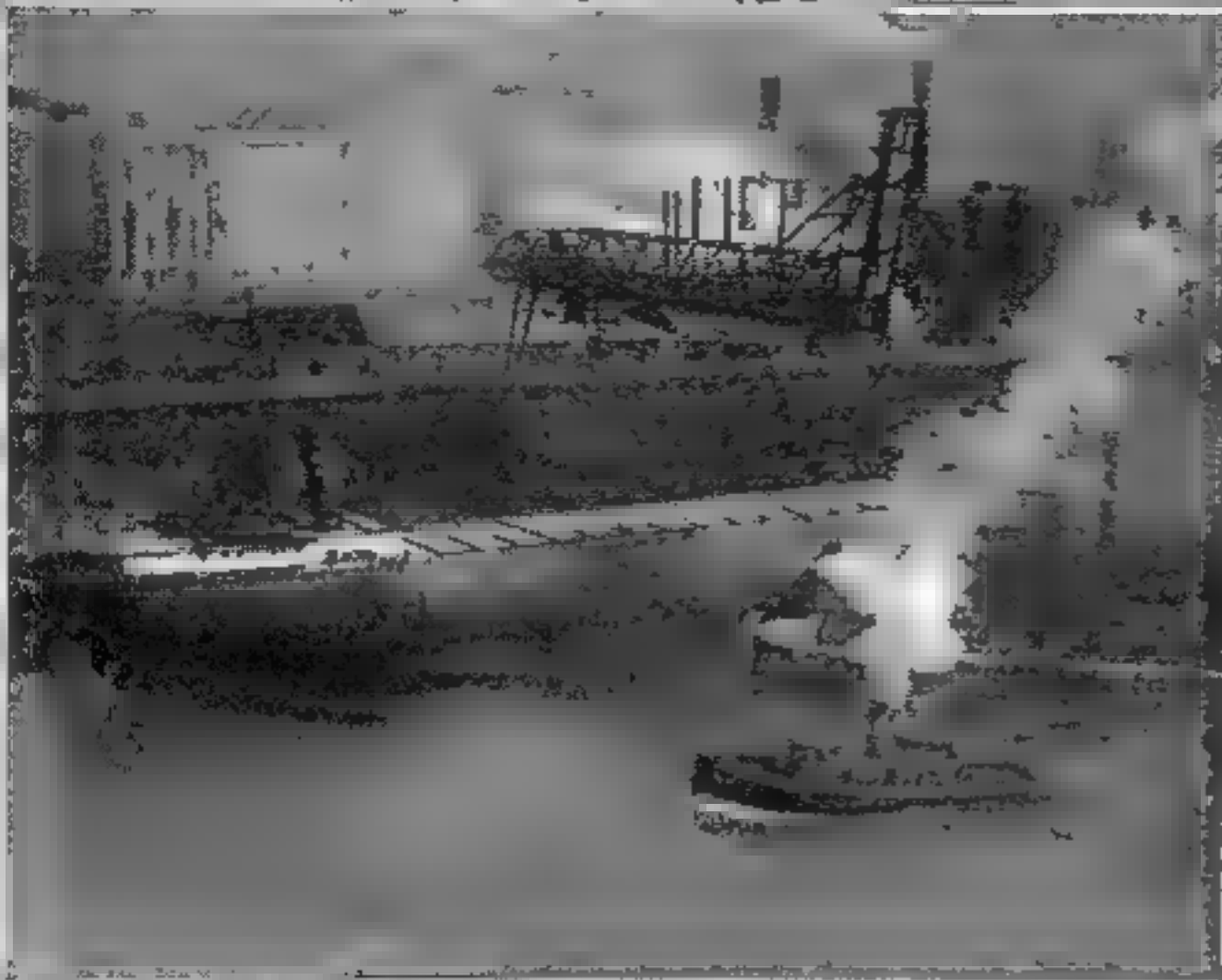
BUFFALO—Center of Commerce



LIMESTONE IRON
ORE AND FINISHED
STEEL RAILS ARE
HANDLED IN
BUFFALO'S HARBOR



BUFFALO—Center of Commerce



LOADING AND
UNLOADING AT
BUFFALO'S MAMMOTH
ELEVATORS



BUFFALO—Center of Commerce



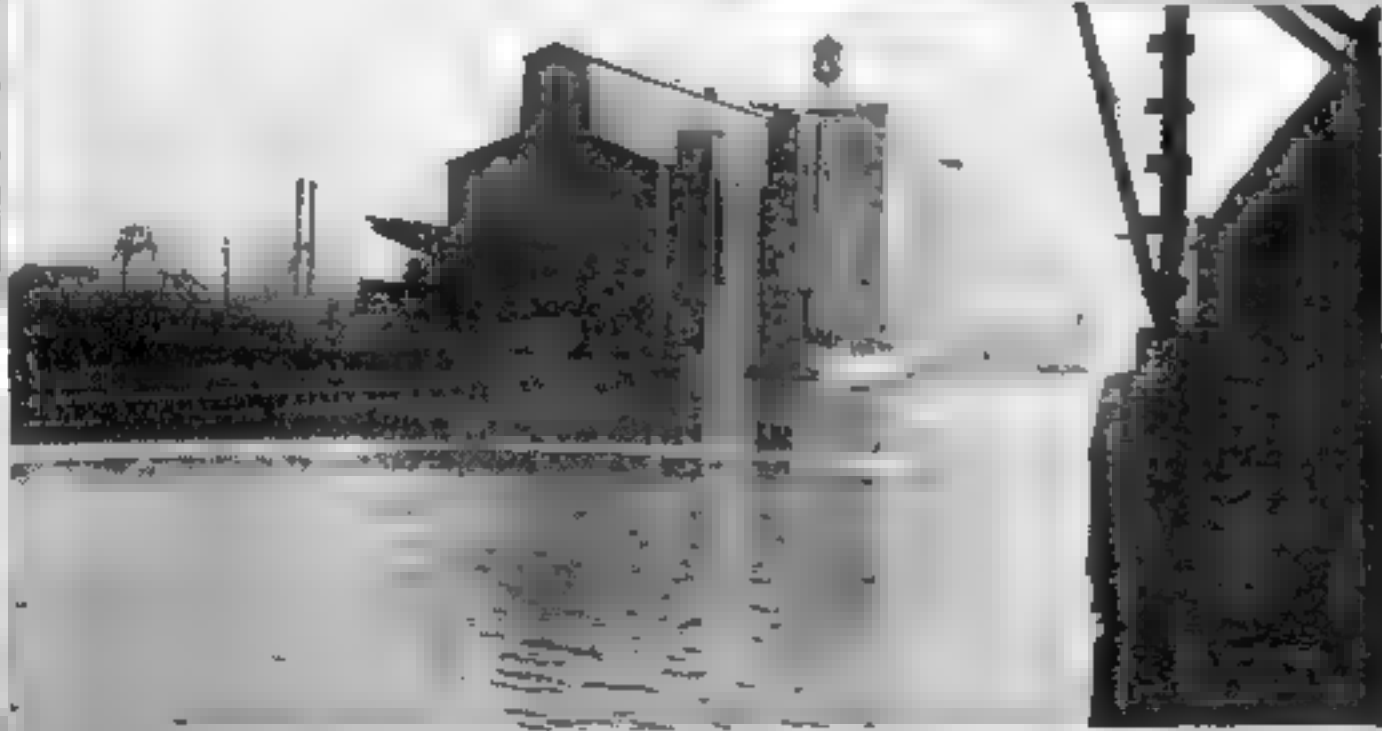
A "CLOSE UP"
OF BUFFALO'S
GRAIN ELEVATORS



BUFFALO—Center of Commerce



FROM STEAMER TO
ELEVATOR TO FLOUR
MILL IN BUFFALO
HARBOR



BUFFALO—Center of Commerce

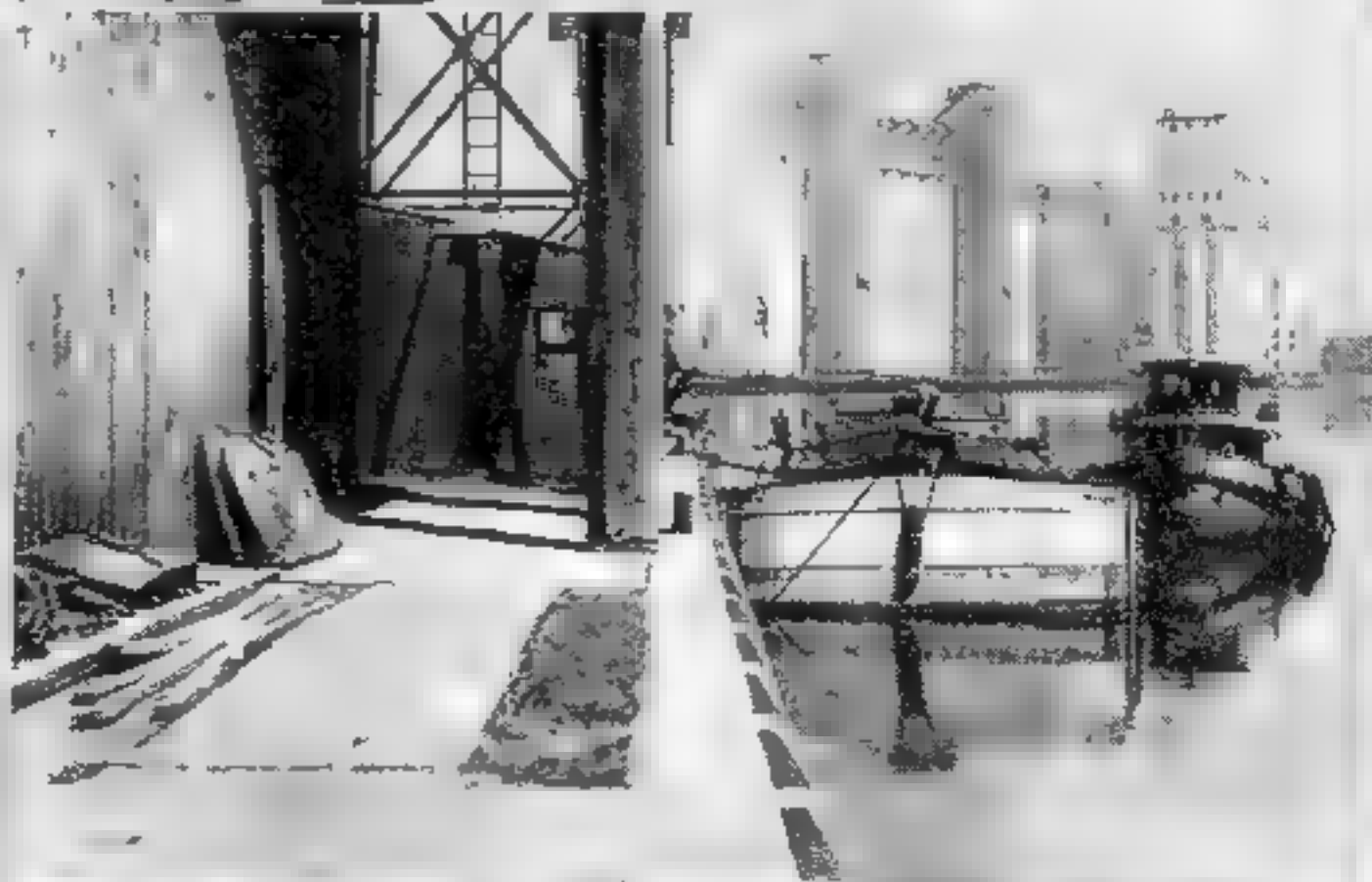


COAL GOING UP
THE GREAT LAKES
AT BUFFALO

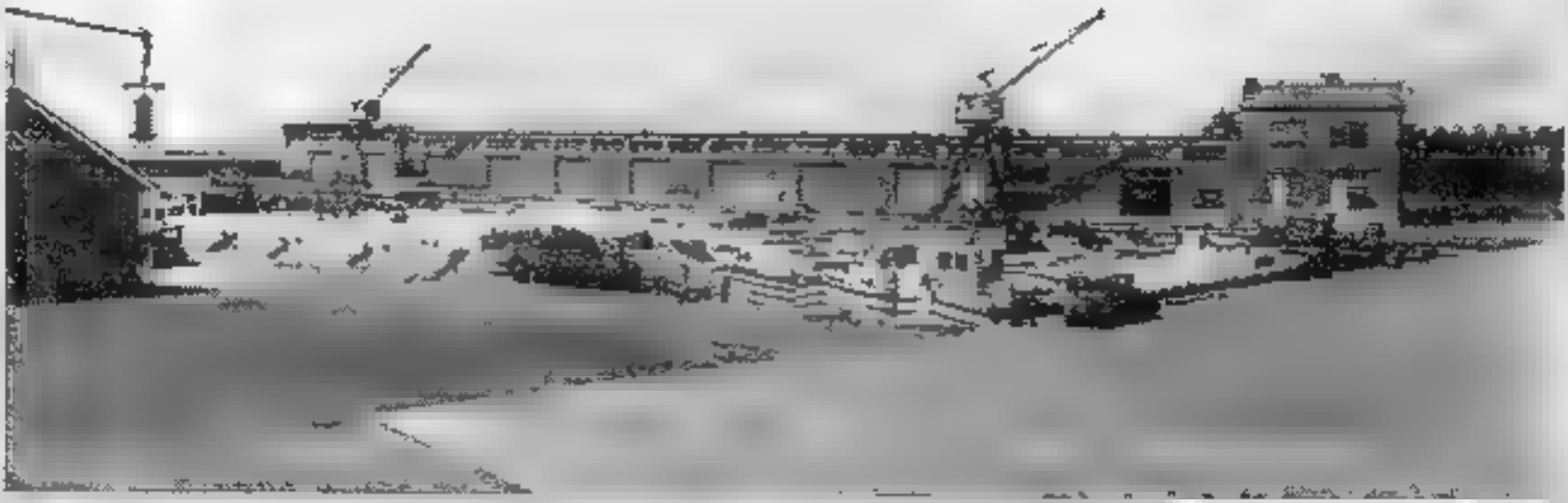
TRANSFERRING
FREIGHT FROM CANAL
BARGES TO RAILROAD



LOADING CANAL
BOATS WITH GRAIN
FOR NEW YORK



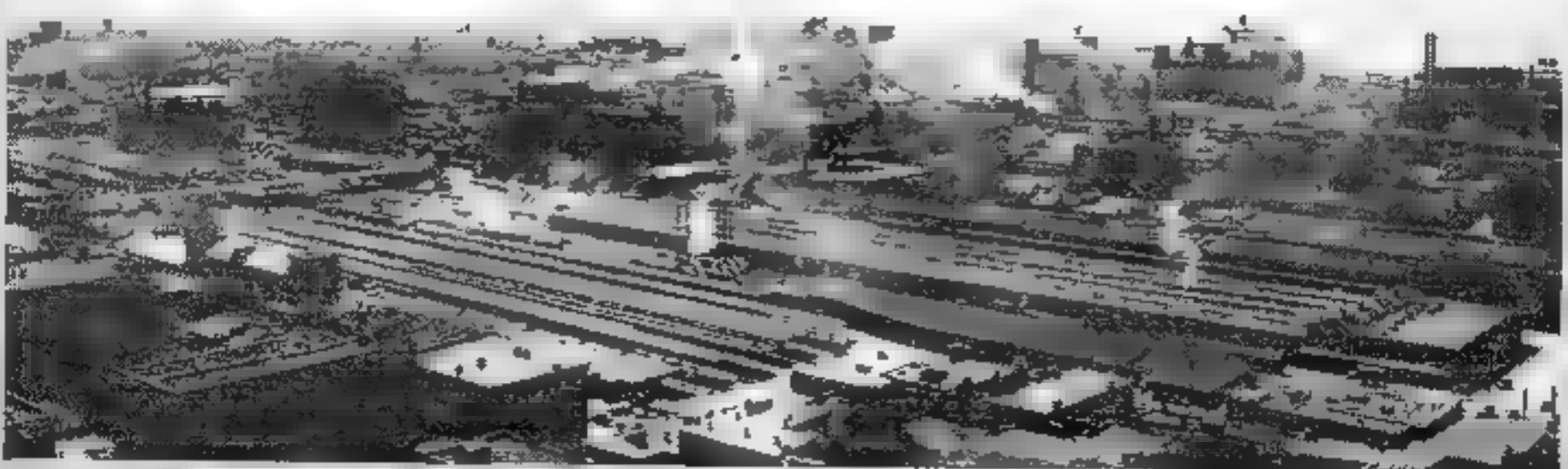
BUFFALO—Center of Commerce



ERIE BASIN TERMINAL OF
NEW YORK STATE BARGE CANAL



BUFFALO'S MUNICIPAL PIERS

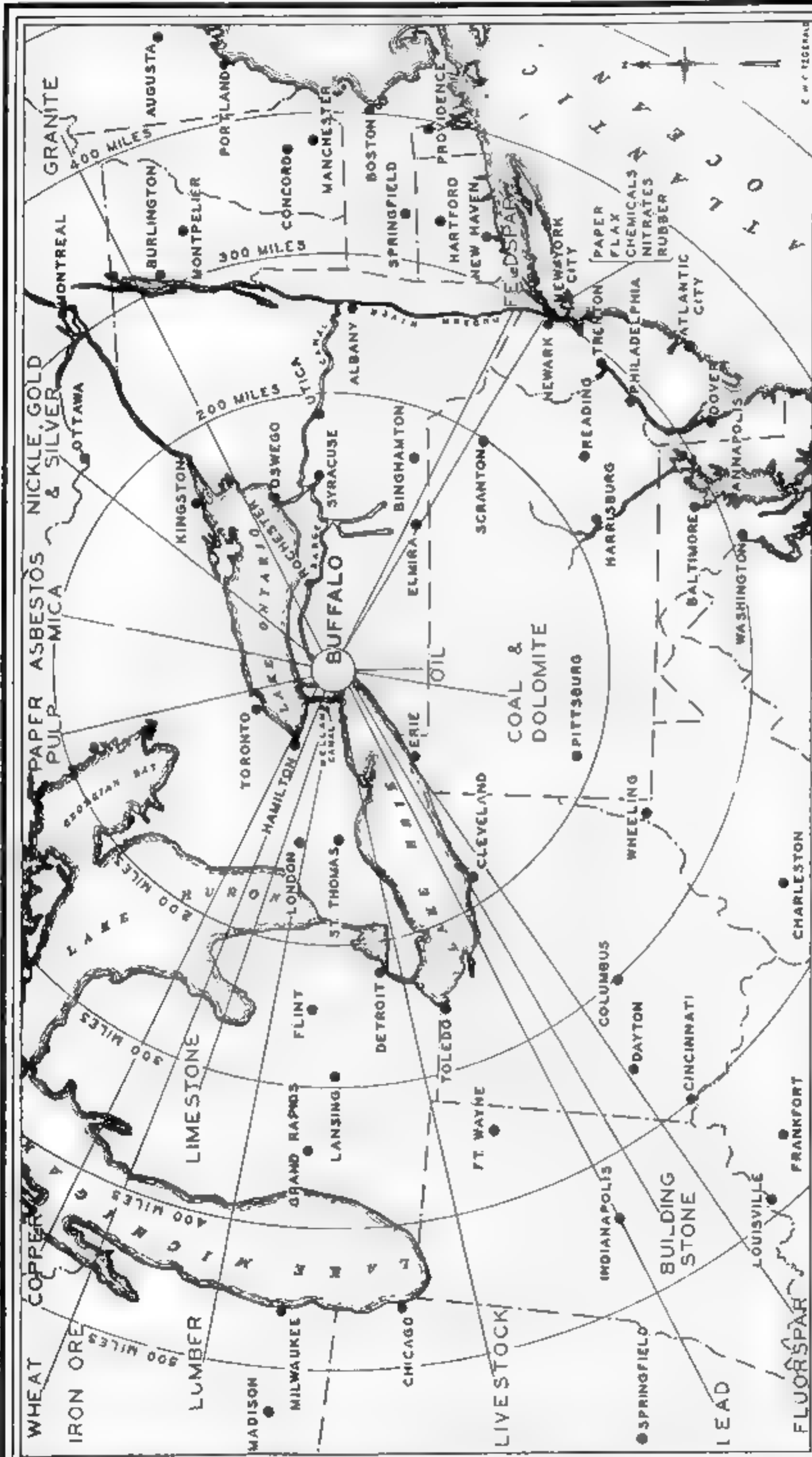


NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD PASSENGER YARDS

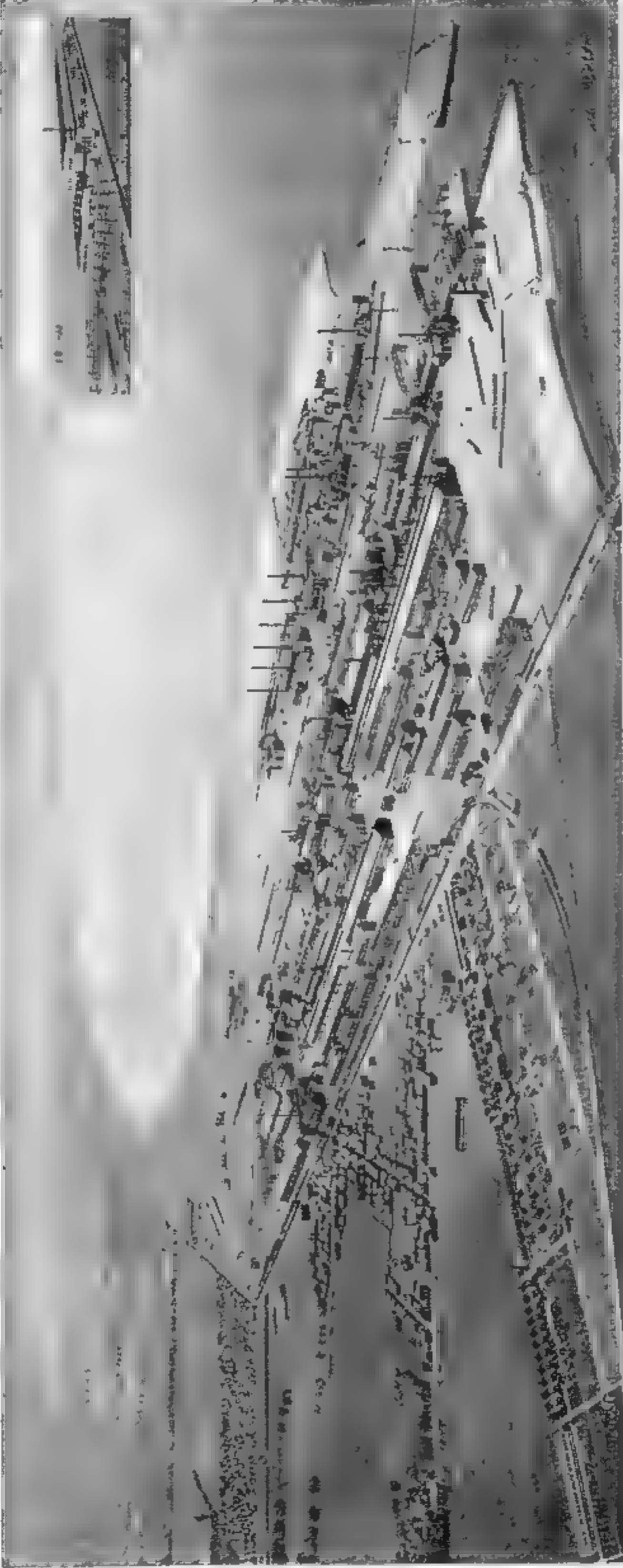


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BUFFALO—Center of Commerce



- BUFFALO CENTER OF**
- 1. POPULATION: Within 500 miles, (one night's ride), live 60% of the population of the United States and 80% of Canada.
 - 2. RESOURCES: Iron, Coal, Oil, Gas, Lumber, Grain, Agriculture.
 - 3. POWER: Hydro Electric, Water, Steam.
 - 4. TRANSPORTATION: Railroad, Lake, Canal, Highways, Aeroplane.
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THE BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY
Is in the Front Rank Among Buffalo's Industries

BUFFALO—Leader in Industry

By W. N. KESSEL

Manager Industrial Research Department
Buffalo Chamber of Commerce

The city of Buffalo occupies a superior position in its commercial and industrial advantages.

A glance at a map will tell you why. The city is part of a great industrial district known as the Niagara Area, center of trade between United States and Canada. At the eastern end of the Great Lakes, America's great inland waterway—at the western end of the Barge Canal System, running through the wealthiest state of the country—having water connection with the entire Atlantic seaboard, Panama and the Pacific—at the central point of the largest and wealthiest market territory in America—surrounded by a complete variety of raw material resources—with the power of Niagara Falls at its door—the Buffalo-Niagara Metropolitan district has all the requisites of a great industrial community.

Four factors determine economic production—climate, power resources, accessibility of raw materials and labor conditions. In these Buffalo is fortunate. Located in the center of the so-called "energy belt" where the climate is best suited to productive activity, it leads all industrial cities east of the Rocky Mountains in uniformity of temperature. One of the great single sources of hydro-electric power of the country is at its door. Coal and gas are directly available from the fields of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia, and raw materials are brought from the vast, undeveloped Canadian region, the Great Lakes country, and the rich territory of New York State itself.

It is a proved principle that the stability of a city's labor condition is in direct proportion to the variety of its industries. In Buffalo, where there is a greater diversity of industry than in any other American city, it is only natural that depressions are not as severe as in many other cities. Of the 334 classifications of manufacture listed in the United States Census of 1927, nearly 70 per cent are represented in Buffalo, and no one industry equals more than ten per cent of the total production of the city.

Buffalo, geographically, is ideally located for the manufacture of steel. During the navigation season, the ores from northern Michigan and the Superior fields can be deposited here directly from the steamer. Coal, coke and limestone are easily assembled and an inexhaustible source of water power is always available. The three largest steel plants in the district—Bethlehem Steel Co., Republic Steel Co. and Wickwire-Spencer Steel Corporation—employ 13,000 persons and have an aggregate yearly production of more than 2,000,000 tons.

The production of the



JACOB F. SCHOELLKOPF
Pioneer in Buffalo's Industries and Development of Power at Niagara Falls.

BUFFALO—Leader in Industry

smaller Buffalo steel companies bring the total for the district close to 3,000,000 tons.

The Niagara Area is the main gateway of commerce for Northern United States and Canada. It is a natural market for the concentration and distribution of lumber. Reshipping at Buffalo has determined the assorting, drying and reshipment of lumber here and has created an important center for another of the key industries of the city. While it is true that this industry has diminished in Buffalo during the past few years because of the shifting of the source of supply, it is still one of the important businesses of the community. The U. S. census of 1927 showed a total of \$11,523,904 in lumber manufacture for the year.

In rubber manufacture, Buffalo's particular advantage lies in its inexhaustible supply of chemically suitable water. This was the determining factor in the decision of the Dunlop Tire and Rubber Corporation to locate its \$25,000,000 American plant here after its engineers had studied prospective locations in twenty-three cities of the country.

Within our city limits, which have not been changed for three quarters of a century, there are, under normal conditions, over 65,000 men employed solely in manufacture. The Bethlehem Steel Company's Lackawanna plant, having but a small part of its establishment within the city limits, is not included in these figures—neither is the Wickwire plant.

Buffalo is the world's greatest grain distributing port. Of the more than 500,000,000 bushels of grain shipped on the Great Lakes each summer, an average of nearly 300,000,000 bushels, about half the total, are brought to Buffalo. Two hundred million bushels are reshipped from here to the eastern seaboard. Fifty to Sixty million are ground into flour.

Because of low transportation rates on the Great Lakes, it is cheaper to bring grain to Buffalo and mill it here than to grind it into flour near the source of supply. In six years Buffalo has increased its milling output from 6,000,000 barrels to more than 12,000,000 barrels of flour a year. In 1930 it passed Minneapolis and took first place. It is now the milling city of the world.

Outstanding among the city's new industries is aviation. Airplane and airplane engine manufacture in Buffalo during 1929 had a value of slightly more than \$15,000,000, placing Buffalo in a leading position among American cities in aircraft production. In 1928, its five aircraft manufacturing plants had a combined output of nearly \$5,000,000. The two largest of these—Curtiss Aeroplane & Motor Company, Inc., and Consolidated Aircraft Corporation, used nearly 300,000 square feet of manufacturing space, employed 2000 persons, and produced nearly 400 planes and 198 engines. The new plant, recently opened by Curtiss, added to these figures 448,000 square feet of floor space and a working force of 2000 persons, giving Buffalo one of the largest aircraft manufacturing plants in America.

One of the most important points in the question of a city's industry is the market territory it serves. A consideration of Buffalo's market explains, in part at least, its phenomenal growth as a center of commerce. In the first place, there are more than 70,000,000 people within a radius of 500 miles. More than 80% of the net income of the United States is in this circle. Eighty per cent of the country's merchandise,—eighty per cent of its automobiles,—are sold within that territory's borders. It includes twenty-eight of the fifty largest cities in the country. It includes 152, more than half the cities in United States in all, and 54 of the 93 cities of 100,000 or more. Buffalo's market is the most densely populated, wealthiest section of America.

Given the products and the endless demands of this vast market, there remains the vital question of distribution. Buffalo reaches its customers through lake, rail, canal, highway and, increasingly, by air.

The city owes to water transportation probably more than to any other factor its ranking as one of the great industrial centers of the

country. Its 37.4 miles of water frontage have been so developed that it is one of the leading ports of the country. More than \$200,000,000 is invested in industries along the harbor, \$64,000,000 of which has come within the past six years. The freight handled across Buffalo's docks is first in value of all inland ports of the country. It is second in tonnage on the Great Lakes, being exceeded only by Duluth.

The value of this freight has averaged over 600 million dollars for the past five years, with an annual tonnage approximating 20 million tons. The latest figures of value were \$704,256,339 and tonnage of 22,779,829 short tons.

Buffalo is the greatest point of trade between United States and Canada, the Buffalo Customs District handling 25% of all the \$950,000,000 of commerce between these countries. It is the point of distribution for 97% of all the water-borne commerce of the Niagara Area. Occupying a strategic position where commerce on the Great Lakes ends, the city is the natural gateway between east and west.

The other great means of transportation at Buffalo is, of course, rail. Thirteen railroads operating into the city make this the country's second largest railroad center. Eleven of these lines represent 20% of the total railroad mileage of the United States and Canada.

The thirteen roads maintain seven hundred miles of tracks within the city limits, and 1500 along the Niagara Frontier. They maintain six hundred and fifty private sidings; twenty-six classification yards with 600 miles of track and a capacity of 57,000 cars; one hundred and six team tracks upon which can be "spotted" nearly 1500 cars; twelve freight terminals with approximately 45,000 trains entering each year; five passenger terminals served by nine railroads, at which approximately 90,000 trains enter each year; fourteen freight stations with a combined floor space of 500,000 square feet for the handling of less than carload freight; more than 20,000 employees who divide a monthly payroll of more than \$3,000,000.

Supplementing lake and rail traffic is the Barge Canal System, constructed by the State at a cost of \$170,000,000, and given over to the nation free of cost for transportation purposes. It is one of the cheapest means of transportation in the country. Buffalo is the center of a network of concrete highways serving in every direction.

So much for Buffalo's industrial life.

Retroactively, a great industrial city becomes a great residential city. Buffalo is now alive to the fact that living conditions directly influence production, therefore pride, planning and performance are now taking the place of criticism, complaint and obstruction.

Buffalo has long been known as "the city of half a million people set in the middle of a forest." For twenty years, the city has maintained a municipal Forestry Bureau to plant new trees and to give them constant care. As a result, there are over 300,000 trees growing in the city of Buffalo today, stretching for miles along the beautiful residential streets and parkways.

The Buffalo metropolitan district and the Niagara Frontier are synonymous. Therefore, it seems fitting that here should be quoted a most significant statement. Charles M. Schwab and Eugene C. Grace of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation recently had this to say about the Niagara Frontier:

"The great potential development of the frontier district was one of the guiding influences in the acquisition by the Bethlehem Steel Corporation of the Lackawanna Steel Company. The confidence we feel in the industrial future of this district is indicated by the fact that the Bethlehem Steel Corporation has invested nearly \$40,000,000 in improvements since acquiring the plant in 1922. It may also be regarded as indicative of a growing commercial intercourse for the Niagara Frontier, which, with its strategic location, its ready accessibility to foreign and domestic markets and unlimited water power, possess an industrial and commercial wealth that is becoming increasingly known to the entire civilized world."

BUFFALO—Leader in Industry

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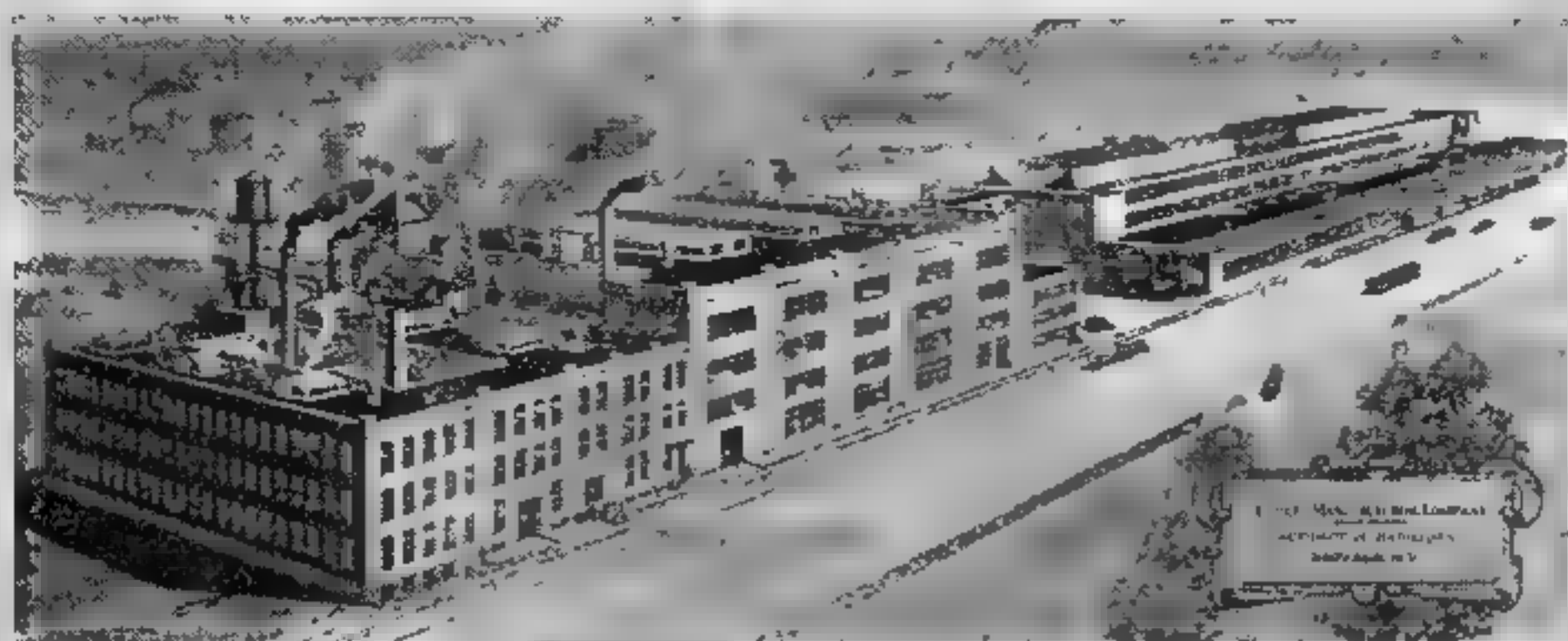
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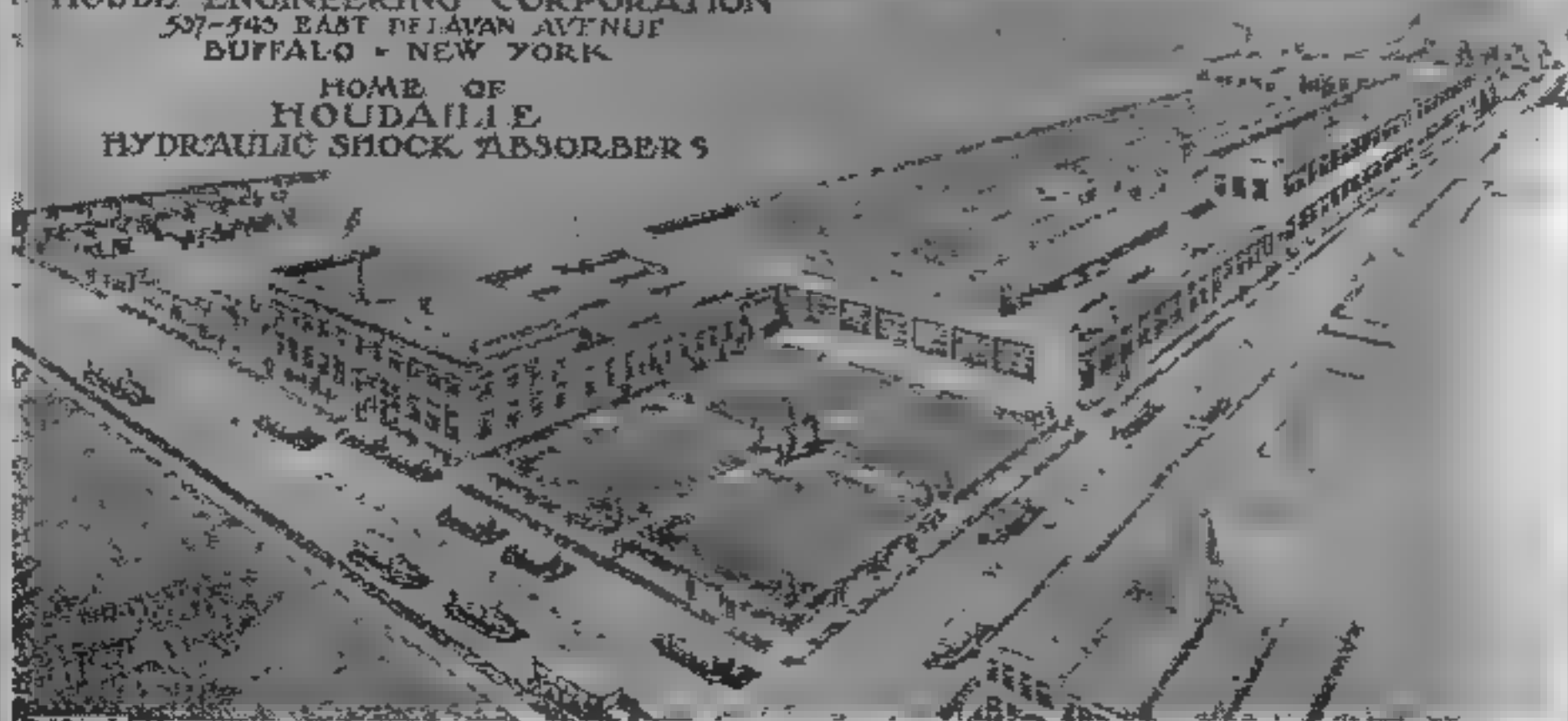
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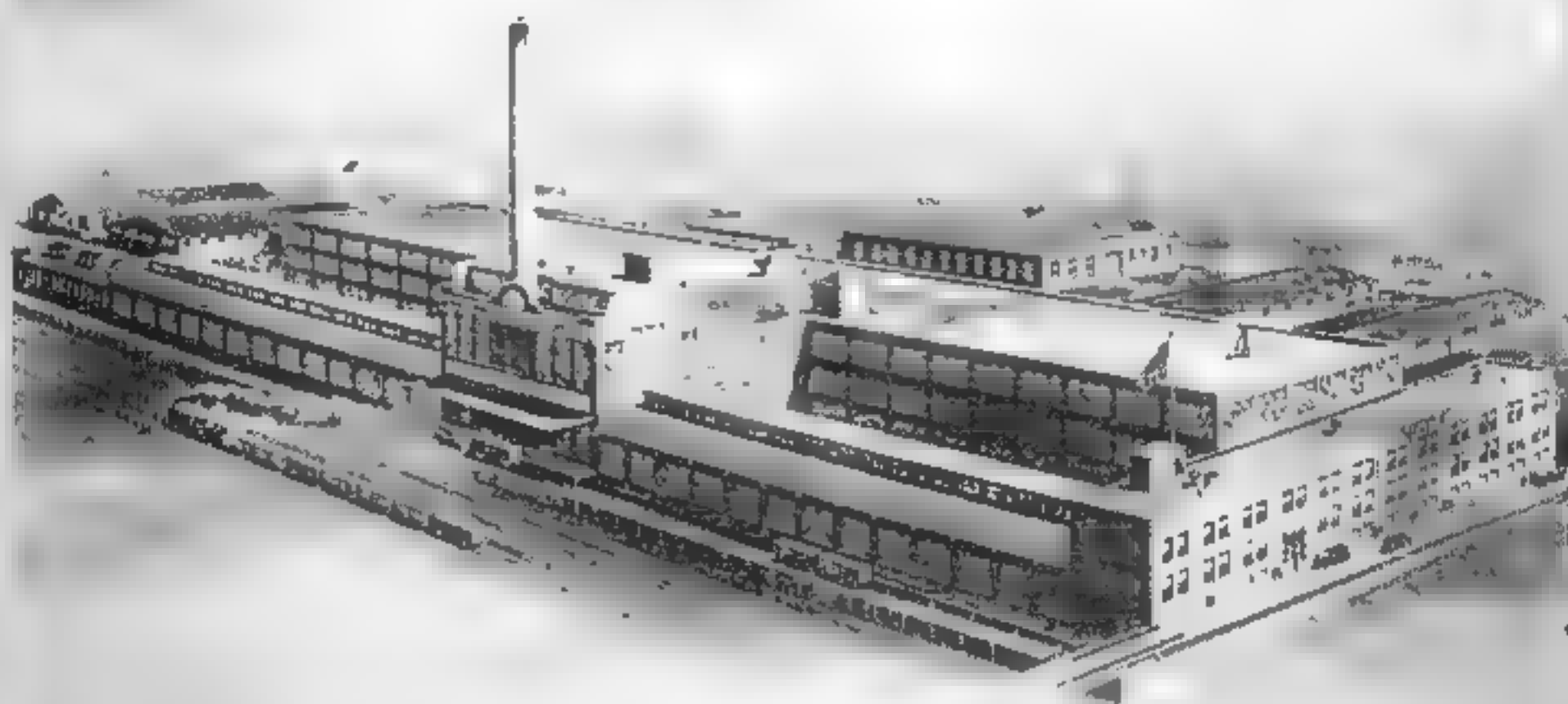
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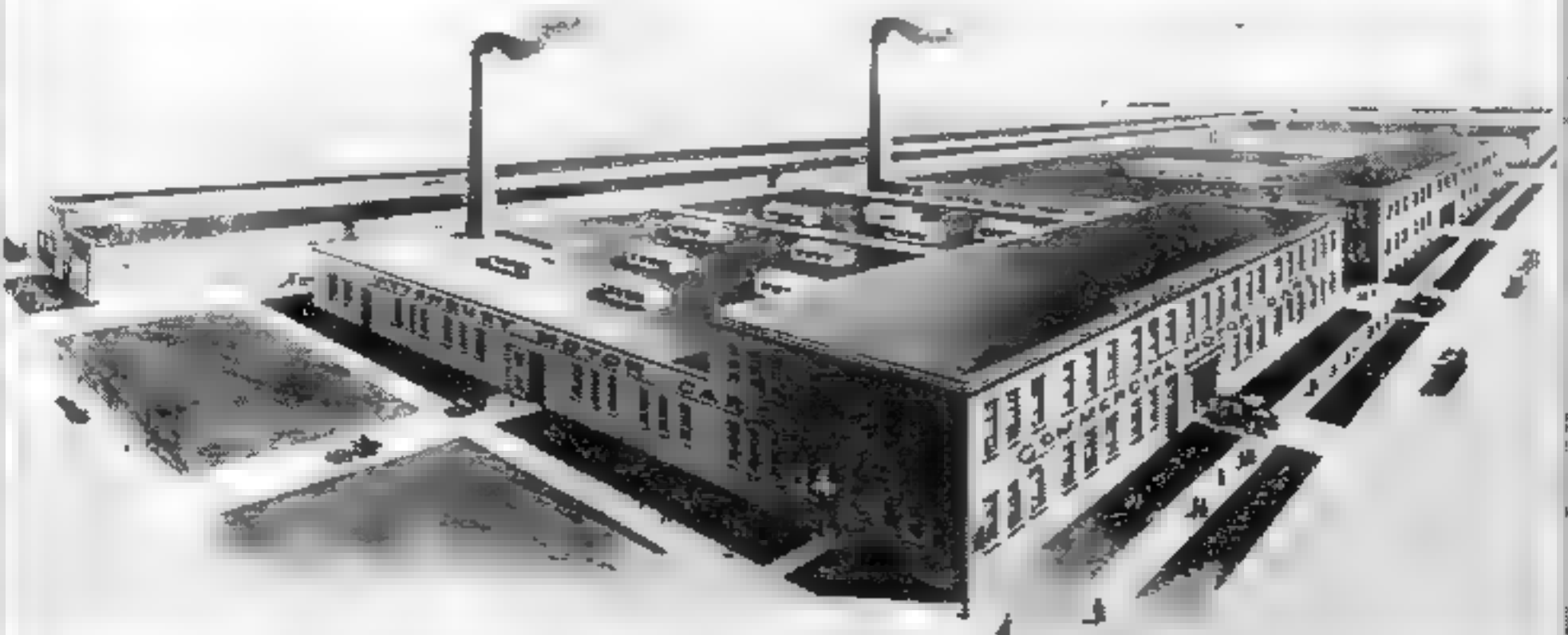
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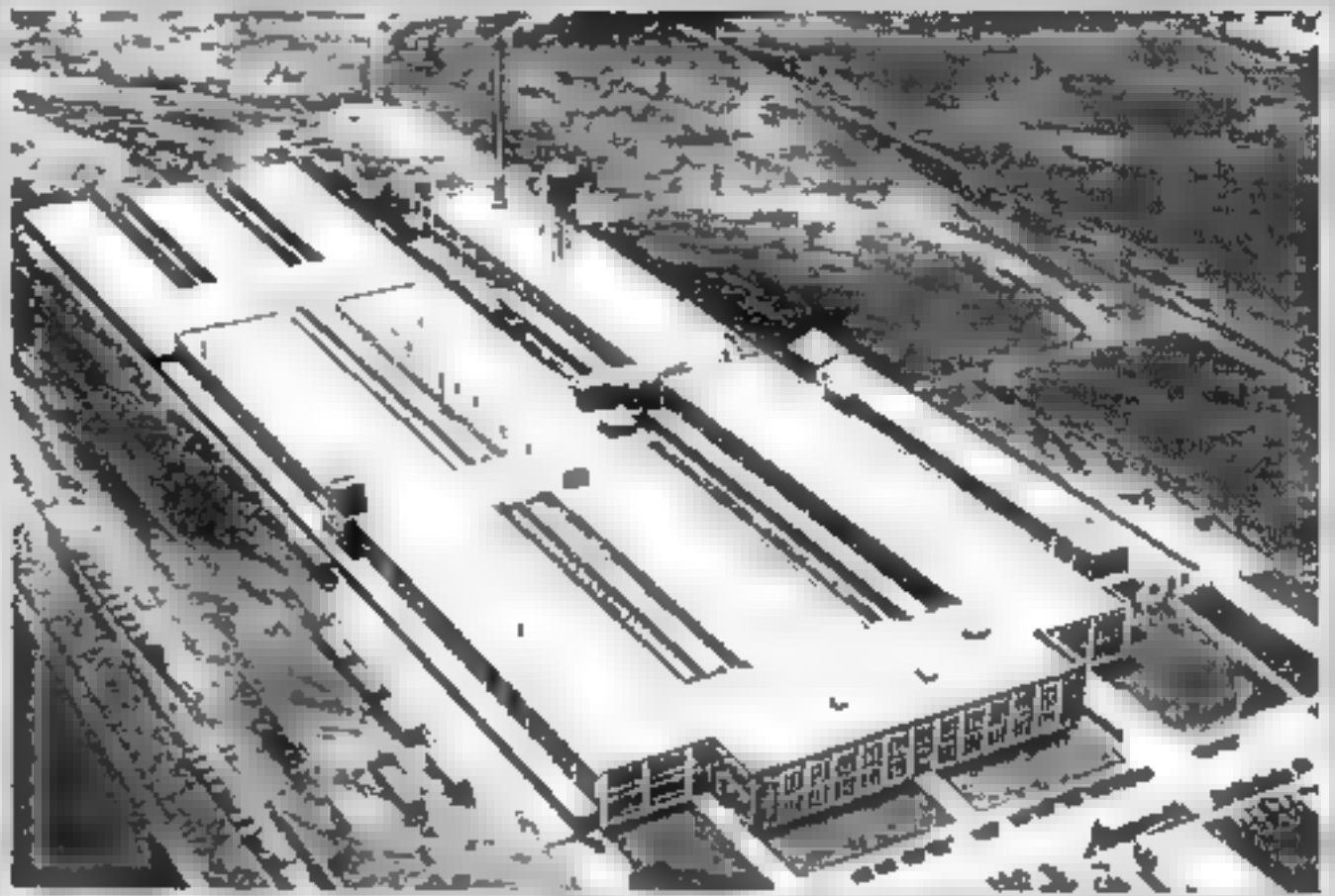


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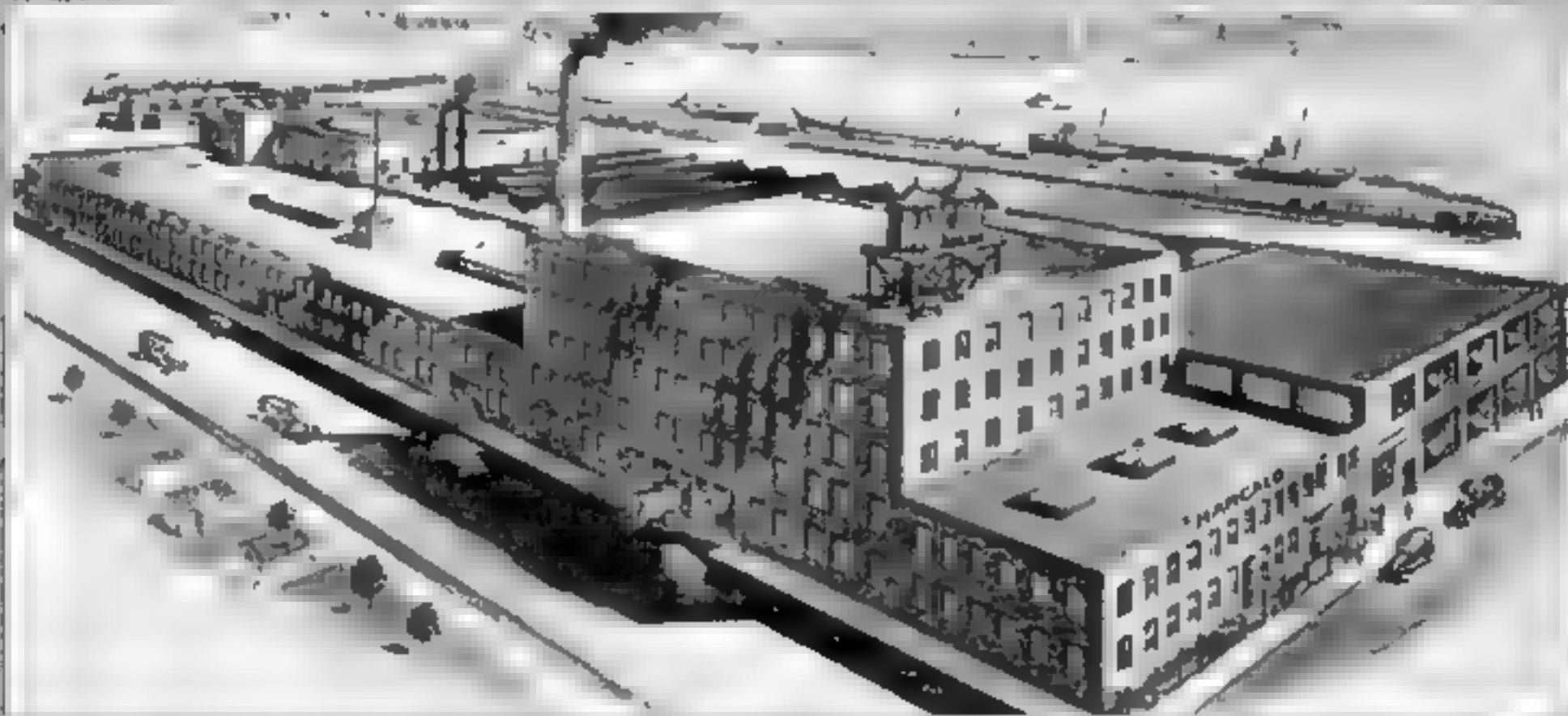


FORD MOTOR COMPANY'S NEW PLANT

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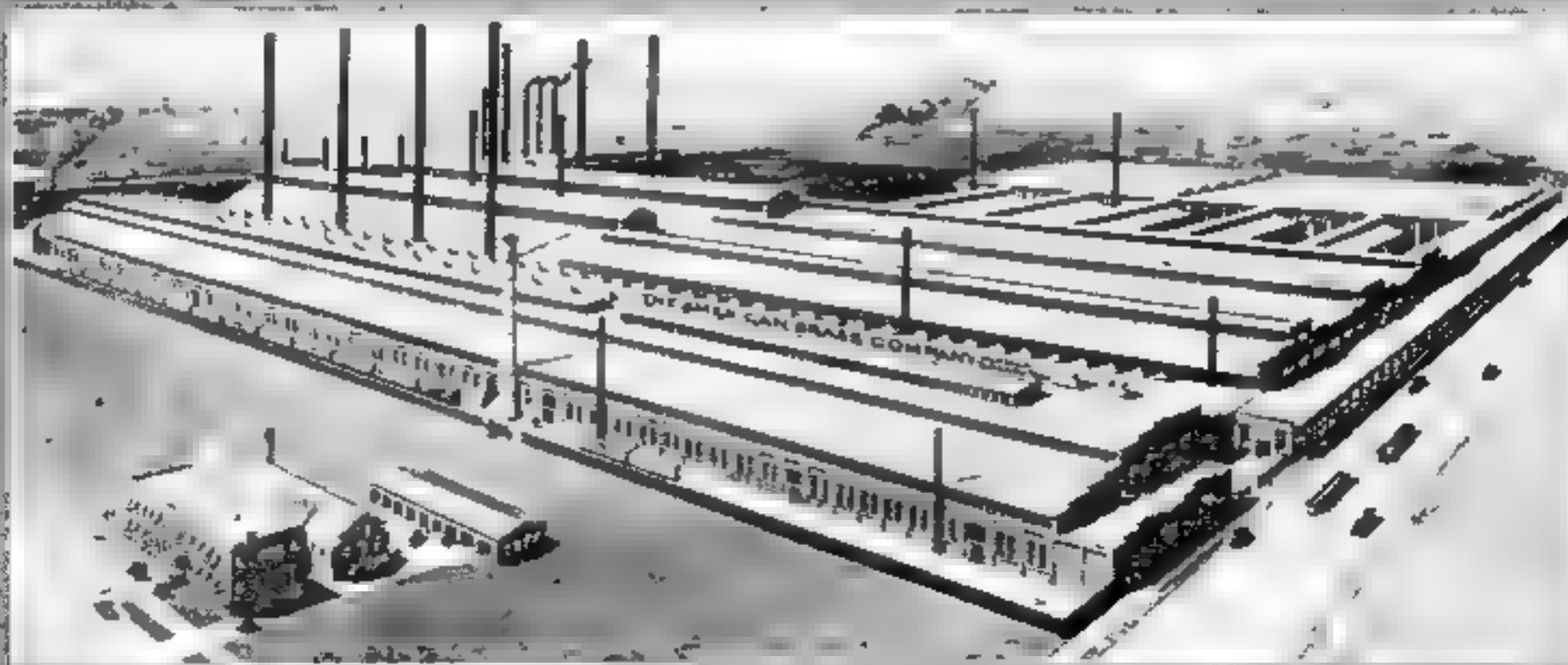
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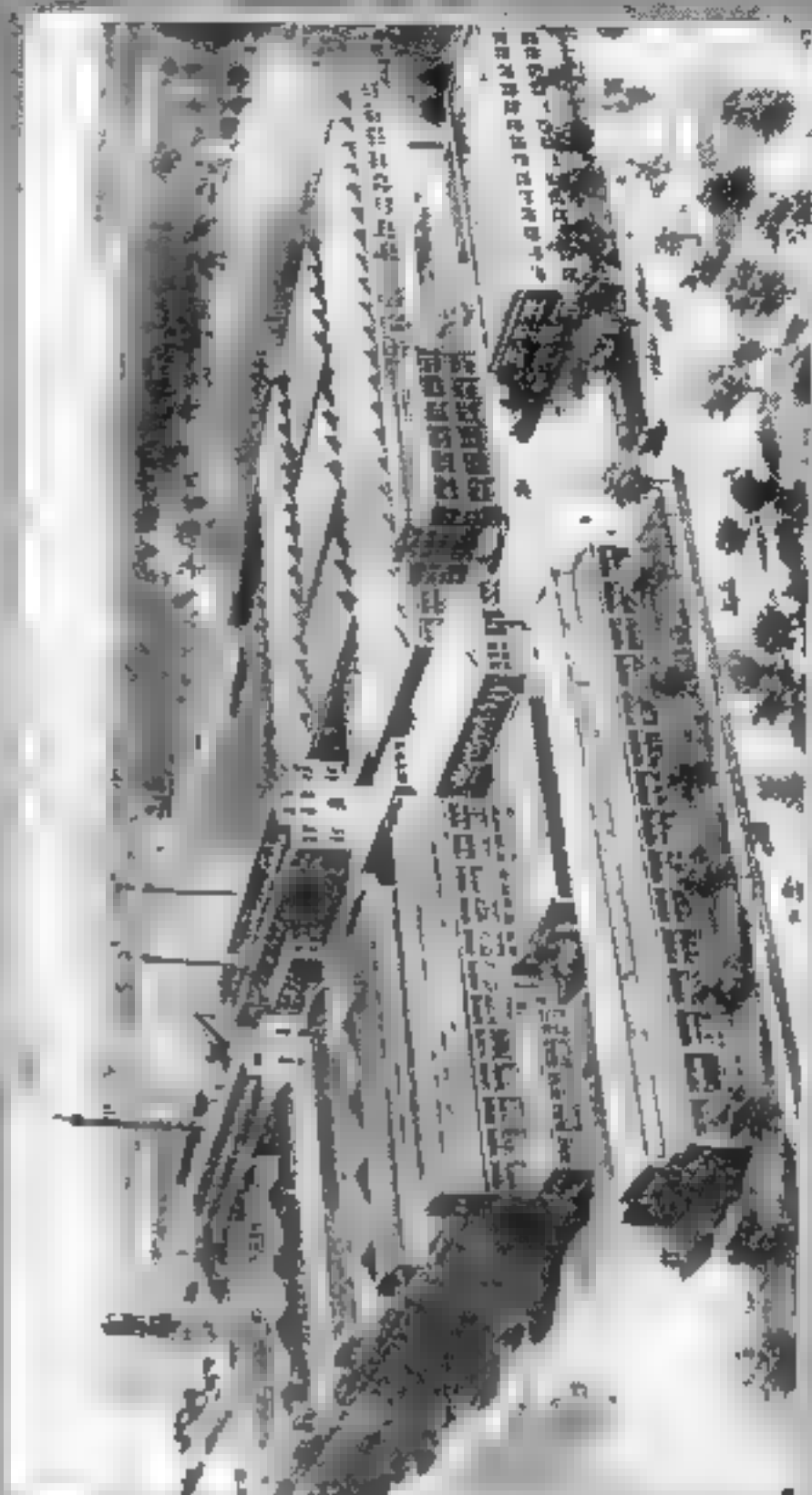


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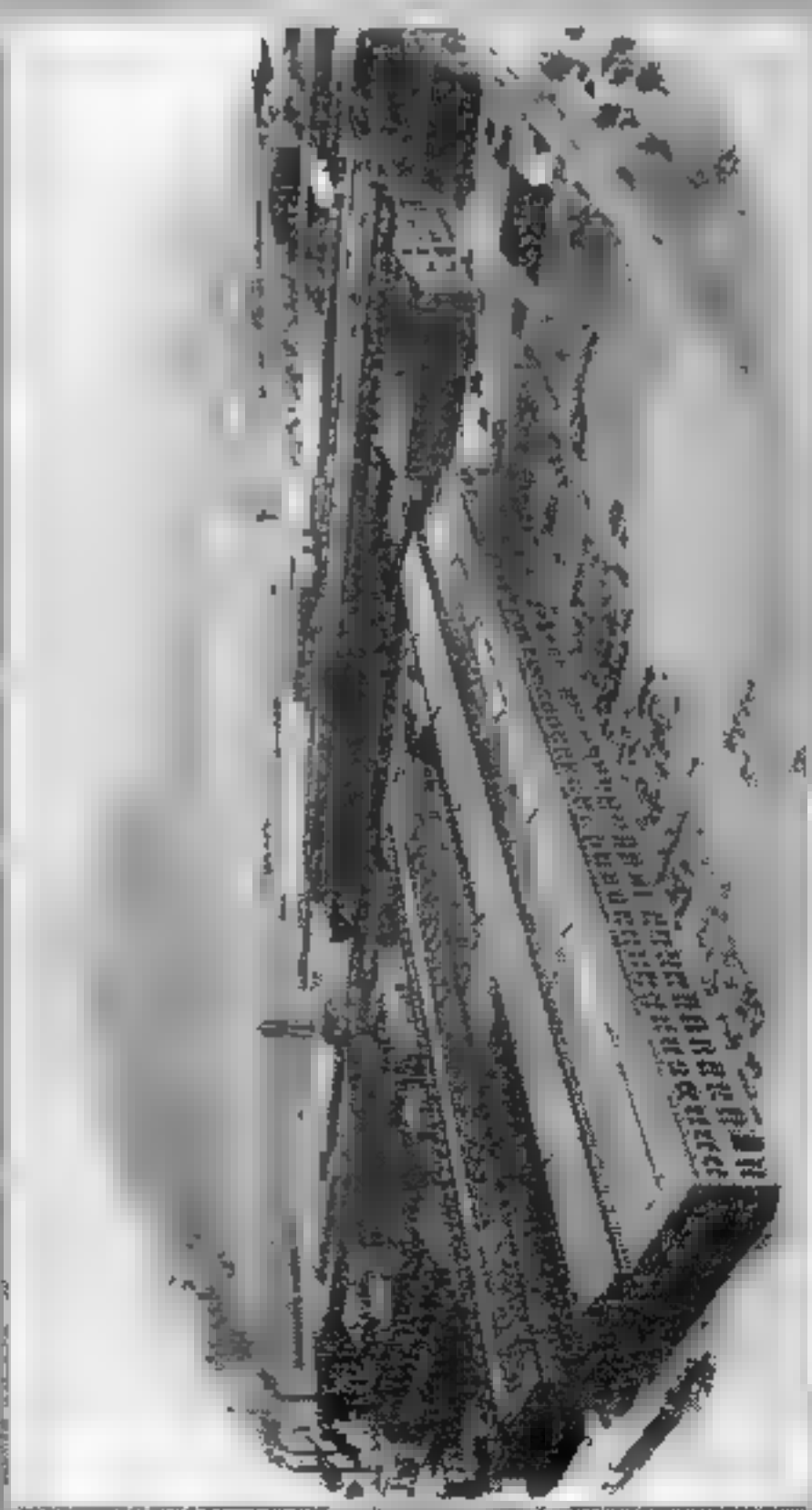
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GRANT 2012



The towering stacks of the Great Lakes Portland Cement Corporation plant, photographed from an interesting angle. In these gigantic structures is a striking opportunity for modernistic photography. They are 235 feet high.

Lehigh Cement, produced by the Great Lakes Portland Cement Corporation at its magnificent plant on the Hamburg Turnpike, is a 100% Buffalo product. The payroll, comprising several hundred workers, is made up of Buffalo labor only. All available materials used in producing Lehigh Cement are bought right here in Buffalo.

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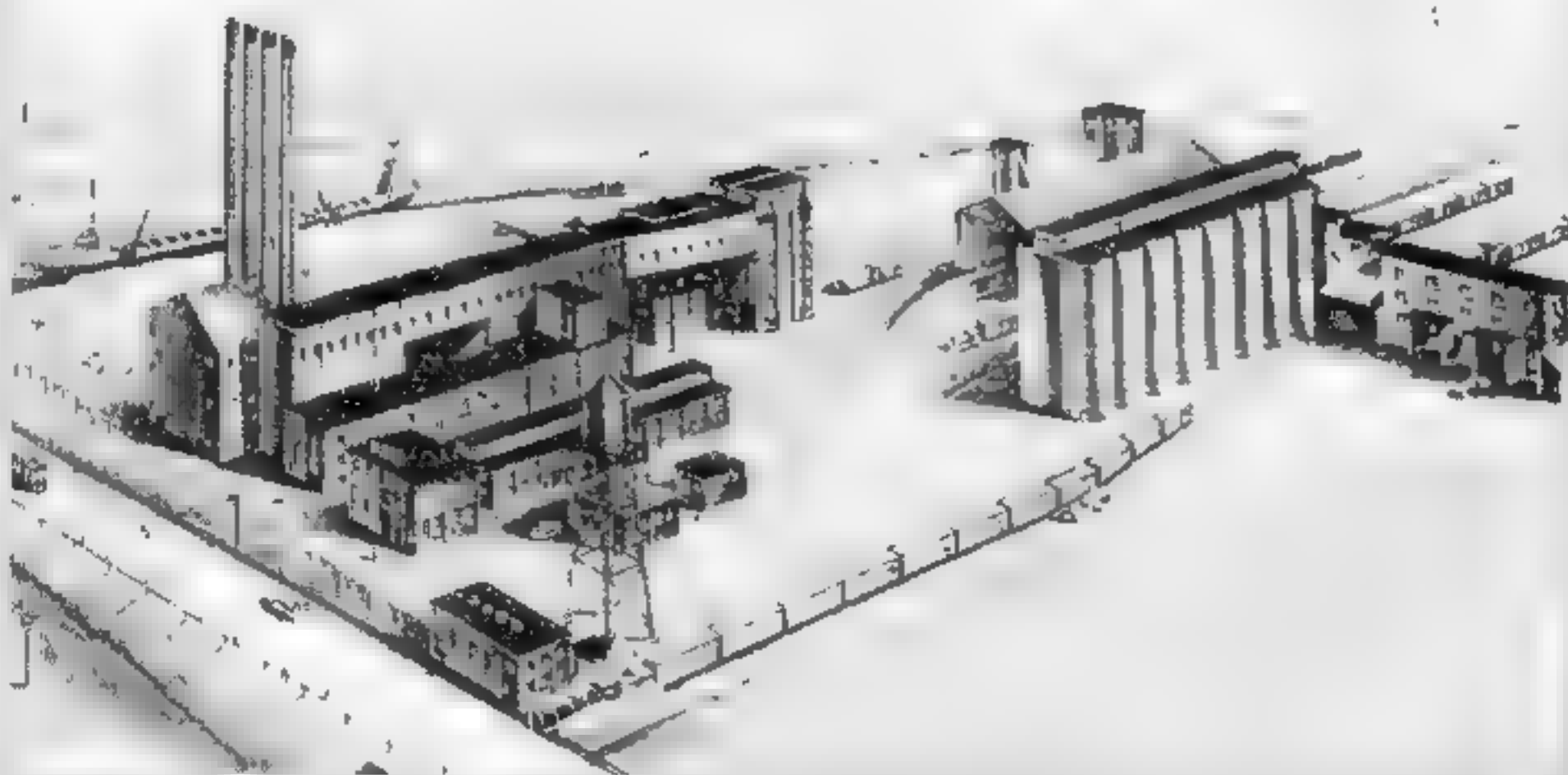
Made in Buffalo by the

Great Lakes Portland Cement Corp.

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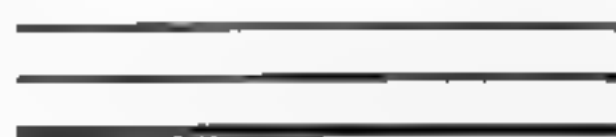


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CERTAIN-TEED PRODUCTS CORPORATION

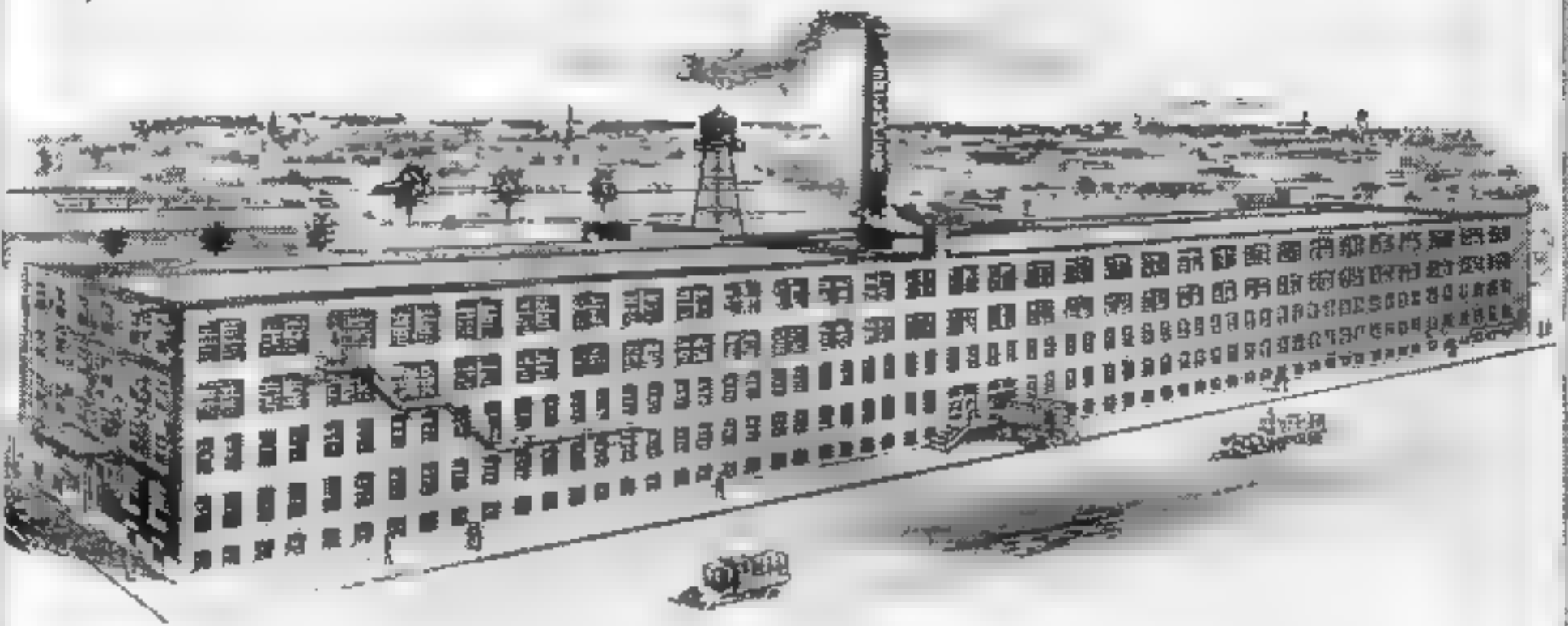


PLASTERGON WALLBOARD COMPANY



COLONIAL RADIO CORPORATION

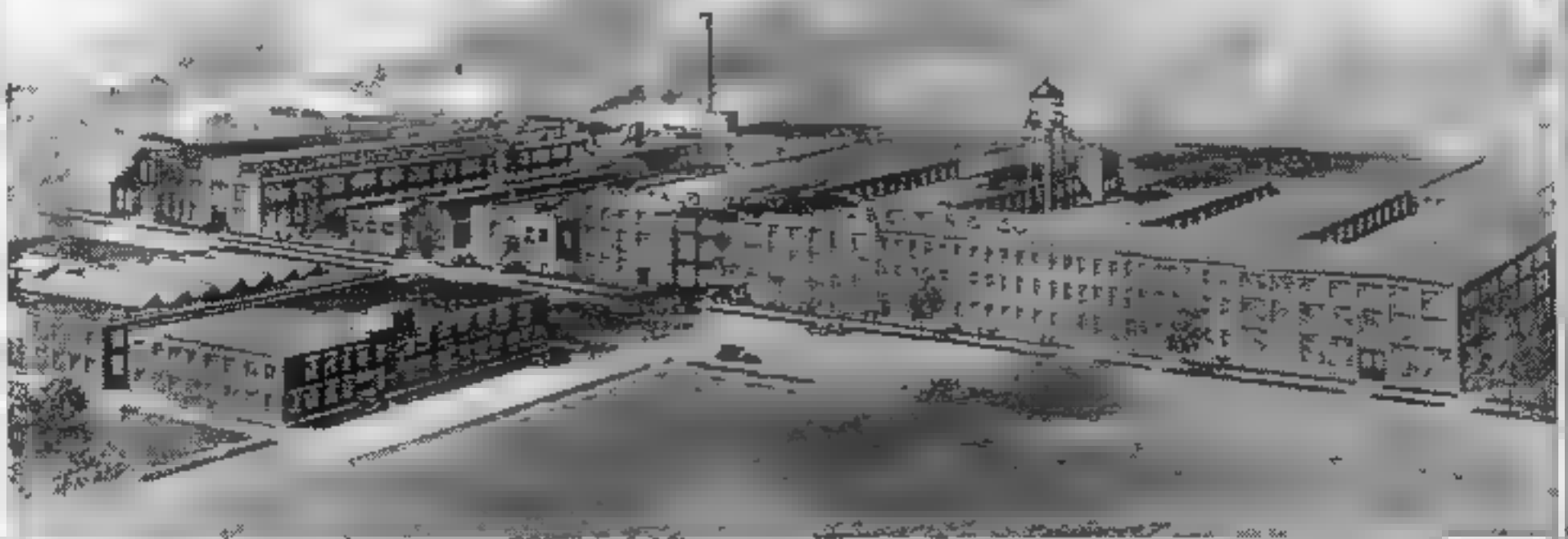
BUFFALO—Leader in Industry



SPENCER LENS CO

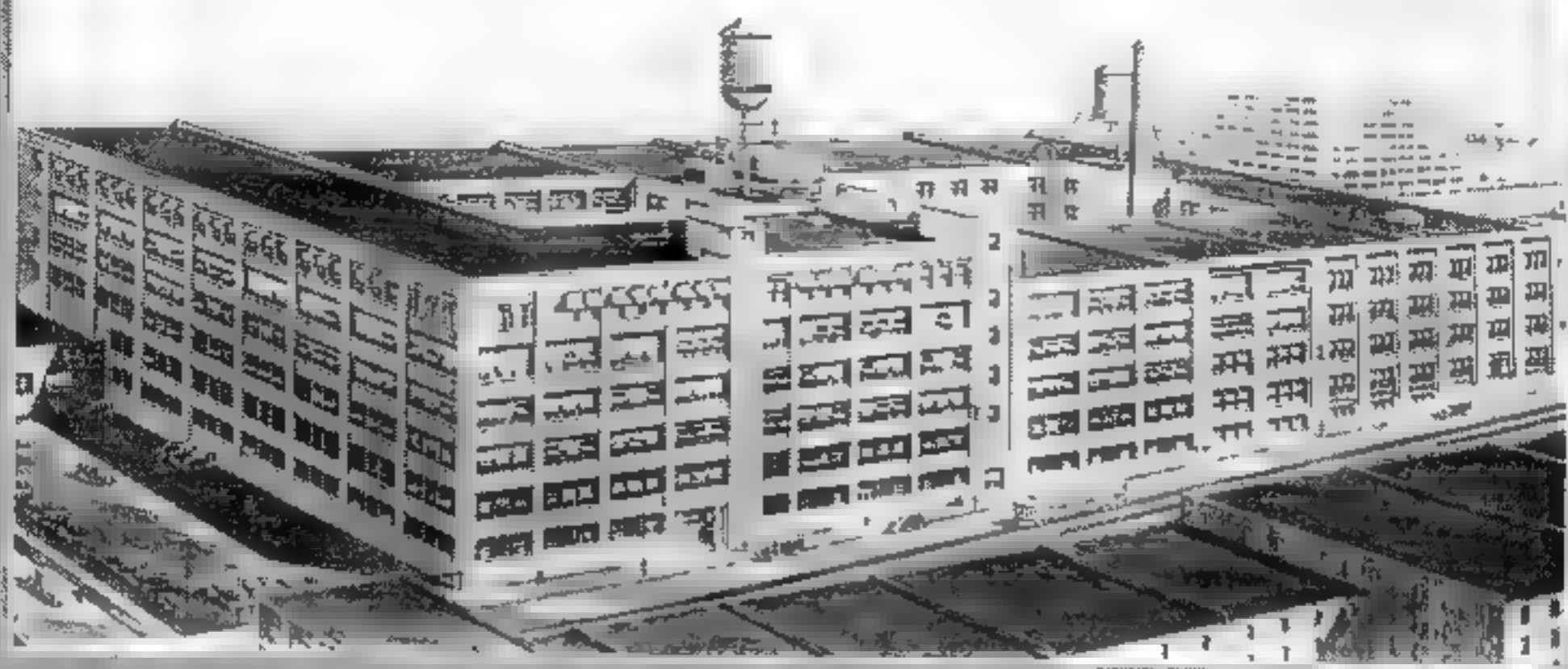


GEORGE LAUB'S SONS



BUFFALO WEAVING & BELTING CO

BUFFALO—Leader in Industry



F. N. BURT CO. LTD.

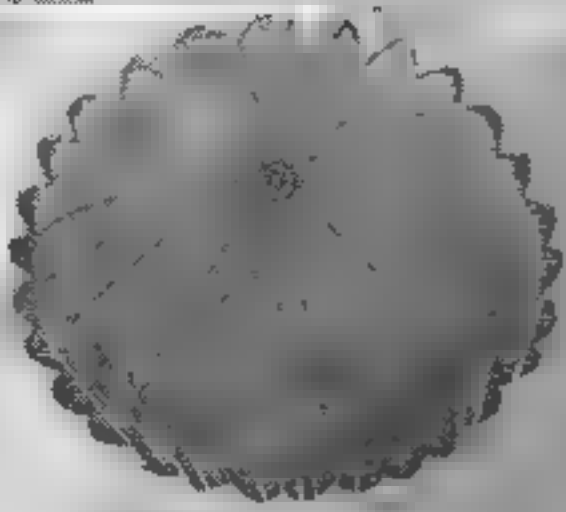


AMERICAN LITHOGRAPH COMPANY INC.



M. H. BIRGE & SONS CO.

BUFFALO—Leader in Industry



THE IRVIN AIR CHUTE
THE LIFE PRESERVER
OF THE AIR
MADE BY
IRVING AIR CHUTE CO
INC

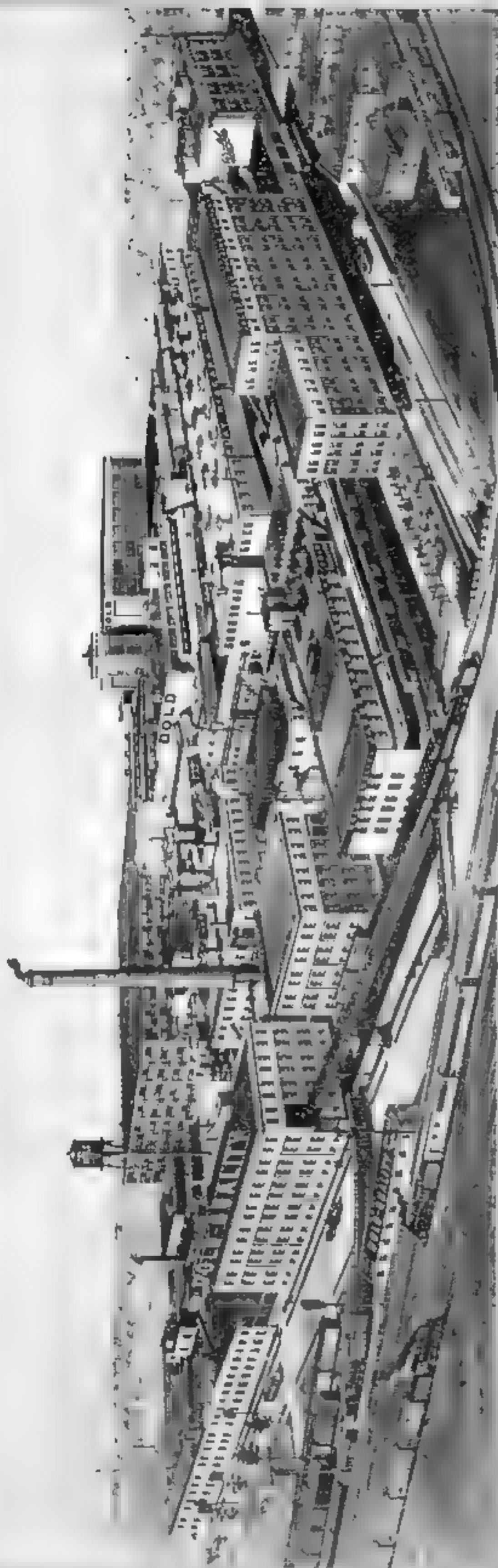


TWO VIEWS OF
THE CURTISS
AEROPLANE &
MOTOR CO



CONSOLIDATED
AIRCRAFT
CORPORATION

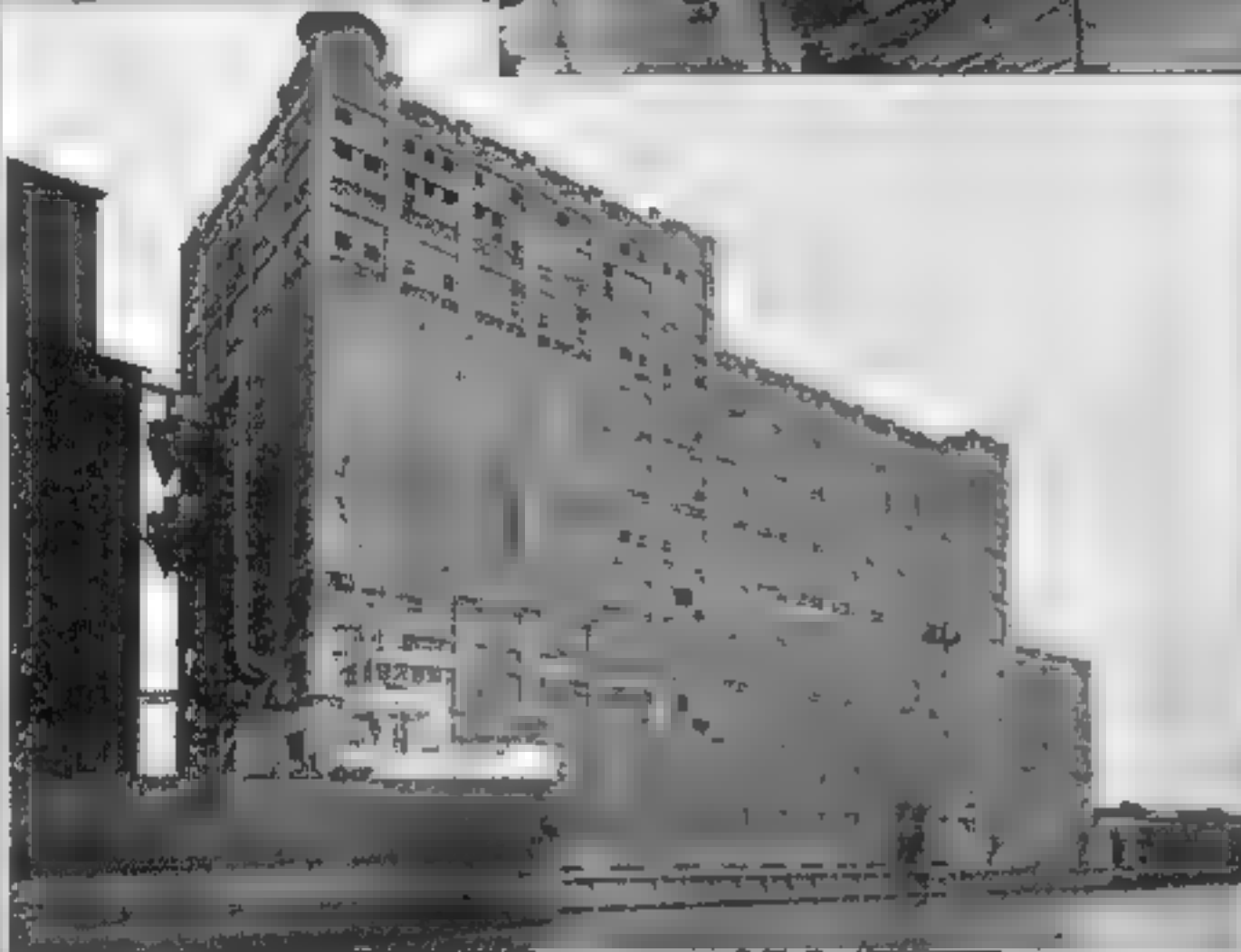




THE JACOB DOLD PACKING CO.

BUFFALO—Leader in Industry

WASHBURN-
CROSBY CO
FLOUR MILL



PILLSBURY
FLOUR MILLS CO

HECKER-
H-O CO



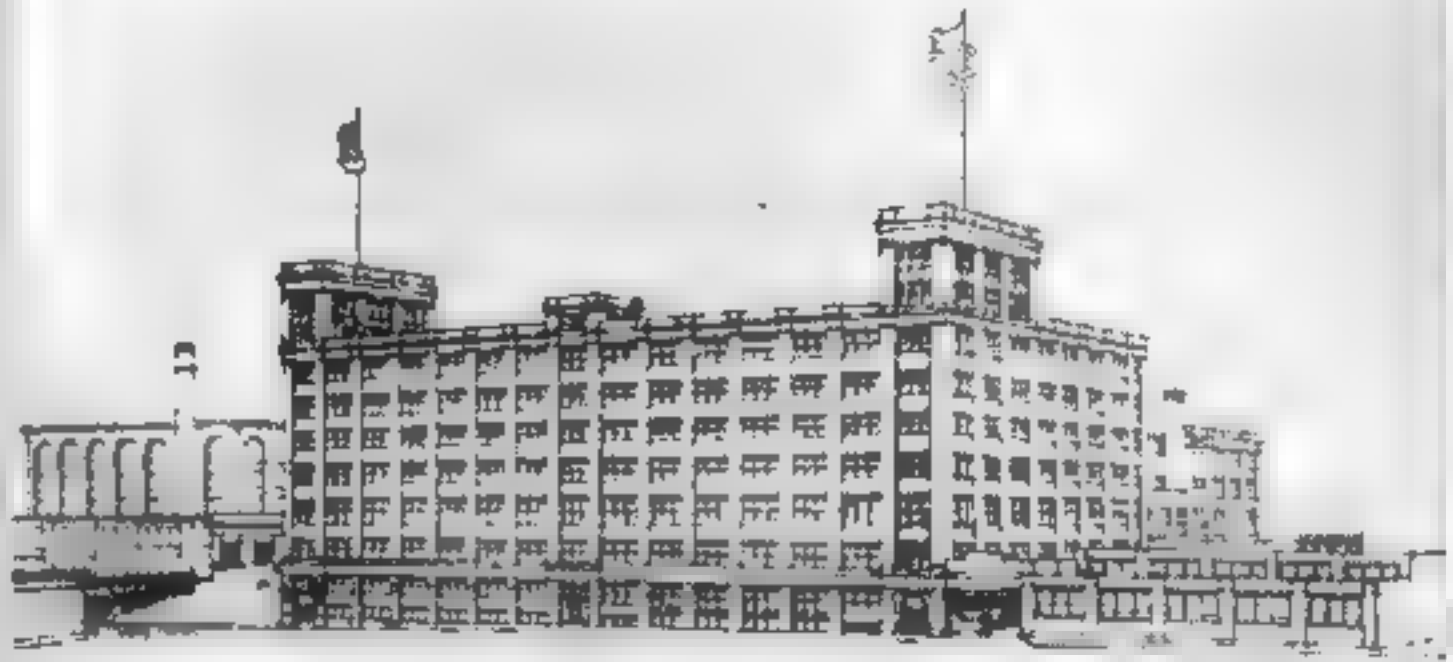
RUSSELL-MILLER
MILLING CO.

BUFFALO—Leader in Industry



WONDER
BAKERIES CO

NATIONAL
BREAD CO



NATIONAL
BISCUIT CO.

HALL BAKING
CO





THE ELECTRIC BUILDING
A PROMINENT LANDMARK OF BUFFALO

By J. F. SCHOELLKOPF, Jr.

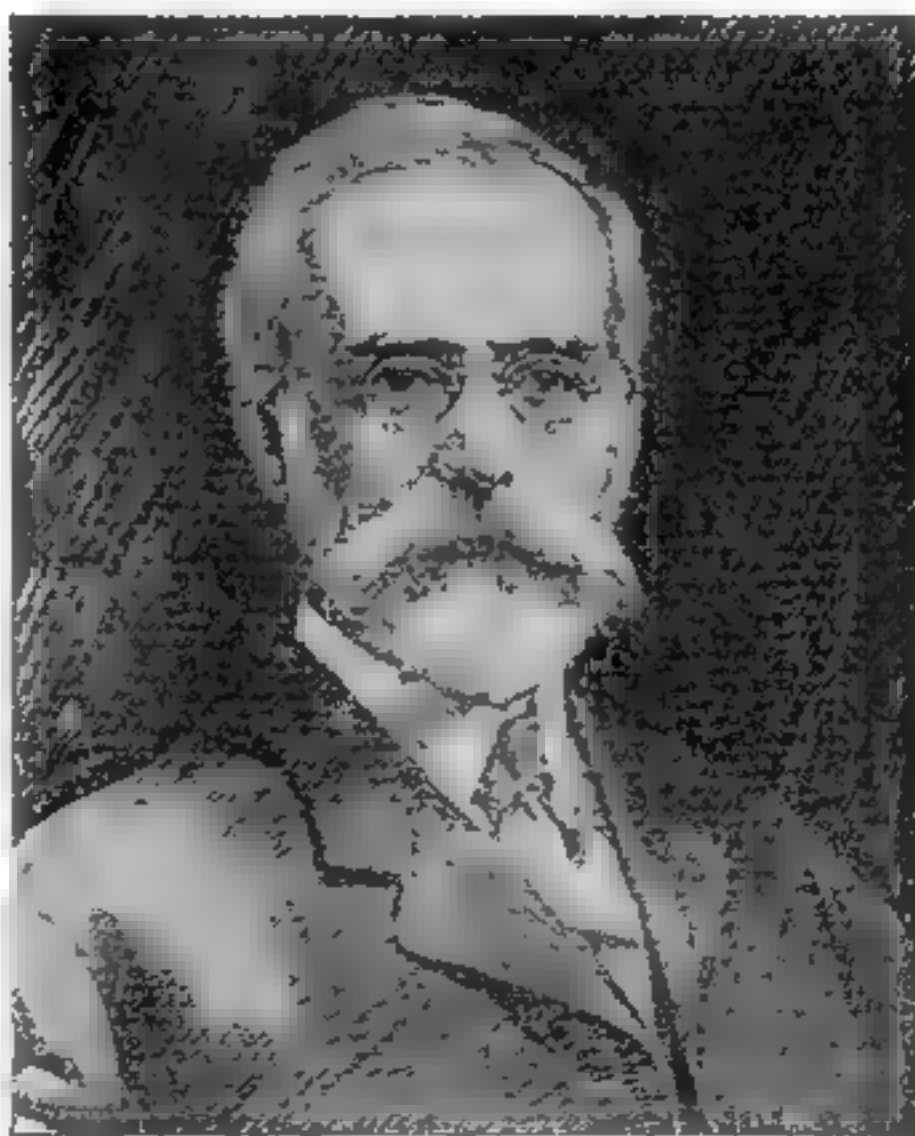
President, Schoellkopf, Hutton & Pomeroy, Inc.

Second city of the Empire State in population, industry and commerce, Buffalo naturally takes an equal rank as a financial center. It is something of an anomaly, though a well-established fact, that the city has increased more rapidly in the size of its industries, the value of their output, the volume of its commerce and in the strength of its financial institutions, during the last decade, than it has in its population. In the latter respect Buffalo's growth has been steady and material, but its business and financial activities have grown faster. Perhaps the reason for this fact is, that improved mechanical processes enable industry to increase its production with a smaller proportion of added man-power than in former years.

Without any question, the chief factor which has led to Buffalo's industrial expansion has been its large and dependable supply of electric power, at a lower average cost than in other industrial centers. This is due, of course, to its nearness to the world's greatest source of hydro-electric power, Niagara Falls. The city's commercial growth has been due in part to the increased amount and value of its industrial output and, in part, to the constant improvements and merchandise-handling facilities, by water, rail and motor, to the Nation's great inland markets and to the Atlantic seaboard.

Buffalo's notable development as a financial center is a combined result of expanding requirements of its industry and commerce, together with the broad vision of the men who have been the directing heads of the city's financial institutions during recent years. As was the case in many American cities, in earlier times Buffalo's financial strength was scattered among many small to moderate-sized separate banks, no one of which, because of limited capital, was able to supply large necessities for cash or credit on the part of local or Western New York business concerns. Today Buffalo has consolidated its money resources. It possesses three big and strong banking institutions, with resources running from over \$100,000,000 to more than \$300,000,000, which are able not only to meet all local financial requirements, but also to extend effective financial help throughout the western area of New York state. In addition the city possesses a number of smaller, strategically-located, sound banks.

In its "Big Three" institutions—the Marine Trust Company, the M. & T. Trust Company and the Liberty Bank—Buffalo has banking concerns which compare favorably with any among American industrial and business centers of comparative size and activities. Not only are these three banking establishments big enough to handle the capital and credit requirements of any local industry or commercial house, but also, through a wisely-distributed system of branch banks in the many community business centers of the city, they supply convenient banking facilities for those communities more fully than under the older-time system of separate banks. As has been said, there still exist several smaller banks and trust companies of sufficient strength to obviate any charge of monopoly in Buffalo's banking situation. That situation is at once strong and well balanced.



JOHN D. LARKIN

Founder of Mail Order House and Chain Stores bearing his name.

And Buffalo banking is progressive. In addition to the city-wide system of branch banks mentioned, in which all three of the leading institutions participate, Buffalo banking can be credited with initiating, as well as carrying to successful development, the first important, state-wide, group-banking system of the Eastern States, the Marine Midland Corporation. The inception of this plan may be assigned to President George F. Rand of the Marine Trust Company here; and its development may be credited to him and to those associated with him in the management of The Marine Trust Company's business.

With its headquarters in Buffalo, the Marine Midland Corporation is a bank-stock Holding Company which owns practically the entire capital of sixteen leading banking houses that served strong industrial and agricultural communities of New York state, from Buffalo and Niagara Falls on the west to Troy on the Hudson and to the former Fidelity Trust Company, now the Marine Midland Trust Company of New York, in New York City. Differing from some of the banking chains inaugurated in the far west, each Marine Midland institution retains its original name, except the one in New York City, and in each the official as well as the working personnel remains unchanged. Marine Midland Corporation, although in full stock control, exercises no autocratic authority over its member institutions. It maintains an advisory and supervisory attitude while, at the same time, it extends practical financial help to the member banks along lines that increase their capacity and make them of greater economic value to the communities they serve.

With the development of Buffalo's greater banks into institutions of notable strength and high reputation, the city's influence as a financial center has spread widely, not only throughout Western New York and Northern Pennsylvania, but also over the International border. Buffalo is one of the largest gateways for American-Canadian trade, particularly that with Eastern Ontario which is at once the leading industrial area, as well as the most populous section of the Dominion. This leads to the handling of material amounts of Canadian exchange through Buffalo banks, and checks on the big institutions of this city are accepted as freely in Eastern Ontario as are those drawn on the leading New York banking houses.

Establishment of the Buffalo Stock Exchange as an open market for dealings in Western New York and other securities has added another important facility for the handling of the city's financial operations within the last two years. For a long time previously, the actual value of local stocks and bonds, dealt in on the "over-the-counter" market then existing, was a matter for estimation rather than actuality. This fact, together with the uncertainty of being able to realize promptly, if required, on such securities, made them more or less unsatisfactory collateral for corporate or personal banking requirements. Today most of the leading security issues of Western New York corporations are listed and dealt in actively on the Buffalo Stock Exchange. Those of other reputable and solvent business corporations are, and may be, so listed. This gives definite market valuations to local securities, provides them with a clear standing as collateral and adds materially to their practical availability.

In addition to the commercial banking institutions mentioned, Buffalo has two notably large and two smaller savings banks, all of high repute and wisely managed. It also has two Title & Mortgage companies which contribute distinctly to the facilities for financing real estate transactions. Still further, the city has a number of widely known Investment Banking houses of a size and strength which permits them to underwrite and distribute important local issues of stocks and bonds. They are also participants in most of the highest class nationally-offered security issues.

Summarized, it may be said that Buffalo is not only one of the leading industrial and commercial centers of the Eastern States, but also that as a financial center it is equipped with every facility needed for the adequate and successful handling of its great business as well as that of Western New York. Moreover it may be emphasized again that, alike in its industrial, commercial and financial activities, Buffalo is a city of progressive and rapid business growth.

Buffalo's Progress

has resulted from the development of its industries, its power, transportation and financial facilities, together with its highly favorable geographic situation.

This house, from its founding, has specialized in the financing of Buffalo and Western New York electric utilities, industries, banking institutions, etc. as well as in dealing in all Western New York securities.

SCHOELLKOPF, HUTTON & POMEROY, INC.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

70 Niagara Street-Buffalo, N.Y.

New York

Rochester

Niagara Falls

Telephone Washington 8060

EASY TO LOCATE
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HEART
OF BUFFALO

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of BUFFALO
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Main and Court Sts.
Since 1872

Accounts \$1.00 to \$7,500.00
Interest Paid Quarterly

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Vice-Presidents
Henry E. Boller Edward A. Eisele
Sec'y-Treasurer *Ass't Sec'y-Treas.*
Franklin W. H. Becker Fred C. Sprickman

Attorney
Edward E. Coatsworth

The old game of bunk

- is still being played.
- have you a hand in it?
- it's time for de-bunking!

Says Ruskin: "There is hardly anything in the world that some man cannot make a little worse and sell a little cheaper, and the people who consider price only, are his lawful prey"

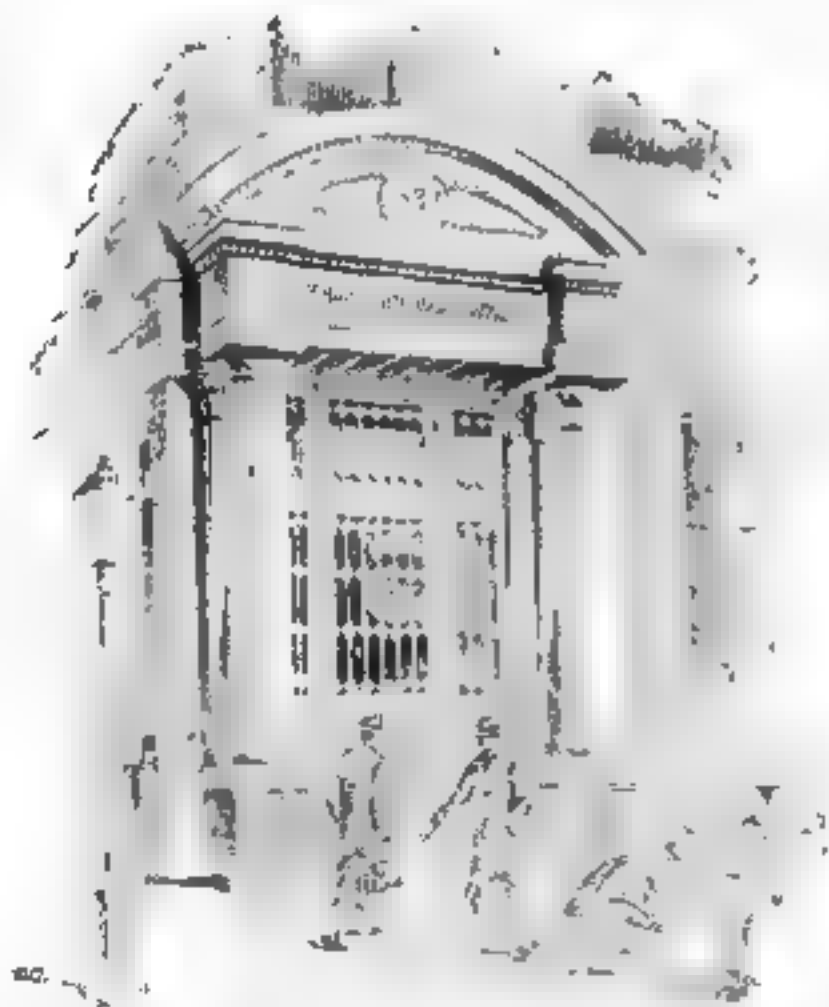
¶ By the same rule then, cheaper printing means worse printing, unless one has found ways of beating the laws eternal, getting something for nothing. ¶ To produce good, honest work, printing that you will be proud to send out as representing YOU, such is my aim, my purpose. The price is of minor importance, is quickly forgotten; the impression, good or bad, lingers on. ¶ Let me talk with you about your printing and advertising problems.

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Printing::Advertising::Publishing

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Phone, Lafayette 8063



Buffalonians should insure with a Buffalo Company, where they can get the home office on the telephone.

LET US TELL YOU
how we have cut the cost
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BUFFALO, N. Y.

Telephone Grant 8970

COMPENSATION,

AUTOMOBILE

BUFFALO—Center of Finance and Business



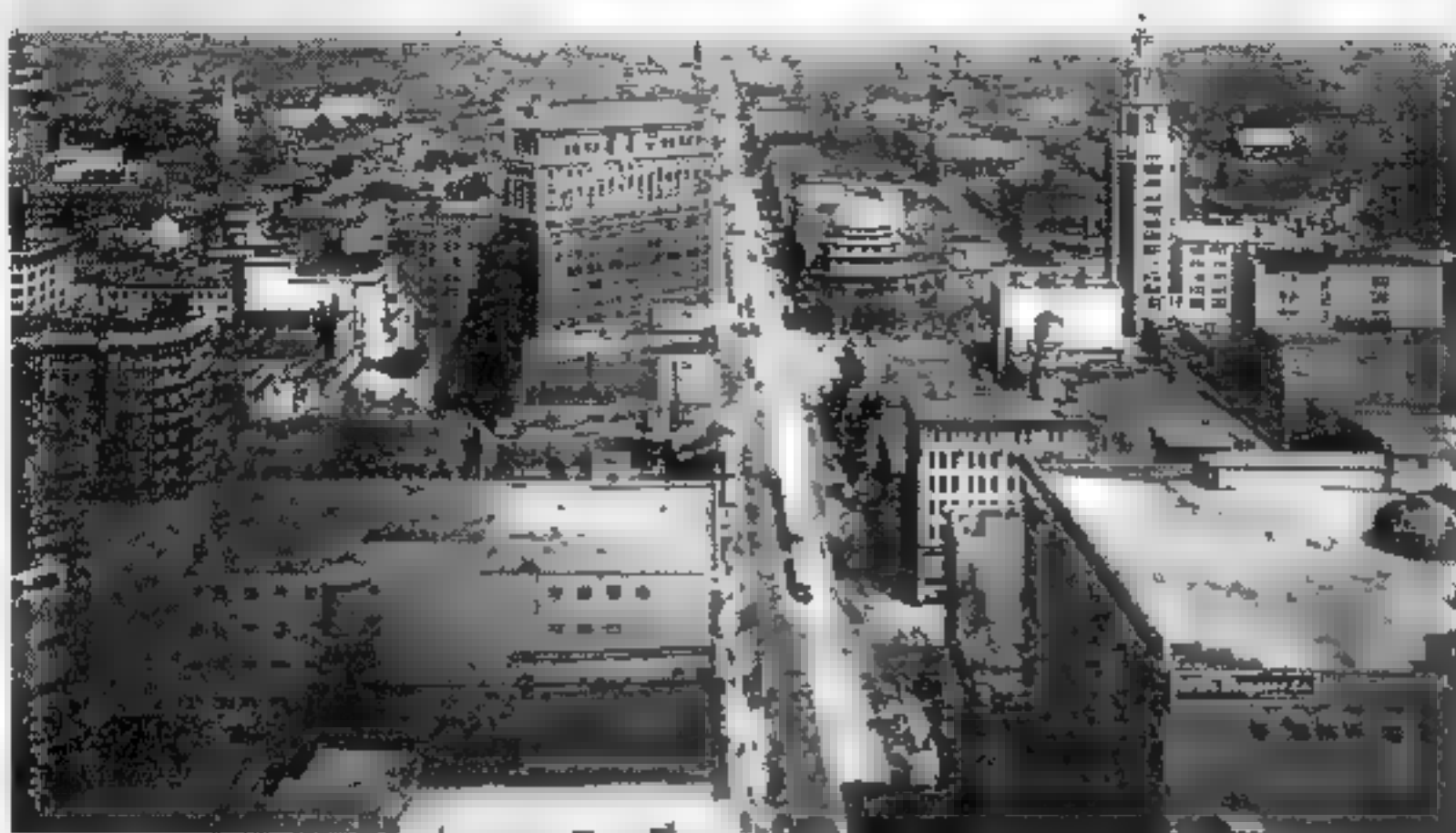
FEDERAL BUILDING AND POST OFFICE



CUSTOMS BUILDING

BUFFALO—Center of Finance and Business

LOOKING
NORTH ON
MAIN
STREET



MAIN ST.
NORTH FROM
SWAN ST



THE
HEART OF
BUFFALO
with
ST. PAUL'S
CHURCH,
ST JOSEPH'S
CHURCH.
PRUDENTIAL
BUILDING,
COUNTY HALL,
ERIE COUNTY
SAVINGS BANK

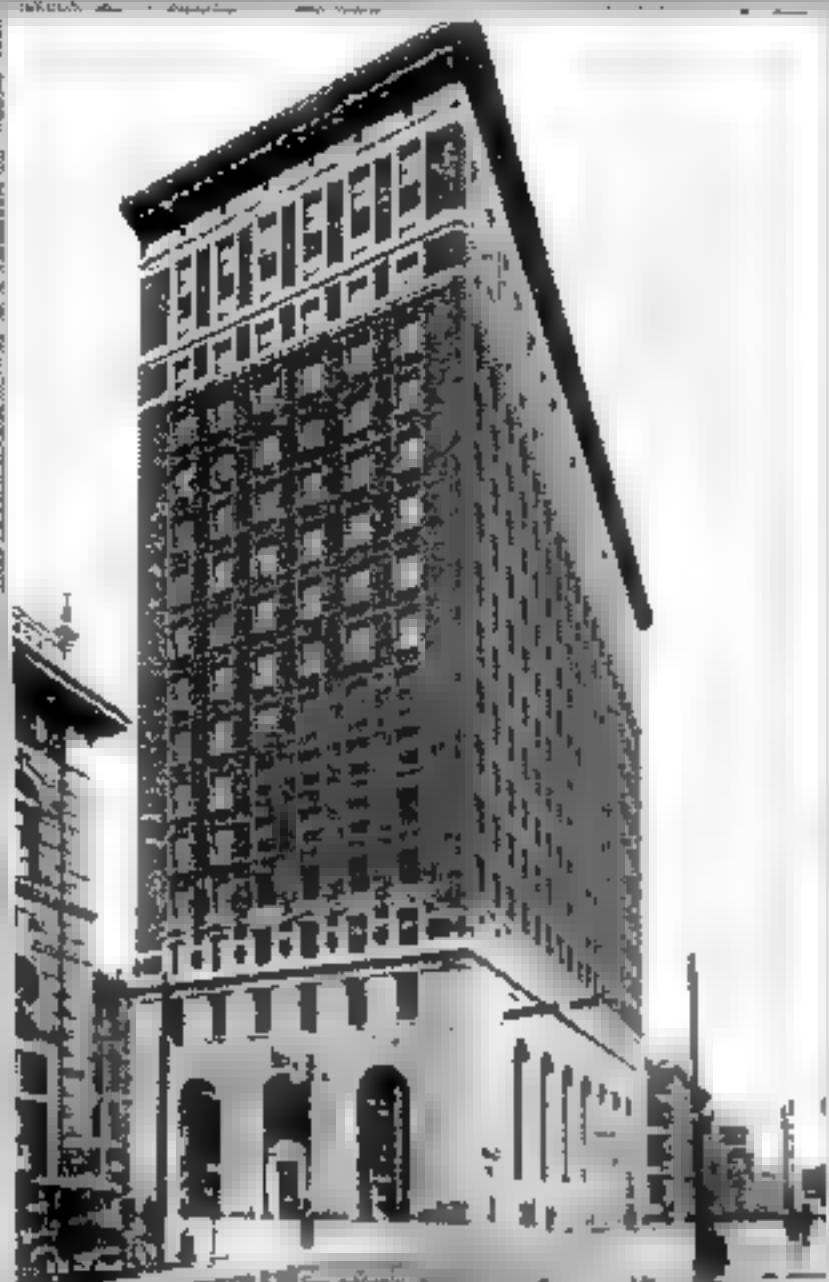


BUFFALO—Center of Finance and Business

BUFFALO OF TODAY AS SEEN FROM TOP OF
NEW CITY HALL, WITH ELECTRIC BUILDING,
RAND BUILDING AND LIBERTY BANK



BUFFALO—Center of Finance and Business



MAIN OFFICE MARINE TRUST CO

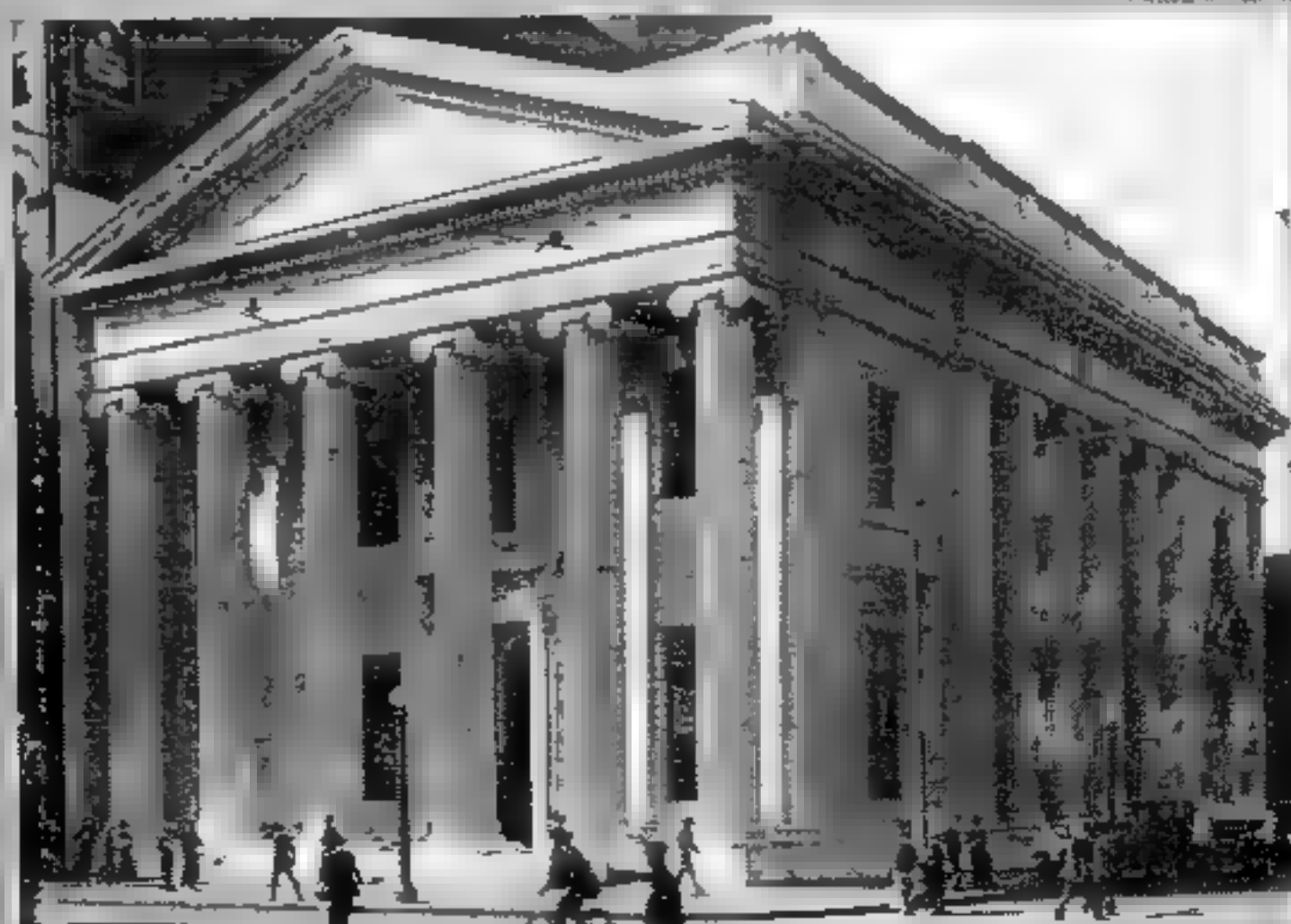


MAIN OFFICE LIBERTY BANK



MAIN OFFICE
M & T. TRUST CO

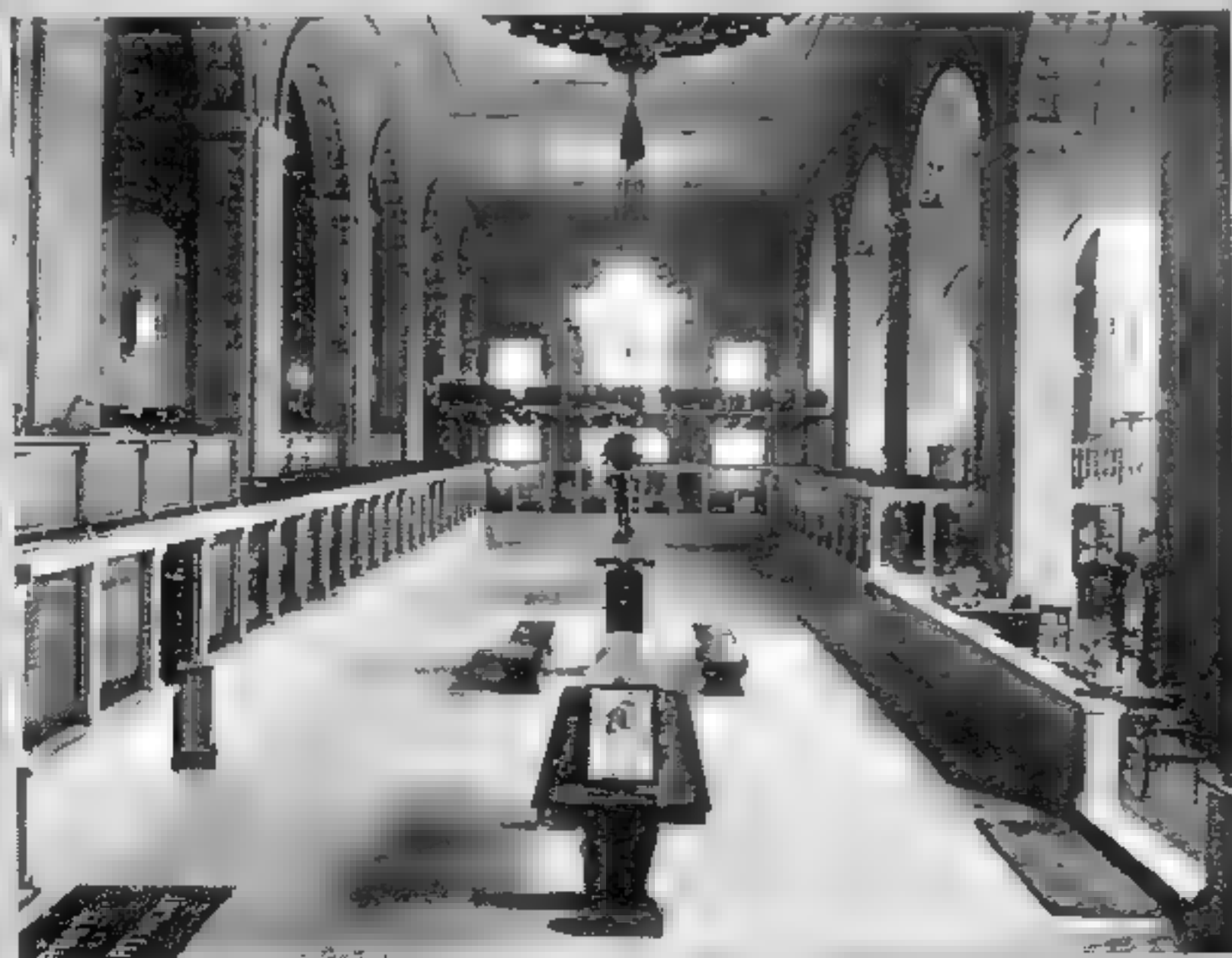
FEDERAL
RESERVE BANK



BUFFALO—Center of Finance and Business

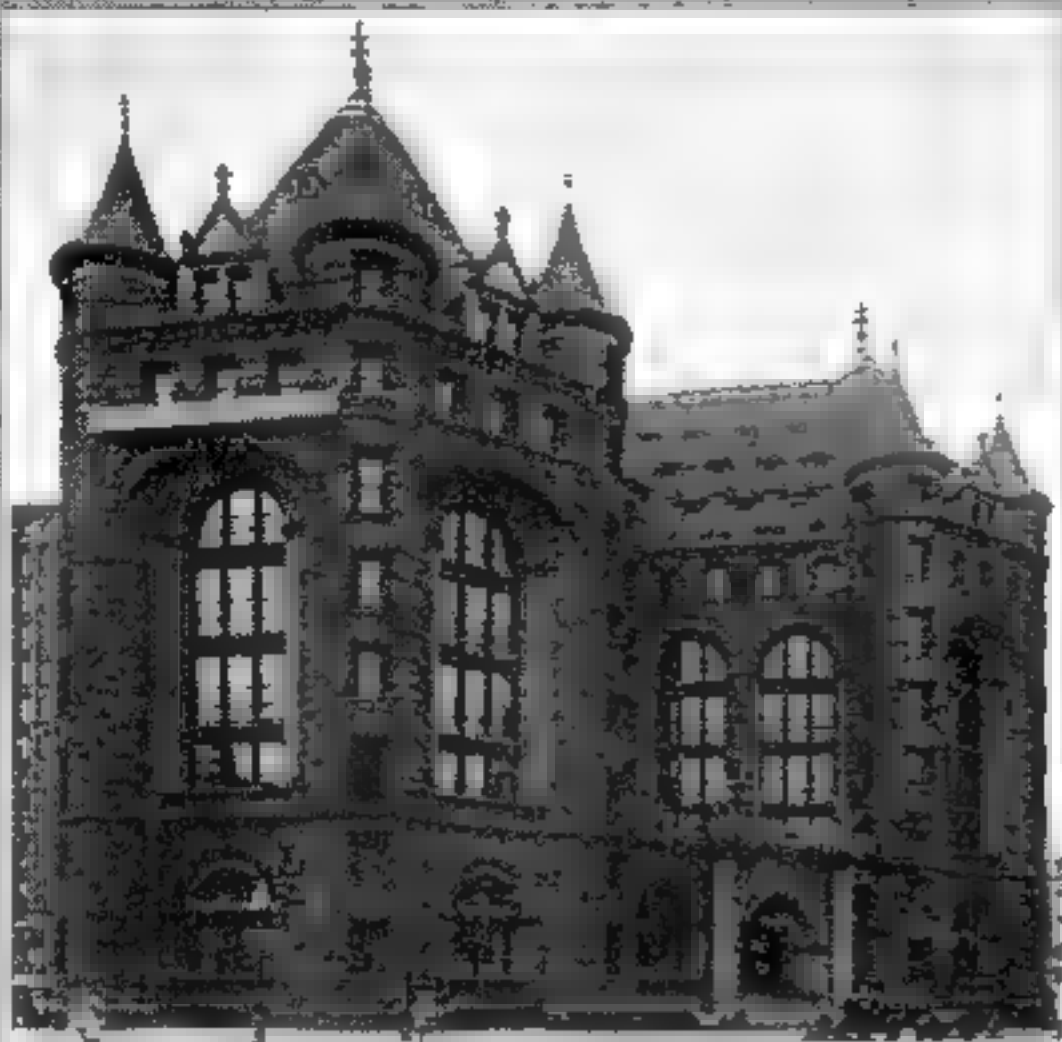


TWO
VIEWS
OF
BUFFALO
STOCK
EXCHANGE

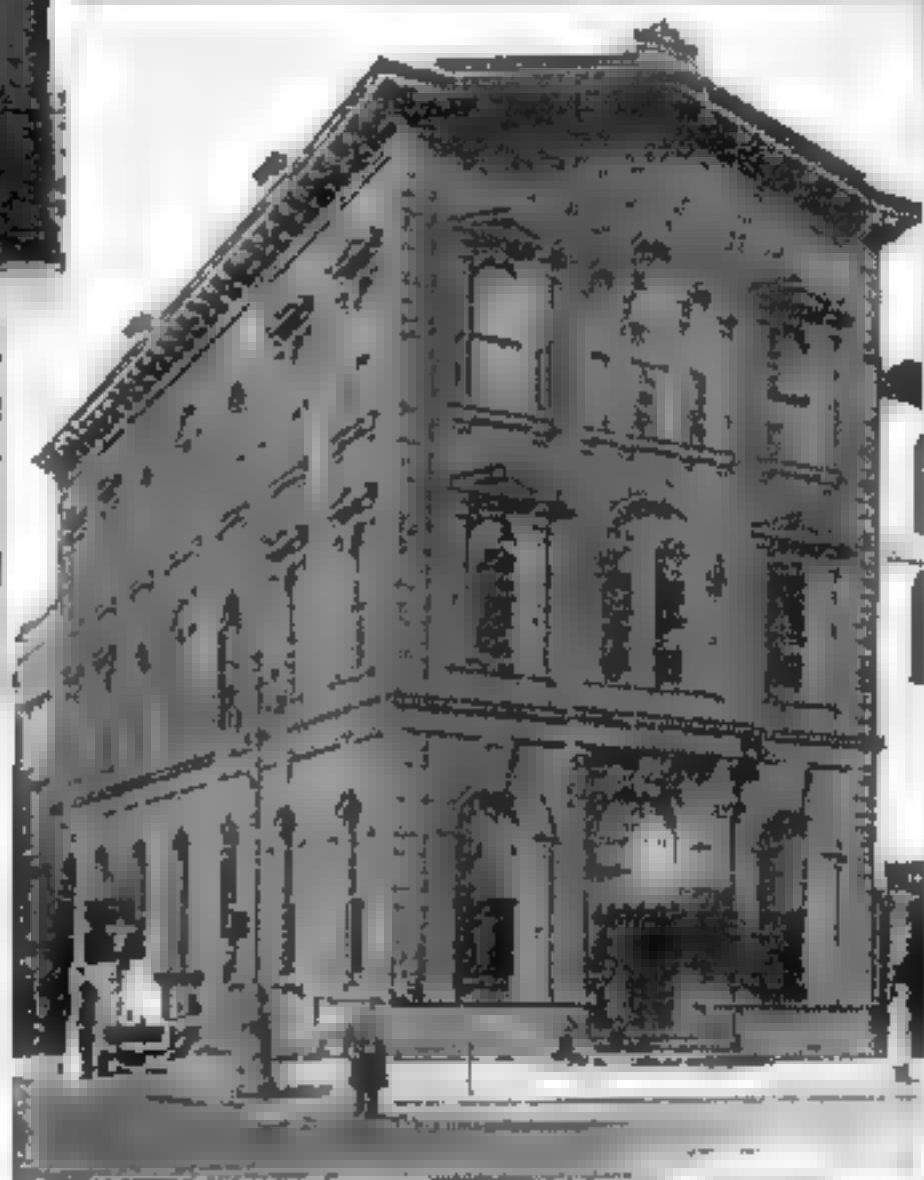


MARINE
TRUST CO
INTERIOR OF
MAIN
OFFICE

BUFFALO—Center of Finance and Business



ERIE COUNTY
SAVINGS BANK



WESTERN SAVINGS BANK



BUFFALO
SAVINGS BANK



AMERICAN
SAVINGS BANK

BUFFALO—Center of Finance and Business



RAND
BUILDING



PRUDENTIAL
BUILDING

ELLIOTT
SQUARE



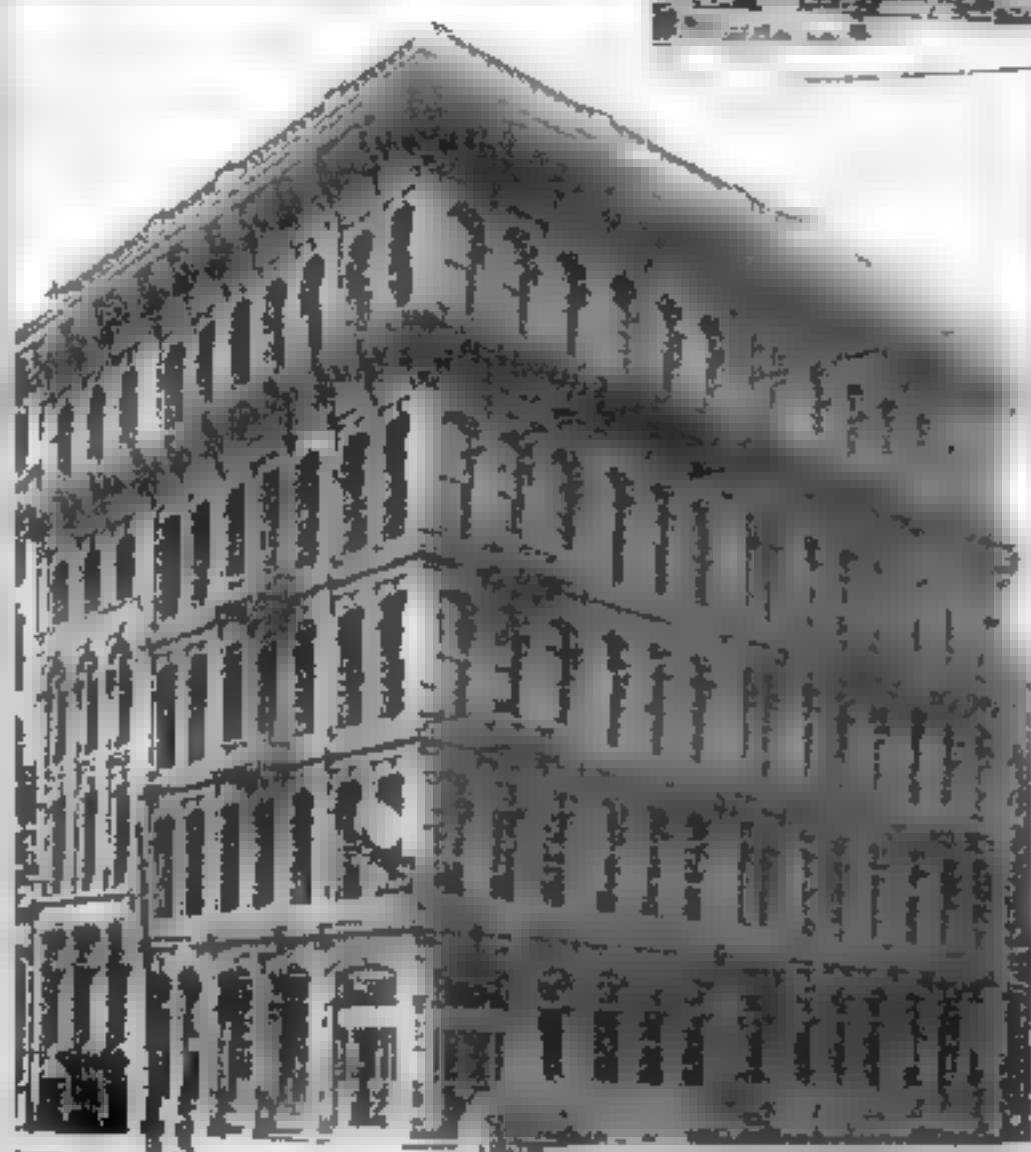
WALBRIDGE
BUILDING

BUFFALO
STOCK
EXCHANGE



BUFFALO—Center of Finance and Business

BRISBANE
BUILDING



COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY



IROQUOIS
BUILDING



JACKSON
BUILDING

BUFFALO—Center of Finance and Business



GERRANS
BUILDING



GENESEE
BUILDING

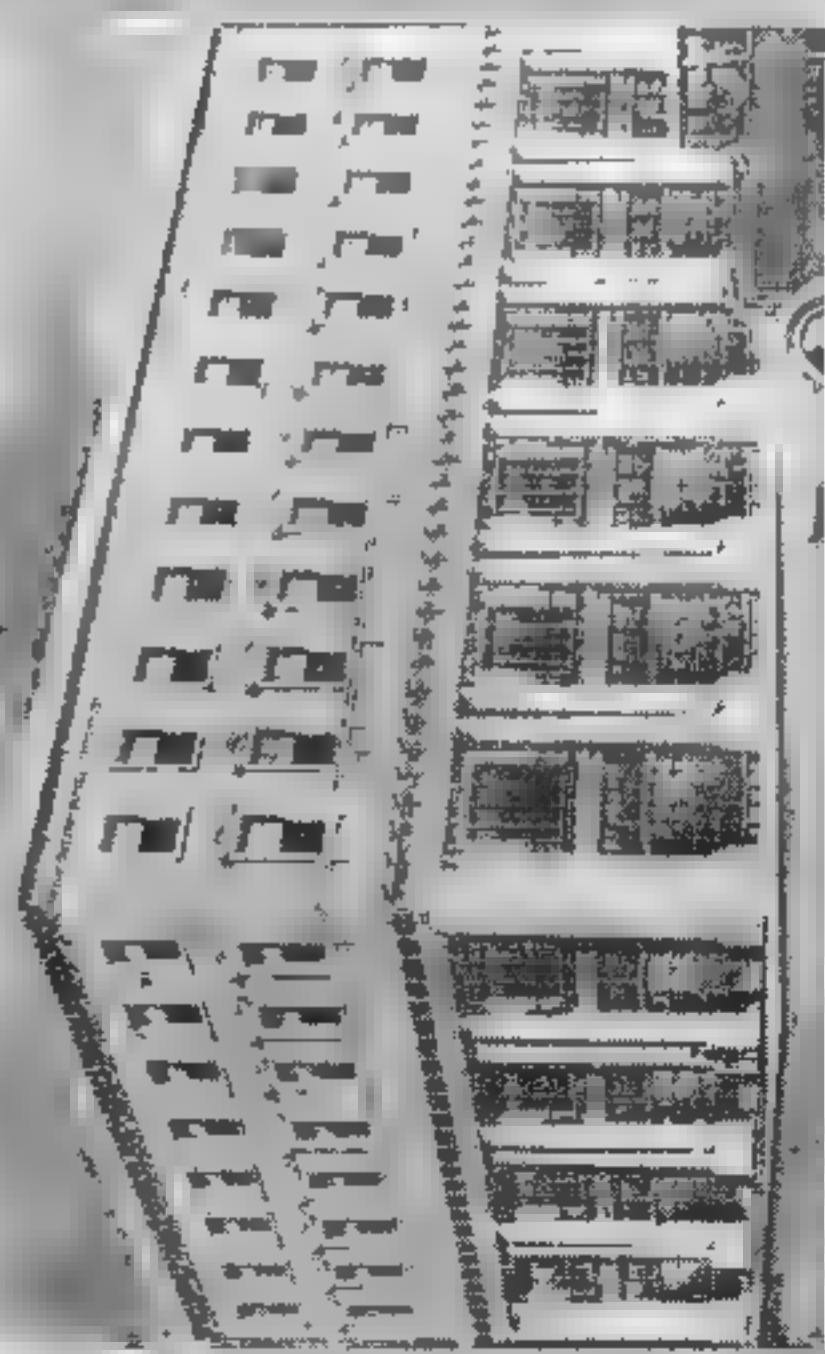


CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

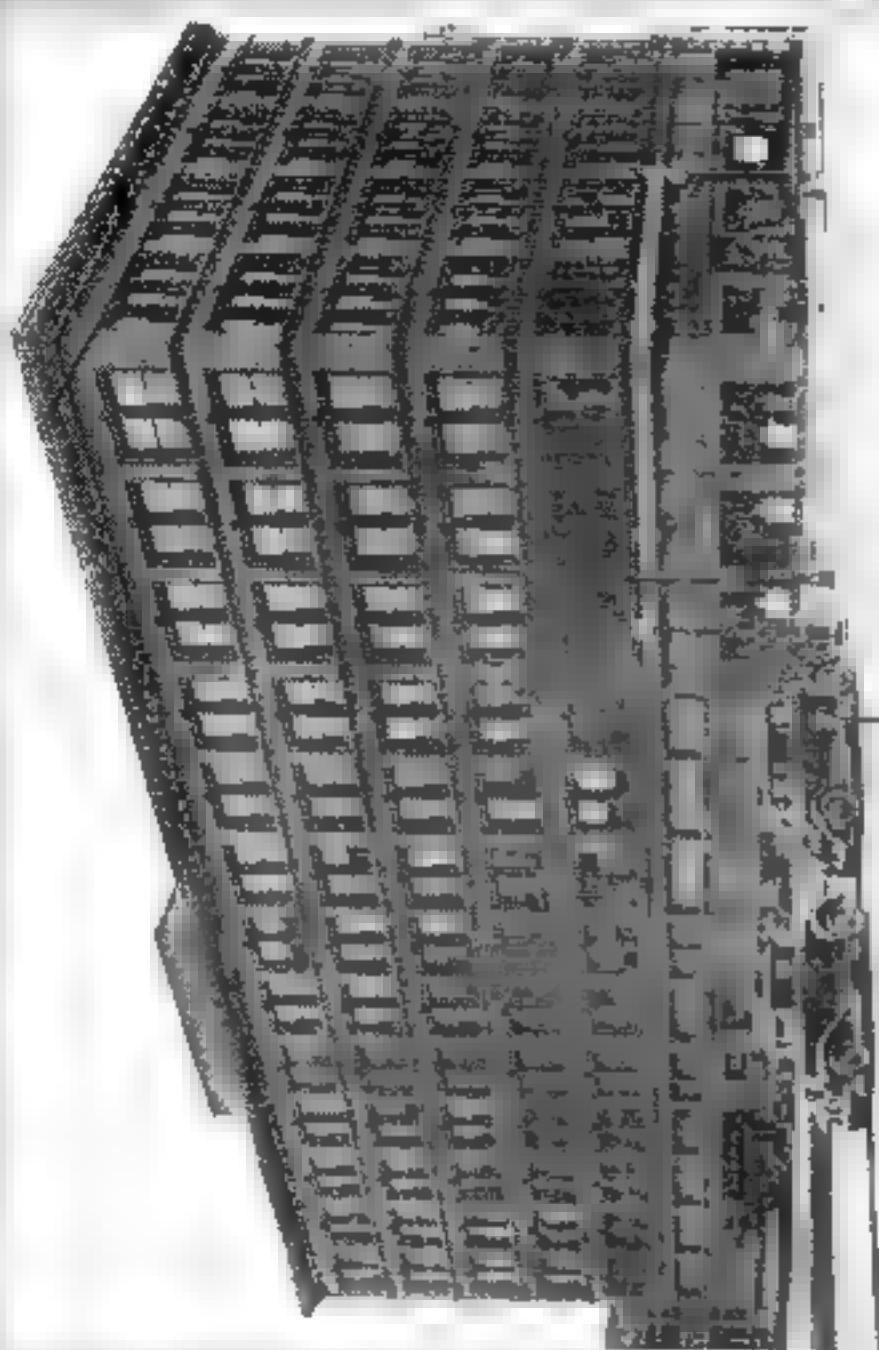


NEW YORK TELEPHONE BLDG

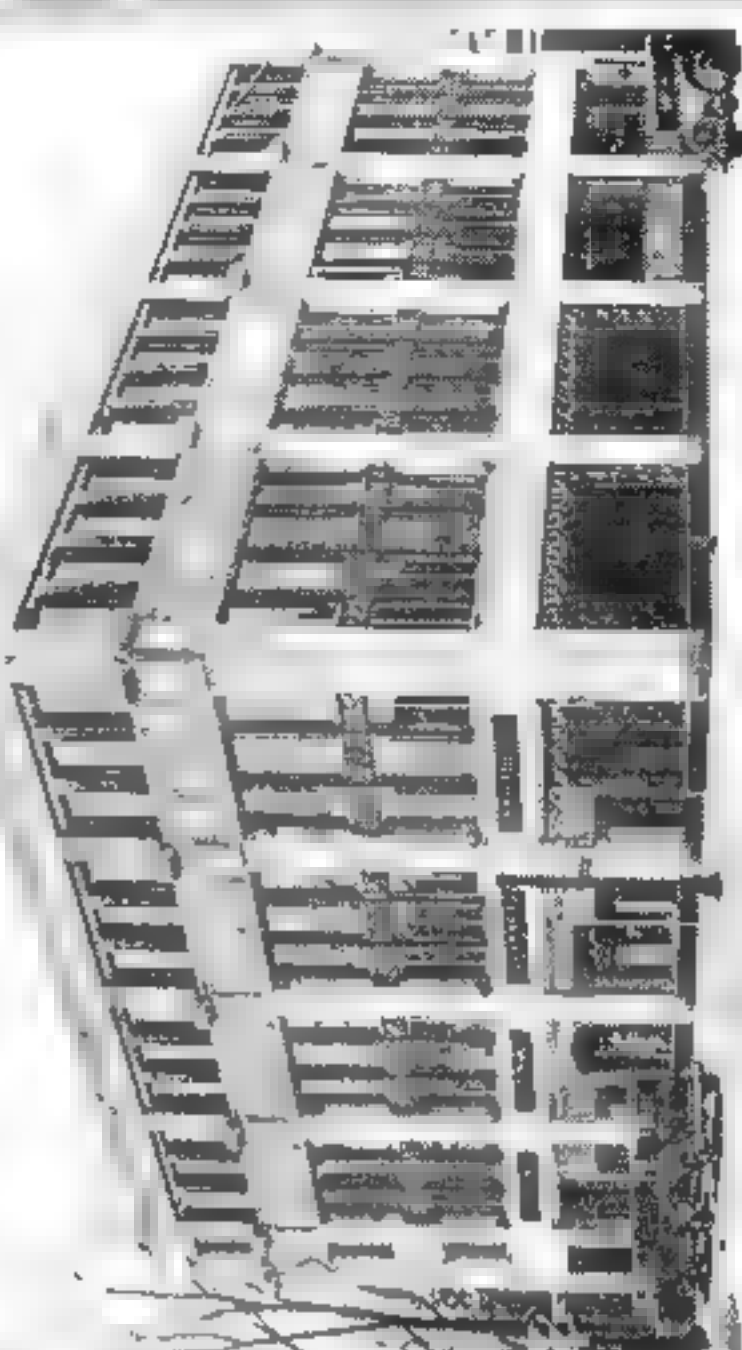
BUFFALO—Center of Finance and Business



COURIER-EXPRESS
2 SEVENTEEN COURT, STREET
3 SOAN BUILDING
4 CURTIS BUILDING
5 VARS BUILDING

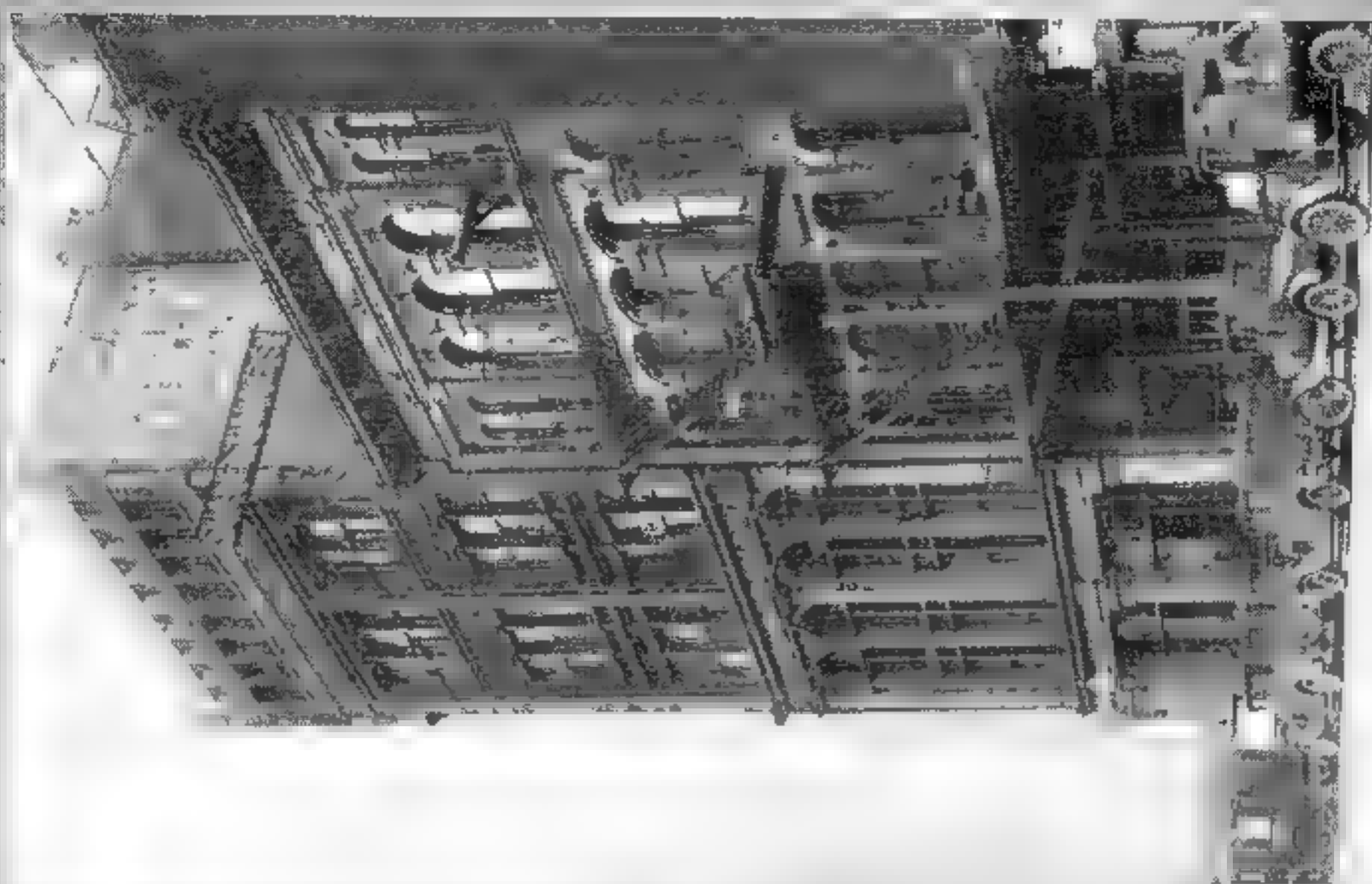


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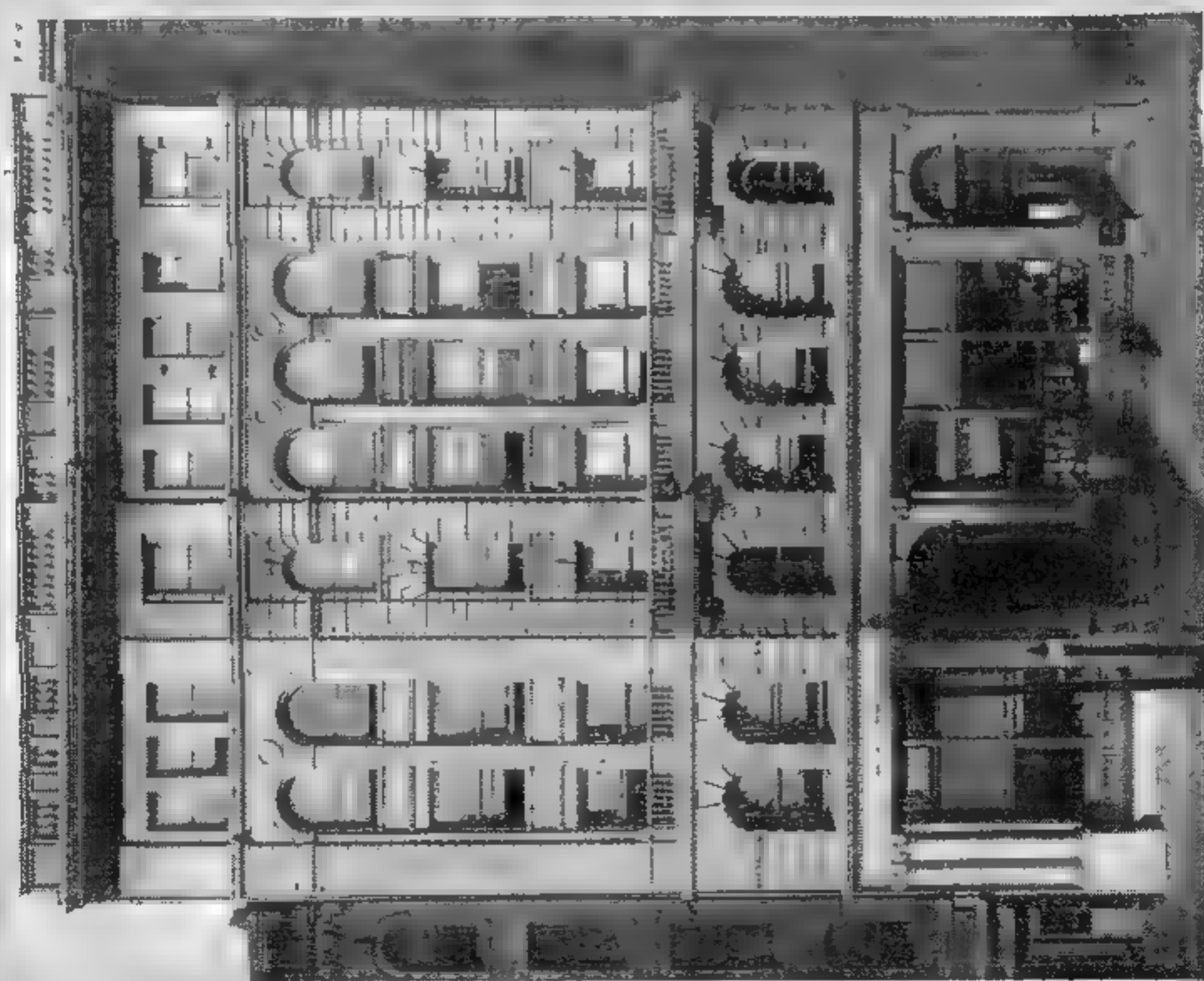
5

BUFFALO—Center of Finance and Business



The
BUFFALO
TIMES
BUILDING

The
BUFFALO
EVENING
NEWS
BUILDING



BUFFALO—Center of Finance and Business



PROMINENT
DEPARTMENT
STORES OF
BUFFALO

J. N. ADAM & CO



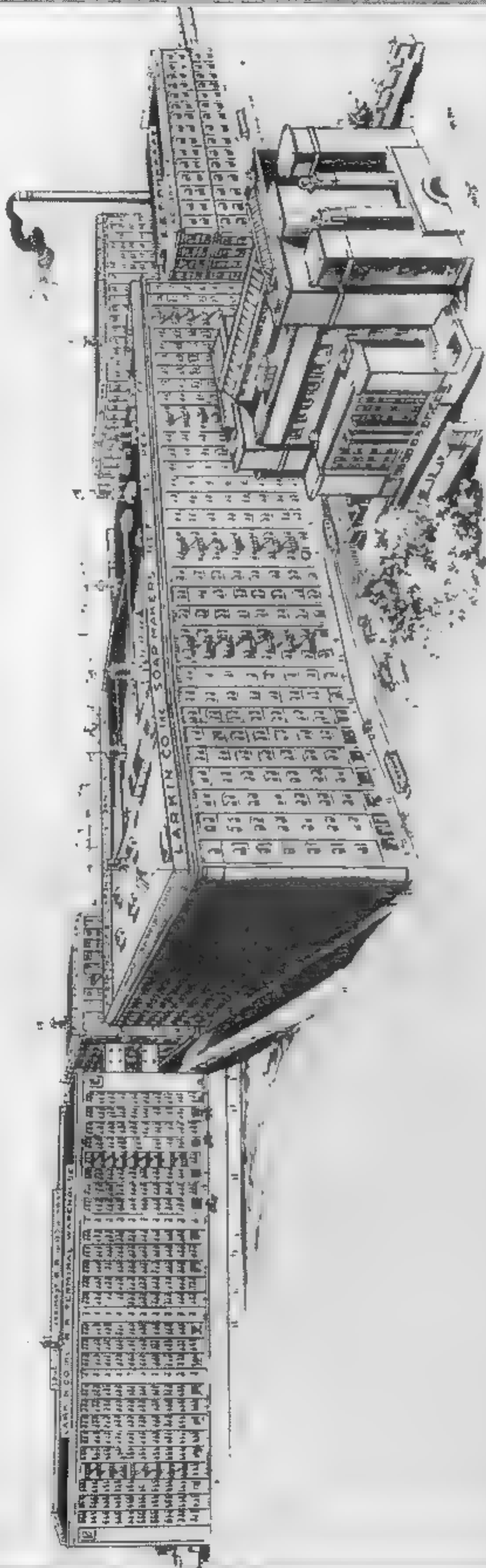
THE WM HENGERER CO



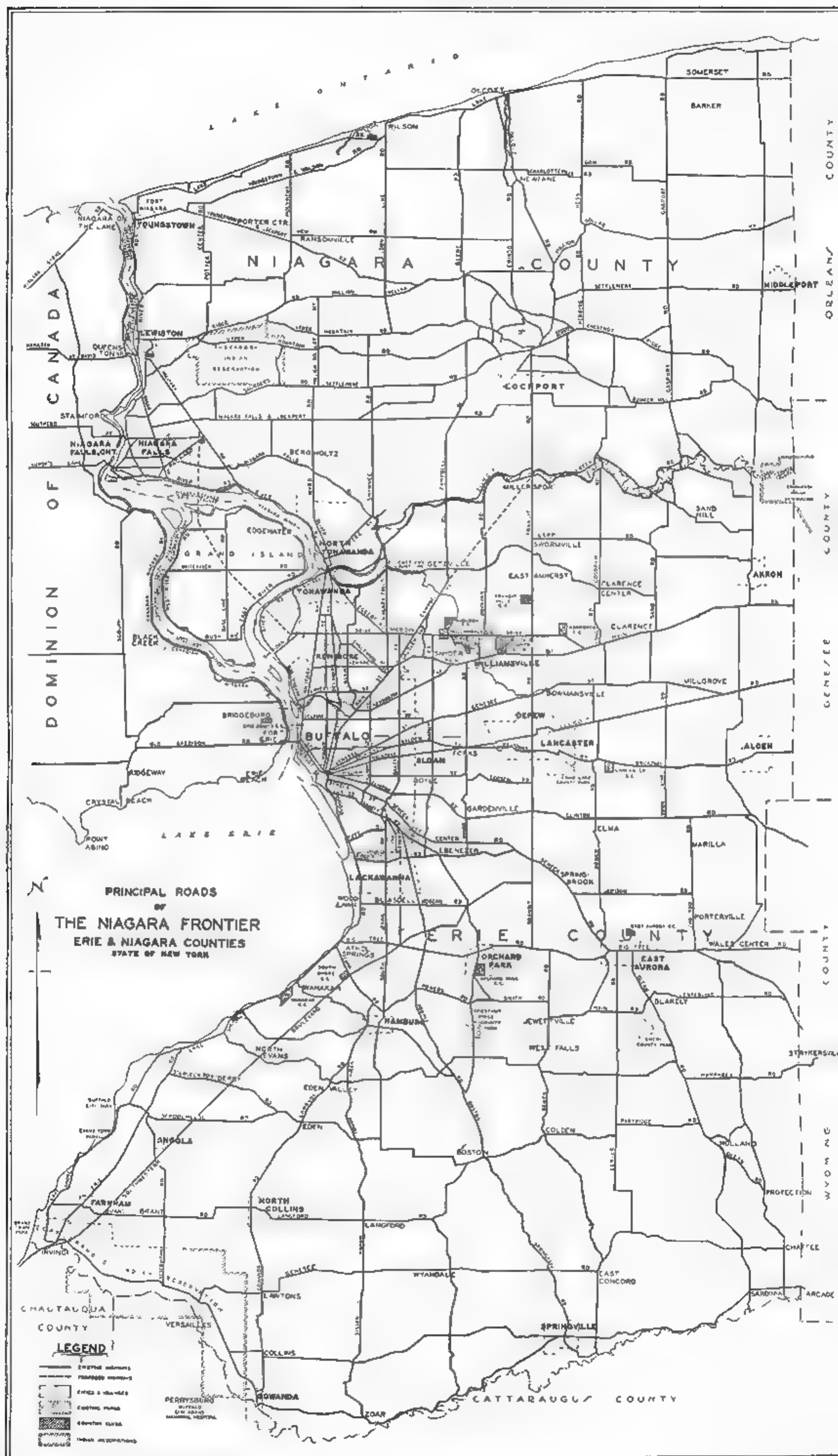
HENS & KELLY CO



ADAM MELDRUM
AND ANDERSON CO



THE LARKIN COMPANY



BUFFALO'S Charming Surroundings

By GEORGE C. DIEHL

County Engineer for Erie County, New York

No region anywhere in the vicinity of a large city has more diversified natural scenery, accompanied by real beauty, than the environs of Buffalo. God made this basin, at the head of the great lakes, both beautiful and fertile. Our pioneers found it largely covered with forests, cut with the channels of streams wending their way from greater heights to Lake Erie or Niagara River, to join the waters of the great St. Lawrence watershed, yet only fifty miles southwest streams flow towards the Ohio and Mississippi and but twenty miles north—at Niagara Falls—the magnificent river plunges over the great precipice.

Within a great circle, centered in Buffalo, there are scores of cities, towns and villages, rich farm areas, rolling hills, uncut forests, hundreds of modern country homes and estates. Within a radius of thirty miles inter-communication is safe, easy and rapid, because of hundreds of miles of improved highways, open to travel at all seasons of the year. Erie County's highways are distinctive, because they conform to what is established as the best possible arrangement, twenty-two of the highways extending from the county line to the City of Buffalo being radial roads, spreading like the ribs of a fan to the north, east and south. Both State and County highway systems have been co-ordinated, so that it is possible to go almost anywhere in the county without leaving a hard-surfaced roadway. Generally speaking, the northern half of the county is comparatively flat, while the southern half is rolling, with a gradual ascent towards the Allegheny mountains in Pennsylvania. There are several valleys slashed through this rising ground southward, and all are beautiful, and their bottom lands exceedingly fertile.

Lake and river are the western boundaries of the county. The only direct route west is across the Peace bridge, spanning the Niagara river at Buffalo, connecting on the Canadian side with the Ontario highway system, with two available improved routes westward to Windsor and Detroit, or northward to Hamilton and Toronto. On the American side the traveler worms his way through the congested south side of the city and thence southwesterly towards Erie, Cleveland, Toledo, and the west. From Lackawanna westward the State has provided a great boulevard, the Lake Shore road, 40 and 30 feet in width, to the County line.

The principal routes to Niagara Falls are the Boulevard and the river road through Tonawanda. Soon there will be another route, much shorter, leading across Grand Island. This is land, in Niagara river,



CHIEF RED JACKET

SA-GO-YE-WATHA (He-That-Keeps-Them Awake), prominent in the early history of Buffalo and neighborhood. Buried in Forest Lawn Cemetery.

BUFFALO'S Charming Surroundings

is unique and probably a like situation is not to be found in any industrial area of equal development in the whole world. It is all in the United States and has an area of 18,000 acres, or about half the size of Buffalo. Yet it is wholly rural in development and it has been possible to plot and zone the island so that the development, which is certain to follow in the next decade, will be along the lines of the best ideas in city and district planning.

This island is to be made accessible by two bridges, spanning the Niagara, authorized by New York State, which created a commission of prominent citizens to plan and carry out the work of construction. Crossing of the upper river will be somewhere south of the City of Tonawanda, connecting with the River road and Sheridan drive, extended. The other bridge will extend from Buckhorn Island, at the north tip of Grand Island, into the City of Niagara Falls. A diagonal road is projected, across the island, connecting the two bridge heads.

Lands already have been purchased by the State for parks at both the north and south ends of the island. They are to be connected, in addition to existing roads, by a boulevard along the west side of the island, facing Canada. Areas between the boulevard and the river also are to be improved with the planting of shrubs, so that this island is to become an ideal home-site, within a few minutes' drive of the center of Buffalo. Manufacturing is barred from the island and the only business permitted will be that required to take care of the needs of island residents. A townsite development, together with plans for the regulation of the whole island, have been prepared by George C. Diehl, Inc., engineers for the town board, and improved and converted into an official map and ordinances.

Aside from the beautiful drives, among the hills and valleys in Erie County there are man-improved sections, in which millions of our citizens, both children and adults, and visitors, find many days of happy recreation, both summer and winter. Chief of these are the Erie County Park System, although there are a number of smaller parks and play areas maintained by towns and villages, together with two-score golf courses. There are four parks in the County system. They are wholly unlike the conventionalized city park. They have no costly buildings, no marble statues, nothing to be seen only but not touched! They do have acres of beautiful meadow and forest, supplies of potable and sanitary water, athletic fields with baseball diamonds, running tracks and tennis courts, with locker houses and toilets. There are children's playgrounds, equipped with apparatus, Adirondack shelters, ovens and grills in abundance, group shelters for the larger parties. Toboggan slides are provided for winter sport and the natural conformation of two of them is ideal for skiing. There are hard surfaced drives for automobiles, ample parking areas, foot paths and rustic bridges across creeks and gullies, and bridle paths. Every building and structure conforms to the rural idea. Carefully regulated refreshment stands in park buildings supply the needs of those who come unprepared.

In the background of the things of which we boast, there is an area which makes for peace and happiness. A great and growing industry supplies the payrolls without which the economic prosperity of the region would be impossible. There is the widest possible choice of a home; in the city, its environs, in any of the three score villages, or in the adjacent country. All are equipped for public service and comfort, with running water, gas and electric power. There are good schools, occupying modern buildings, movie houses, country clubs, golf courses, and unlimited opportunity for amusement and cultured happy living. An abundance of fruits and vegetables are the products of fertile farms. High-class dairy herds, rigidly inspected, supply pure milk for the growing babies and family use. A transportation center, leading all others in the daily interchange of loaded cars, making the region a major center on the highway of a nation's commerce, by rail and water, Buffalo and its environs offers unsurpassed opportunity for both capitalist and worker.

BUFFALO'S Charming Surroundings

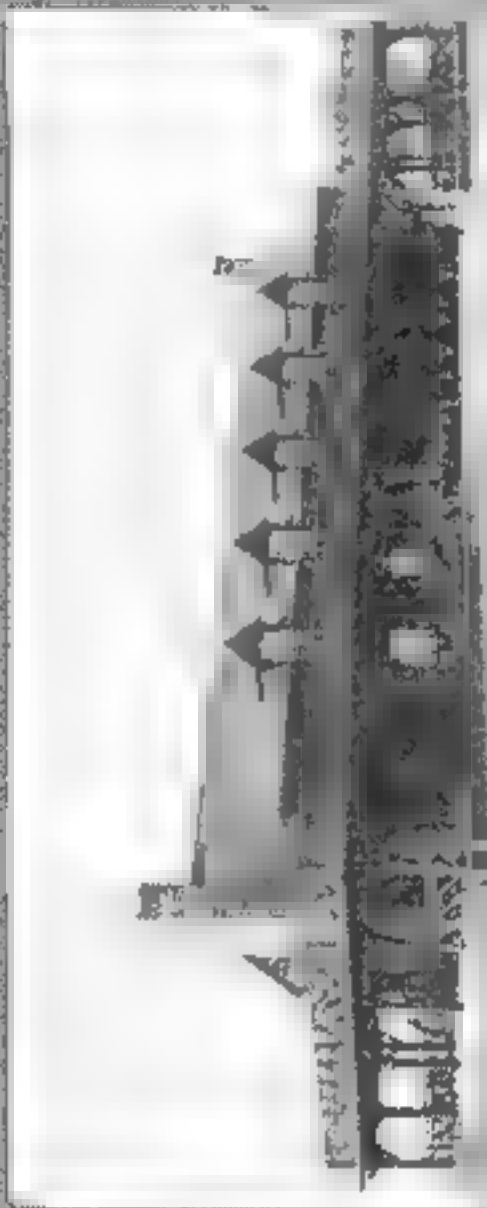


THE NIAGARA RIVER
SPANNED BY TWO BRIDGES, ROLLS ON
IN MAJESTY TOWARD TONAWANDA
AND THE FALLS

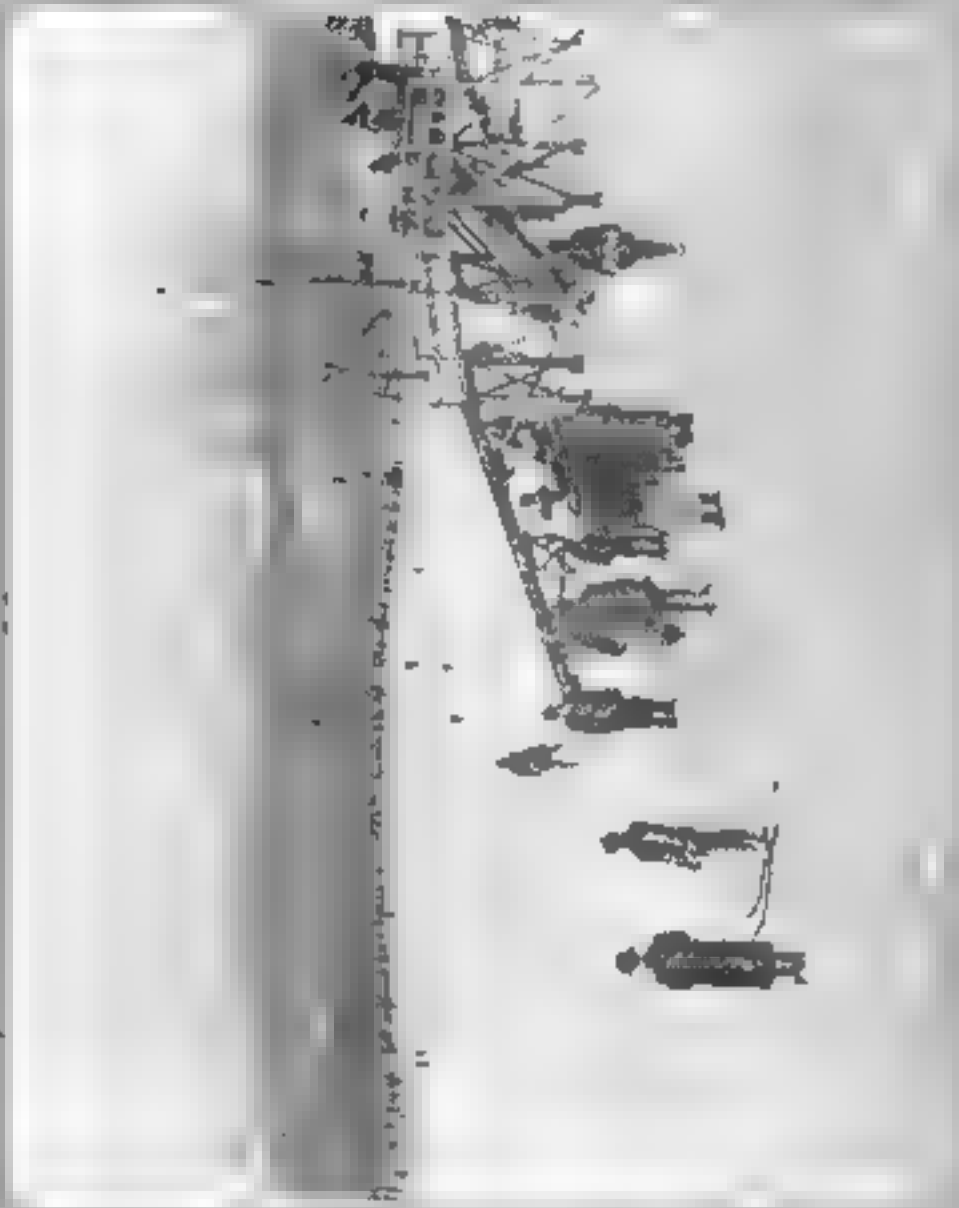


CLOSE-UP OF THE PEACE BRIDGE,
CONNECTING BUFFALO AND FORT ERIE, — THE
UNITED STATES WITH CANADA. IT IS A MONUMENT
TO OVER 100 YEARS OF PEACEFUL RELATIONS
BETWEEN THE TWO NATIONS

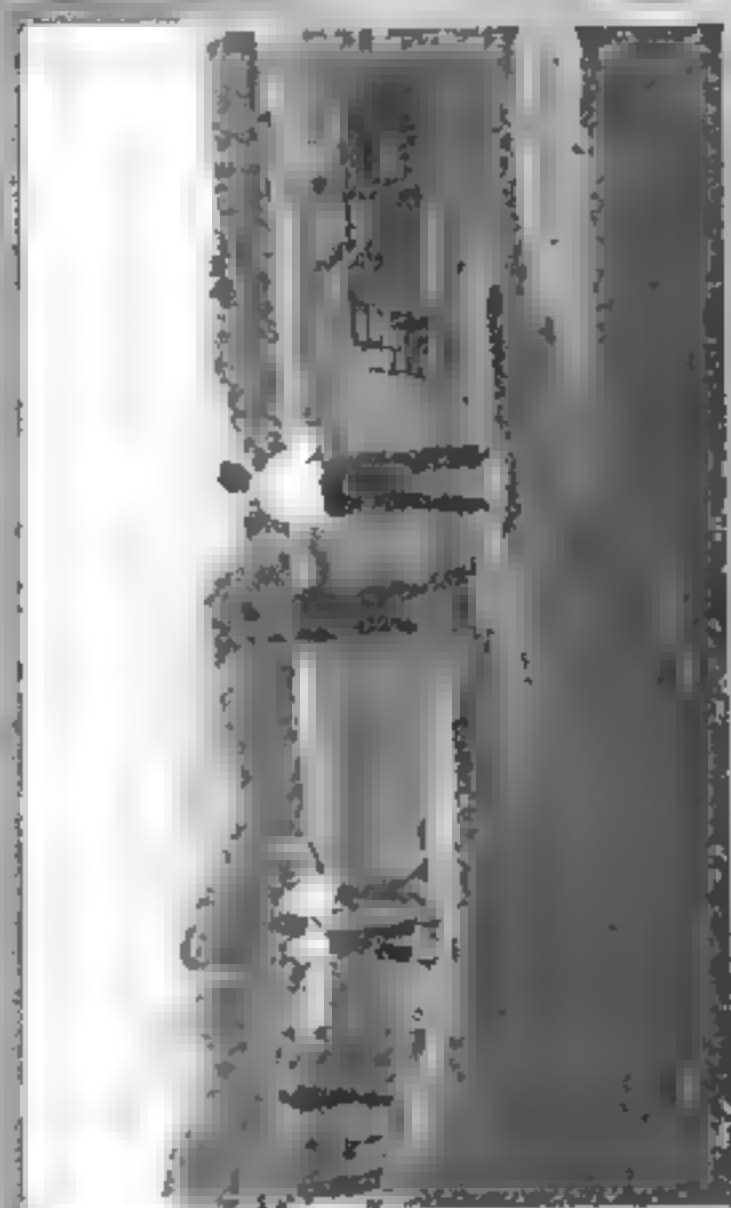
BUFFALO'S Charming Surroundings



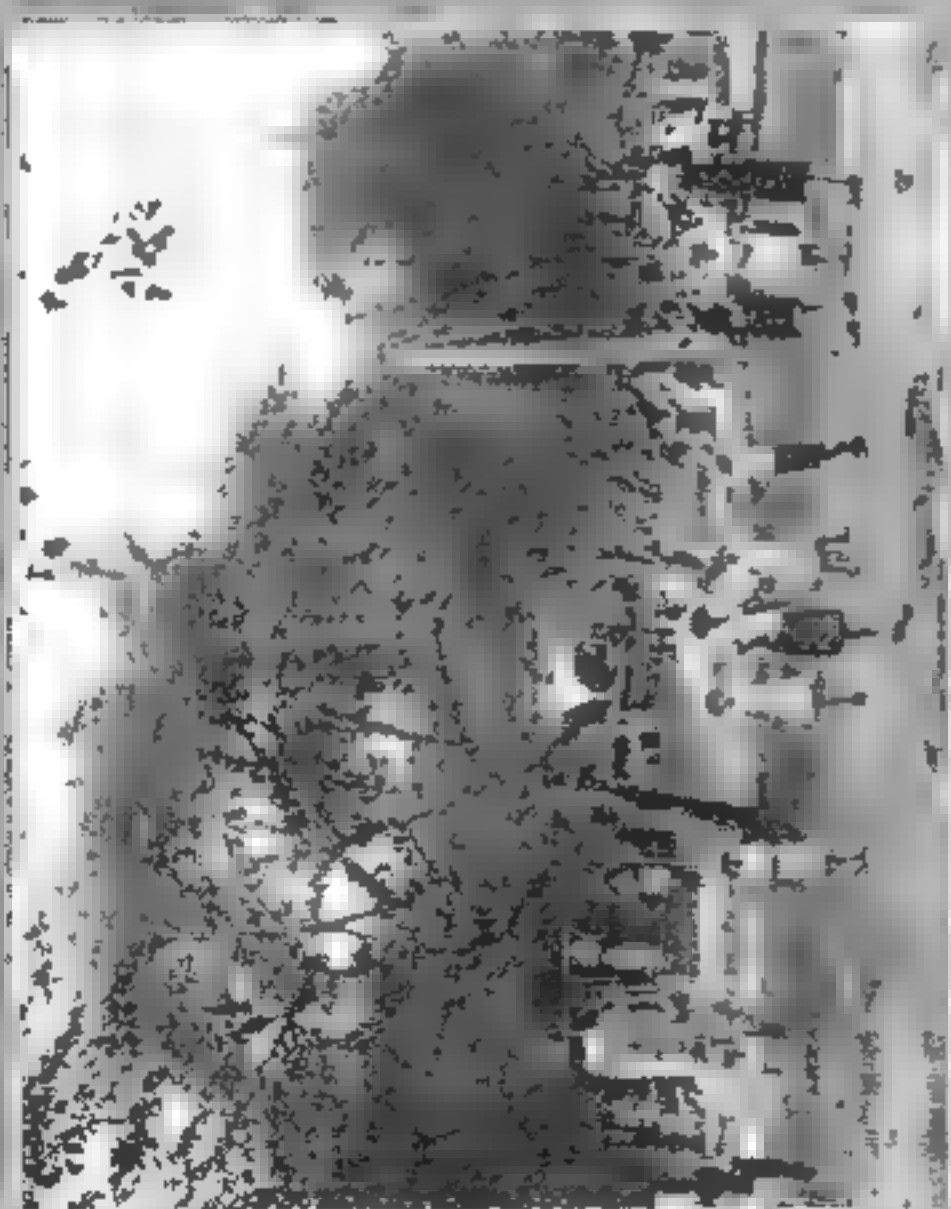
Q A
CHESTNUT RIDGE PARK.



BUFFALO'S Charming Surroundings



FAIRY PARK



BUFFALO'S Charming Surroundings



AT COMO LAKE PARK



BUFFALO'S Charming Surroundings



AT ELICOTT CREEK PARK



A black and white photograph showing a large, dense tree in the foreground, its branches and leaves filling much of the upper and left portions of the frame. Through the foliage, a body of water is visible, leading to a distant shoreline with a line of buildings. A wooden fence runs along the right side of the water in the middle ground. The scene is captured in a vintage, slightly grainy style.

KEY TO MAP

AIRPORT	BUSINESS AREA
SEAPLANE BASE	SEPARATED CROSSING
PRON. AREA	MAJ. HIGHWAY
ORPHEUM SITE	SEC. HUN. HIGHWAY
POES. SECTOR	TRUCKWAY
POOR RAINWATER	PURCHAS. PROPERTY
PUB. BLDG. WASTE	PROPOSED HIGHWAY
INDUSTRIAL AREA	PARALLEL HIGHWAY

**TOWN PLAN
GRAND ISLAND
ERIE COUNTY
NEW YORK**

**ENGINEERS
GEORGE C. DIEHL, C.E., INC.
BUFFALO, N. Y.**

**THOMAS ADAMS
CONSULTANT
LONDON NEW YORK**

BUFFALO'S Charming Surroundings



A BIT OF
RHINELAND
AT
WILLAMSVILLE

THE GLEN
AT WILLAMSVILLE



A VIEW OF
LANCASTER
WITH AN
"OLD WORLD
TOUCH"

BUFFALO'S Charming Surroundings

KENMORE



FIRE AND POLICE HEADQUARTERS



SHERIDAN PARK



MOUNT ST. MARY'S ACADEMY

BUFFALO'S Charming Surroundings

KENMORE



METHODIST CHURCH



HIGH SCHOOL

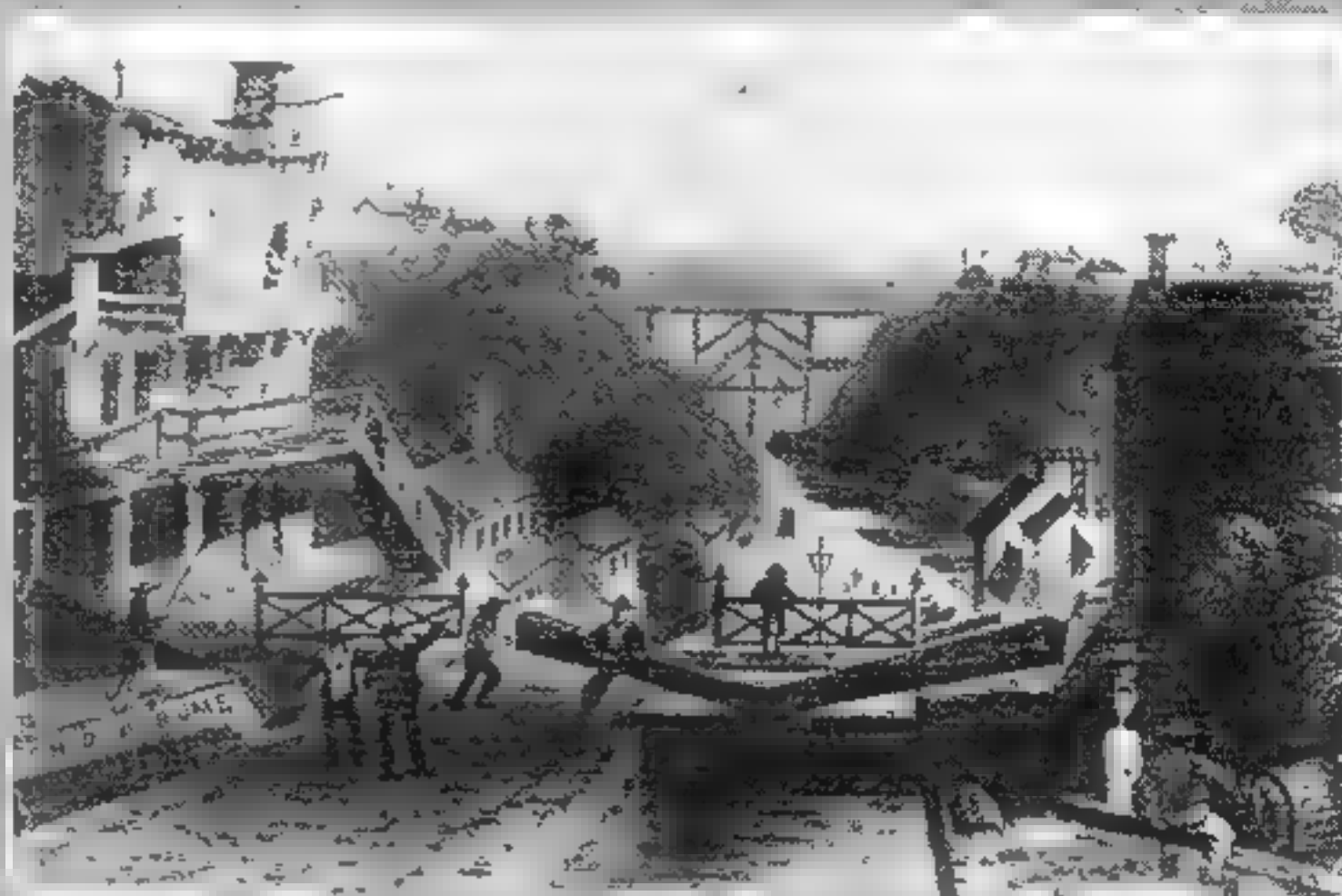


PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

BUFFALO'S Charming Surroundings

LOCKPORT

THE ERIE CANAL
LOCKS OF
YESTERDAY
AND TODAY



LOCKPORT COUNTRY CLUB

BUFFALO'S Charming Surroundings

LOCKPORT'S PROMINENT BUILDINGS



THE
ODD FELLOWS
HOME



NIAGARA COUNTY
COURT HOUSE



POST OFFICE
SANDY LAKE



LOCKPORT
HIGH SCHOOL

BUFFALO'S Charming Surroundings



HAMBURG-
ON-THE-
LAKE



AT THE
ERIE COUNTY
FAIR,
HAMBURG



BUFFALO'S Charming Surroundings



EAST AURORA COUNTRY CLUB



THE ROYCROFT SHOPS AT EAST AURORA



ALONG THE BEAUTIFUL LAKESHORE ROAD

BUFFALO'S Charming Surroundings



VIEWS OF THE
DELIGHTFUL GROUNDS
OF THE SUN DIET
SANATORIUM
EAST AURORA



Here's Health !



An environment that induces health restoration

People Get Well Here And Enjoy the Experience

THE blue and depressed, the tired and discouraged, the chronically ill and hopeless . . . have found how to regain energy and good health here at the internationally-famous Sun-Diet Sanatorium.

Not by the administration of medicines or drugs, not by faddish diets but by cooperating with a clear-thinking management which first determines the *causes* of ill-health, then proceeds to prepare the body by thorough detoxication for a simple system of *right living* which, in itself, will re-establish the normal, healthy functions and give the body a chance to correct its own disorders.

DO YOU KNOW HOW TO EAT?

Over 95% of people do not know how to select foods and combine foods so as to maintain good health. The Sanatorium not only educates its guests so they may practise the simple, fundamental principles when they return home but it offers a Health Service by mail which is subscribed to by thousands. This service, in itself, has brought new happiness and health to afflicted people in all parts of the country. Address your inquiries to



**SUN - DIET
SANATORIUM**

180 CAZENOVIA STREET

EAST AURORA, N. Y.

BUFFALO'S Charming Surroundings

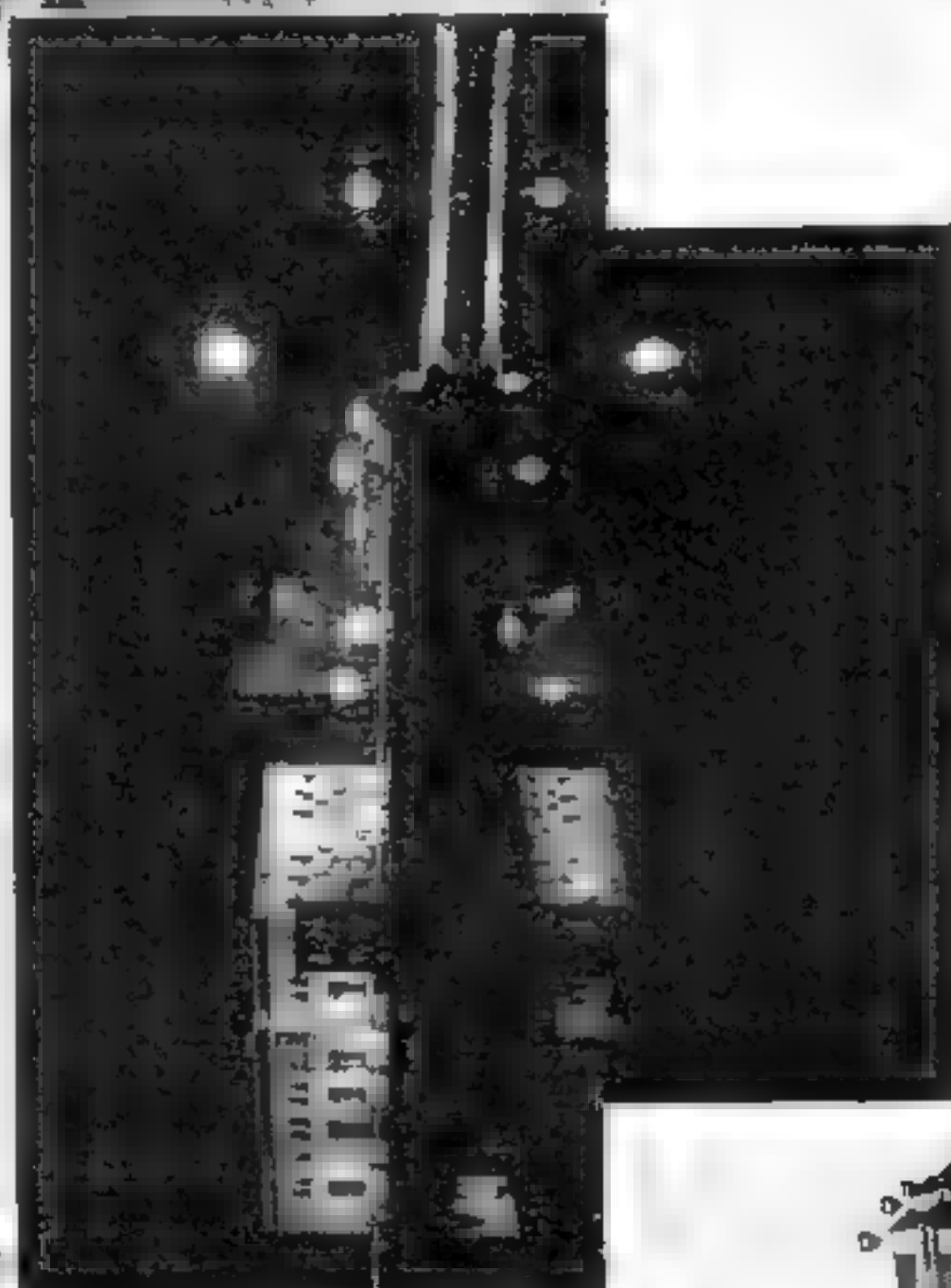
TONAWANDA AND
NORTH TONAWANDA



THE ERIE CANAL



THE LIFT BRIDGE



NEW TONAWANDA



TONAWANDA
HIGH SCHOOL
K. B. R.
HIGH SCHOOL
TONAWANDA



[269]

BUFFALO'S Charming Surroundings

THE WELAND CANAL — NEW AND OLD



ENTRANCE TO NEW WELAND SHIP CANAL
AT PORT COLBORNE



THE OLD WELLAND CANAL
IN A SETTING OF RURAL BEAUTY

BUFFALO'S Charming Surroundings

THE WELAND
SHIP CANAL

S.S. "GEORGIAN"
FIRST BOAT
ENTERING
LOCK No. 1



BRIDGE No. 4
OPEN FOR
VESSEL PASSAGE



BRIDGE
No. 3



LIFT BRIDGE
IN OPEN
POSITION

BUFFALO'S Charming Surroundings



AT
LEITCHWORTH
STATE PARK



AT
LEITCHWORTH
STATE PARK



BUFFALO'S Charming Surroundings

CHAUTAUQUA LAKE
"A LAKE OF MATCHLESS BEAUTY,
WOODED, HILLS, FERTILE FIELDS
AND NOBLE SCENERY"
—WITH IN A DAY'S DRIVE
FROM BUFFALO



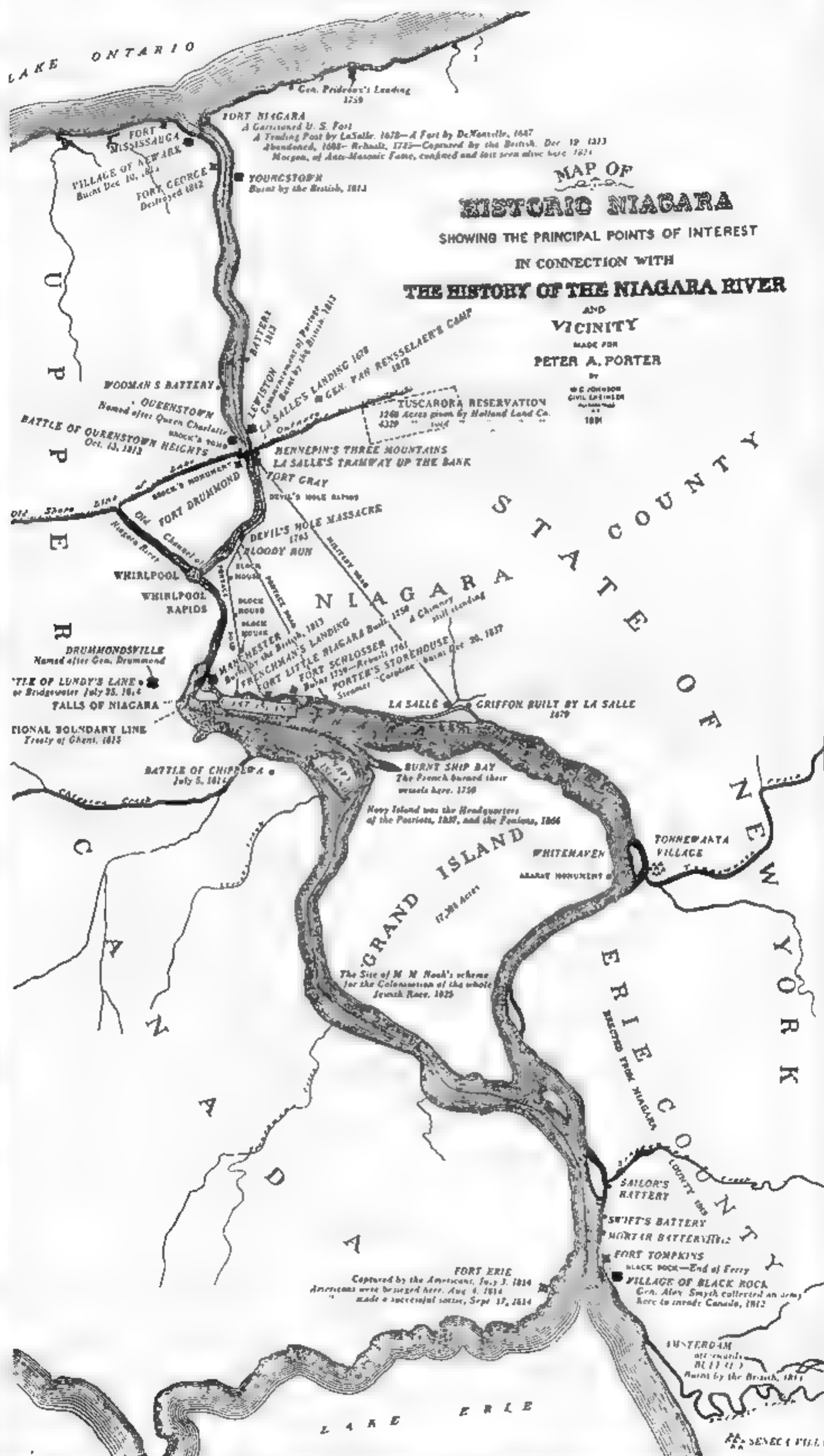
A FINE, WIDE
AUTO BOULEVARD
NEARLY 50 MILES
LONG, RUNS ENTIRELY
AROUND THE LAKE



THE NORTON
MEMORIAL HALL
AT CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y.

NIAGARA FALLS—Buffalo's Wonder Neighbor

AN INTERESTING MAP
HISTORIC NIAGARA



NIAGARA

By Mrs. Lydia M. Sigourney

Flow on forever, in thy glorious robe
Of terror and of beauty. Yea, flow on,
Unfathomed and resistless. God hath set
His rainbow on thy forehead, and the cloud
Mantled around thy feet. And He doth give
Thy voice of thunder power to speak of Him
Eternally—bidding the lip of man
Keep silence, and upon thine altar pour
Incense of awe-struck praise.

Earth fears to lift
The insect trump that tells her trifling joys
Or fleeting triumphs, 'mid the peal sublime
Of thy tremendous hymn. Proud Ocean shrinks
Back from thy brotherhood, and all his waves
Retire abashed. For he hath need to sleep,
Sometimes, like a spent laborer, calling home
His boisterous billows, from their vexing play,
To a long, dreary calm.

But thy strong tide
Faints not, nor e'er with failing heart forgets
Its everlasting lesson, night or day.
The morning stars, that heard Creation's birth,
Heard thy hoarse anthem mixing with their song
Jehovah's name;—and the dissolving fires,
That wait the mandate of the day of doom
To wreck the Earth, shall find it deep inscribed
Upon thy rocky scroll.

Lo! yon birds,
How bold, they venture near, dipping their wing
In all thy mist and foam. Perchance 'tis meet
For them to touch thy garment's hem, or stir
Thy diamond wreath, who sport upon the cloud
Unblamed, or warble at the gate of heaven
Without reproof.

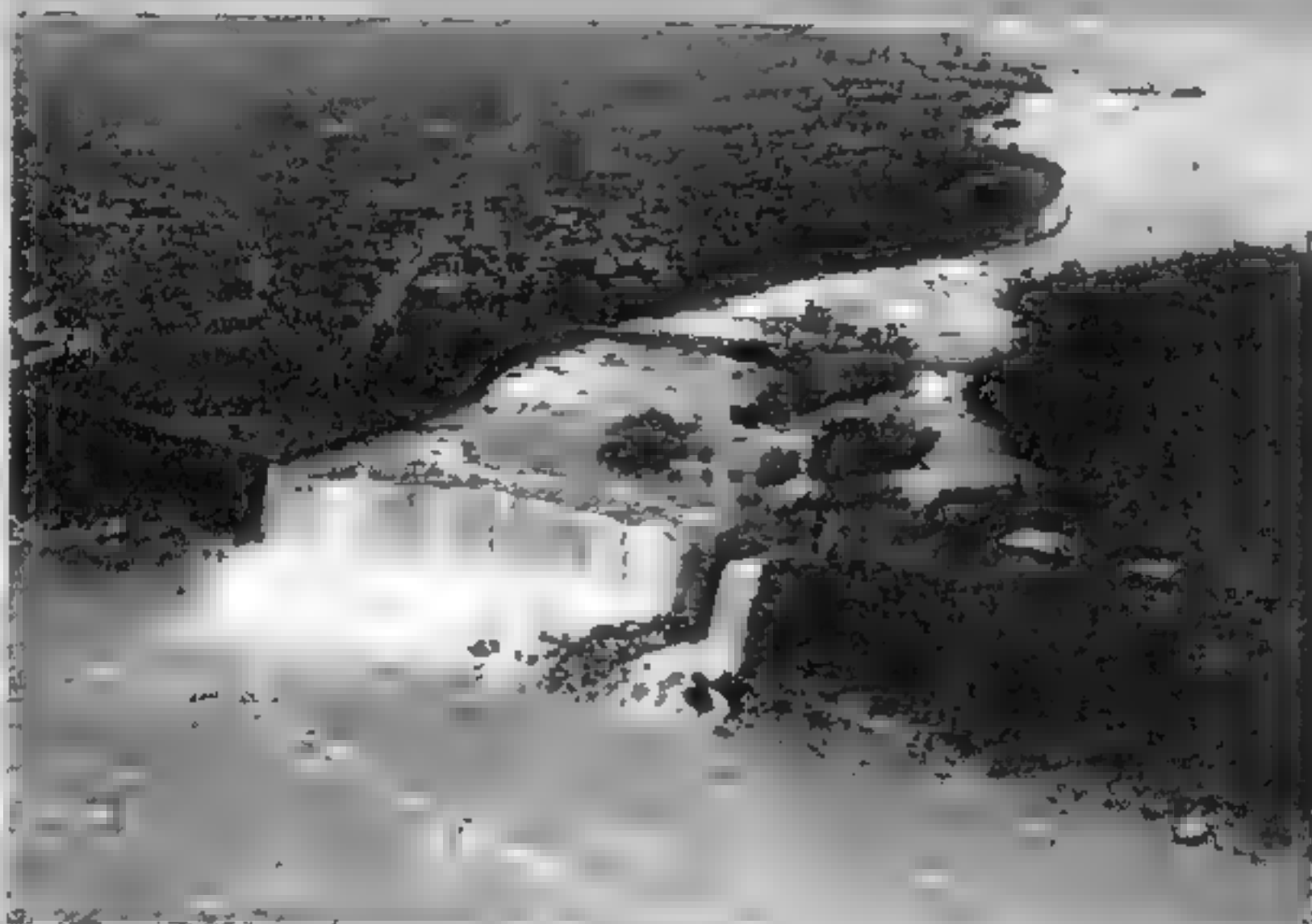
But as for us, it seems
Scarce lawful with our erring lips to talk
Familiarly of thee. Methinks, to trace
Thine awful features with our pencil's point
Were but to press on Sinai.

Thou dost speak
Alone of God, who poured thee as a drop
From His right hand—bidding the soul, that looks
Upon thy fearful majesty, be still,
Be humbly wrapped in its own nothingness,
And lose itself, in Him.

NIAGARA FALLS—Buffalo's Wonder Neighbor



NIAGARA FALLS SEEN FROM THE AIR



THE NAME "NIAGARA"

First appeared in Coronelli's Map, published in Paris in 1688. It is said to be oldest of local geographical terms, having come down to us from the Iroquois Indians, who derived it from the Neuters, to whom in turn it had come from some prior tribe of the aborigines, so that the actual origin of the word "Niagara" is lost in the dim past of Indian lore. This much, however, we know that when Father Hennepin first saw the Falls in 1678, Niagara was the local Indian spelling of the name, which it has been ever since.

This name is also remarkable for the number of different ways that there have been of spelling it, said to number 39.

Regarding the significance of the word "Niagara" there could be no more eloquent and more comprehensive manner of presenting it than is found in one of Hon. Peter A. Porter's historical articles, where he says:

"To the lover of Nature it recalls one of the scenic wonders of the earth, for the day when one's eyes first rest upon the cataracts, marks an epoch in the life of any man.

To the traveler, it represents the one spot above all others in America that he wants to visit.

To the geologist, it unfolds a vista of thousands, yes, perhaps millions, of bygone years.

To the student of anthropology, it suggests the question of ancestry of the red race, that, ages before a white man reached its shores, roamed this continent, and knew of the existence of the water fall.

To the historian, it tells of wars, inter-tribal and inter-national, waged hereabouts, on whose outcomes hinged destinies of North America.

To the economist, it represents the greatest natural storehouse of power on the globe.

To the electrician, it recalls the greatest development of that force in one locality of this continent.

To the ecclesiastic, it brings up memories of some of the earliest but eventually unsuccessful missions of the Roman Catholic Church among the Indians.

To the manufacturer, it speaks of one of the greatest and the most rapidly enlarging of the industrial centers of America.

To the engineer, whether civil, electrical or hydraulic, it recalls the many notable achievements in the various branches of the science.

No other single spot on earth is so universally known as Niagara; no other location recalls more varied recollections.



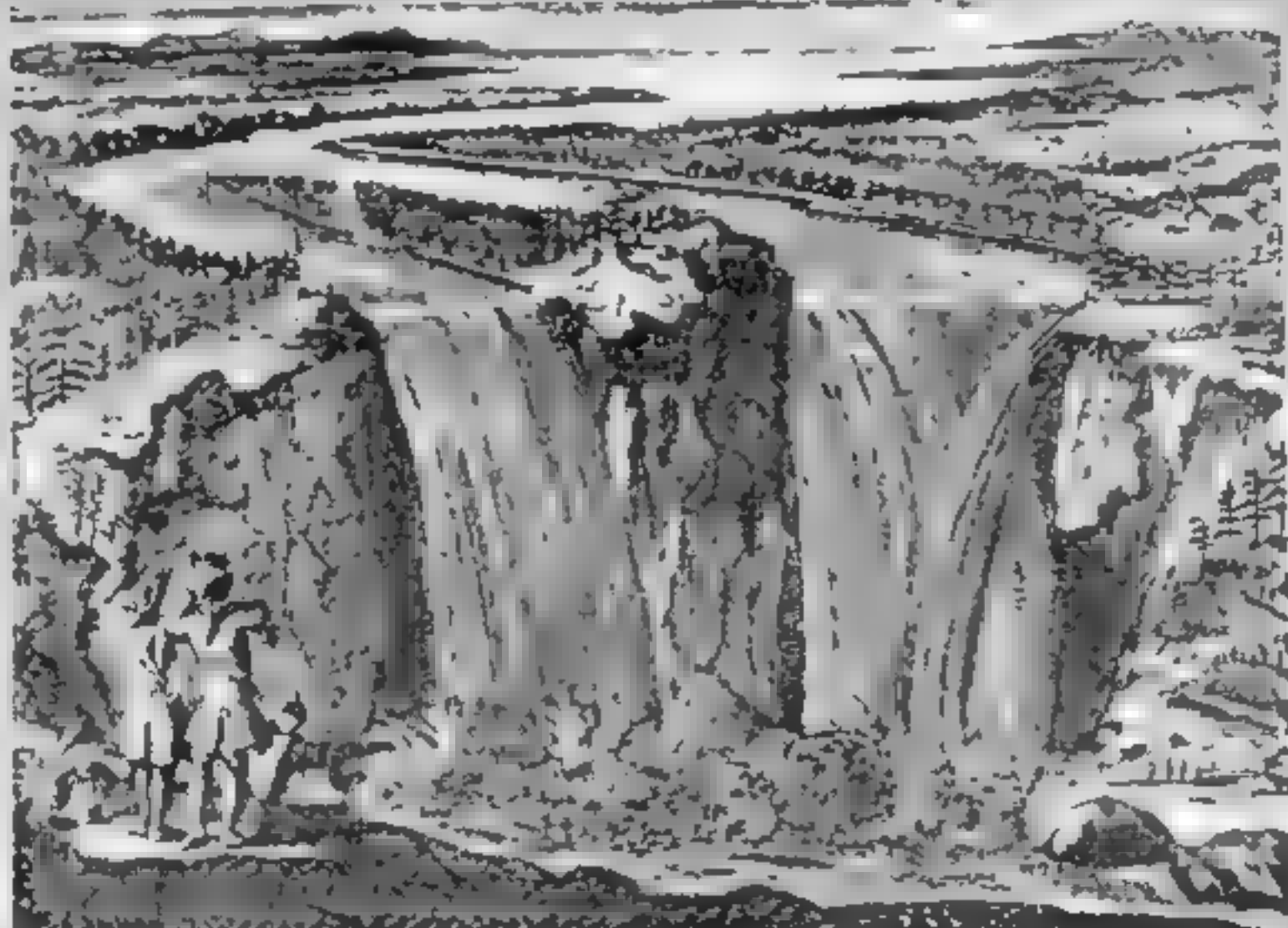
GENERAL PETER B. PORTER
1773—1844

Prominent Barrister 1795.

Power Pioneer of Niagara and Land Owner. Member of State Legislature, 1802. Member of Congress, 1808-1814. Led his Troops in Battle of Chippewa, Lundy's Lane and Fort Erie, in War of 1812. Secretary of War in President Madison's Cabinet.

NIAGARA FALLS—Buffalo's Wonder Neighbor

EARLY VIEWS OF NIAGARA FALLS



HENNEPIN'S
FIRST KNOWN
VIEW
1697

AN ARTIST'S
FANTASTIC
CONCEPTION
OF BEAVERS
BUILDING DAMS
BELOW NIAGARA
PUBLISHED IN 1702



THE EARLY TYPICAL VIEW 1700—1750

HISTORIC NIAGARA

Rich in tradition, the Niagara Region appeals to the visitor from every angle of history. For three centuries, history was made around Niagara and many reminders still stand to give to the future generation tangible evidence of the stirring struggles to gain control of the "Gateway to the West."

In 1678, Father Louis Hennepin, a French missionary, pushed through the tangled forest, gazed in awe upon the falling floods at Niagara, wrote his story . . . and Niagara Falls was introduced to the world.

From this time Niagara Region history is really a romance in three periods. The first section tells of the Region under French control. Father Hennepin was the pioneer missionary and later others came to introduce Christianity to the silent savages who felt the impress of the invader. Then came the explorers, the traders who bartered with the Indians, and so profitable was this traffic that English expeditions were sent to the Niagara Region. To protect themselves against the invasion the French established a series of posts; the principal fort, built in 1726, still stands at Fort Niagara. Over the Niagara portage passed many an expedition, both for warfare and trade.

The second section of Niagara history begins with the capture of Fort Niagara by the British in 1759. This post was operated as a British base throughout the American Revolution.

The third historic period begins in 1796, after the Treaty of Paris. The agreement gave the eastern side of the Niagara to the Americans and for the first time the American flag flew over the Old Fort, and the new republic asserted its authority throughout the Niagara Region. Progress followed rapidly but was interrupted by the War of 1812. The British invaded the Niagara area, captured Fort Niagara and destroyed Buffalo. During the third year of the war, the Americans gathered a force sufficient to turn back the British and most of the fighting from then on was on the Canadian side, resulting in American victories and the end of war in the Region.

The impress of conquest and war at Niagara have yielded to the arts of peace and progress until Niagara has become a great center of population which promotes industry and commerce, still retaining the sanctity of the natural scenic spectacle and romantic history.



"THE MAID OF THE MIST"

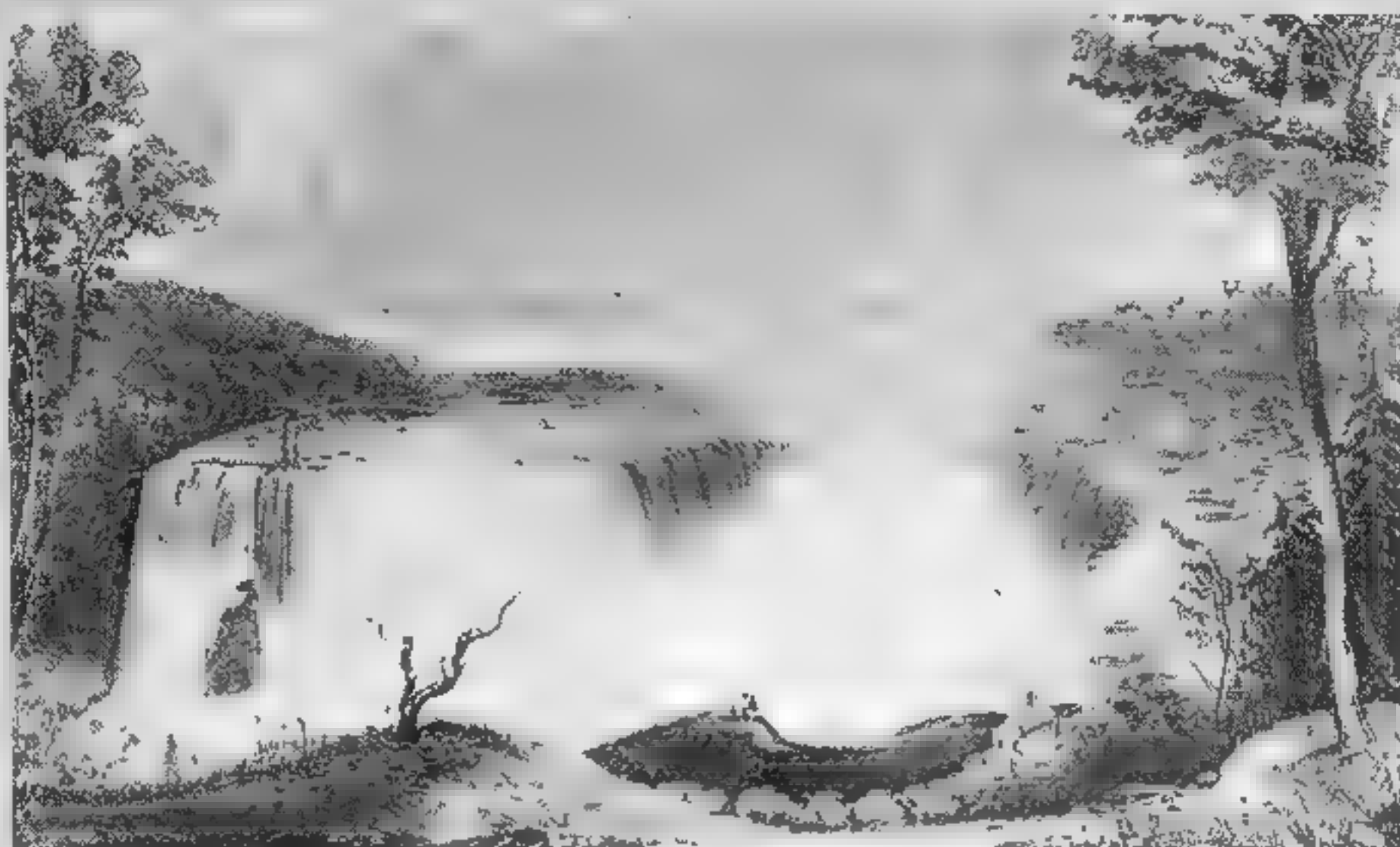
In the thunder of the Falls the Indians heard the voice of the Great Spirit; in the spray they believed they saw his habitation. Each spring they sent over the Falls the finest maiden of the tribe, in a white canoe, filled with fruit and flowers. Finally the great honor fell upon the chief's own daughter. He was so filled with sorrow, that he followed her in another canoe. Then the practice was stopped.

NIAGARA, A STATE RESERVATION

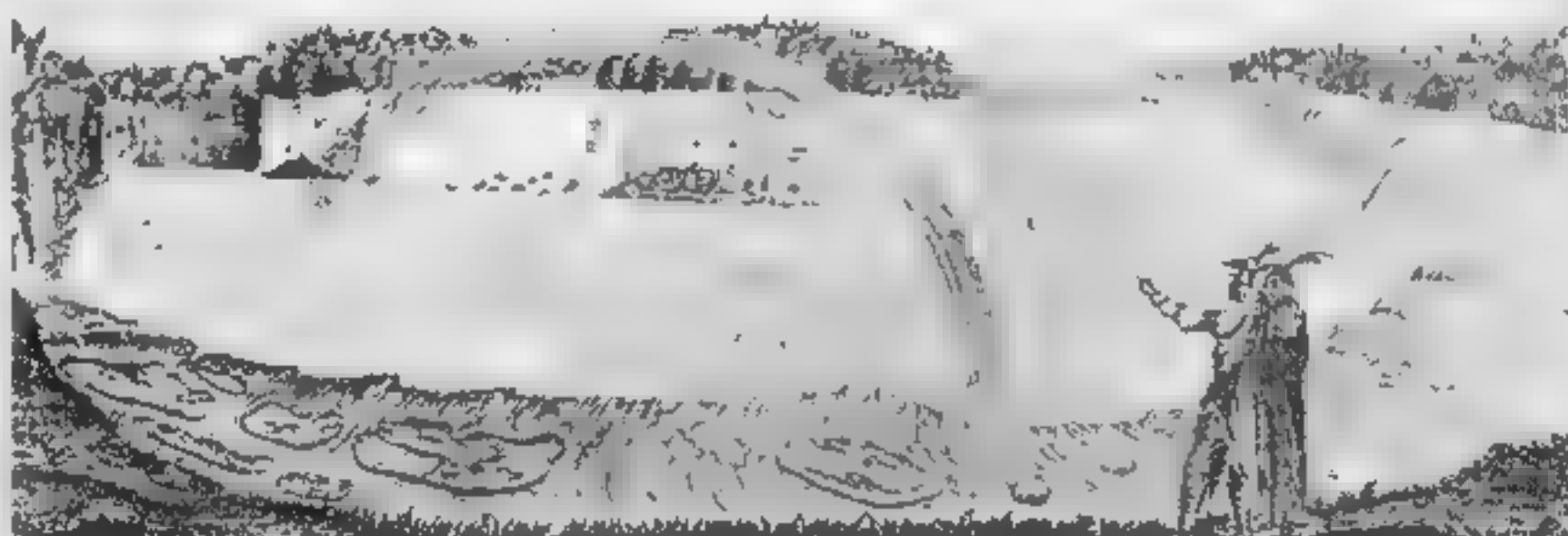
Created by Act of Legislature, this public park was opened July 15, 1885, placing the glories of Niagara at the disposal of the people, without cost, for all time. Private owners, who formerly owned the lands, were paid \$1,433,429 by the State of New York, for a strip of mainland from the Falls View Arch Bridge and Prospect Point to Port Day, a mile up the river, including Goat Island, the

NIAGARA FALLS—Buffalo's Wonder Neighbor

EARLY VIEWS OF NIAGARA FALLS



THE FALLS AS SEEN BY F. HALLOWAY 1840



RAINBOW VIEW DRAWN BY T. DAVIES 1760



TERRAPIN TOWER 1846

NIAGARA FALLS—Buffalo's Wonder Neighbor

Sister Islands, and the islands in the upper rapids. The lands were stripped of all traces of commercialism and retored to their natural beauty.

All parts of the Reservation are absolutely free to the public. Prospect Park and the other parts on the mainland are always open, while the islands are open during the day, throughout the year, and until midnight every night.

The Administration Building is located in Prospect Park, with the offices of the Reservation Commissioners, rest rooms for visitors, etc.

The only charges within the Reservation are for auto service, the elevator to the "Maid of the Mist" landing, (free stairway is provided, however), the trip on the "Maid of the Mist", and the trip to the "Cave of the Winds."

FACTS AND FIGURES ABOUT NIAGARA FALLS

The Niagara River carries the water of Lake Superior, Lake Michigan, Lake Huron and Lake Erie to Lake Ontario, whence it discharges through the St. Lawrence River to the Ocean.

The elevation of Lake Erie is 572 feet above sea level, and that of Lake Ontario 246 feet, resulting in a fall of 326 feet throughout the course of Niagara River, in a length of about 35 miles. Nearly all of this drop,—314 feet,—takes place within about five miles of Niagara Falls.

From Lake Erie to the head of the Upper Rapids, in a length of 19 miles, the fall is about 11 feet. The fall throughout the length of the Upper Rapids is about 51 feet in one mile.

From base to crest the American Falls are 167 feet high,—the Horseshoe Falls 162 feet.

From the foot of the Horseshoe Falls to the head of the Whirlpool Rapids there is a fall of 6 feet in the length of two and one-half miles.

In the Whirlpool Rapids there is a fall of 50 feet in about three-quarters of a mile; the fall in the Lower Rapids from the Whirlpool to Lake Ontario is about 45 feet in a distance of eleven and one-half miles.

The maximum depth of water over the Horseshoe Falls is about 15 feet; at the foot of the Horseshoe Falls the maximum depth is about 185 feet; the total depth of the Gorge, some 350 feet.

In the Whirlpool Rapids the depth is from 30 to 40 feet; the Whirlpool itself is about 120 feet deep.

The crest of the American Falls is about 1000 feet long; that of the Horseshoe Falls about 3000 feet; the cliff of Goat Island is more than 1300 feet long.

The normal discharge of the Niagara River is about 210,000 cubic feet per second, or 93,150,000 gallons per minute. Six per cent of the water flows over the American Falls; 94% over the Horseshoe Falls.

NIAGARA FALLS, THE CITY

Niagara Falls, New York, was organized as a city on March 17, 1892. In 1910 the population was 30,445; in 1930—75,398. Tempered by two of the Great Lakes, the geographical location has given the Niagara Region the climate which makes it the garden and fruit-growing center of the East. Winters are moderate and are followed by delightful summer and autumn seasons. The area stands 562 feet above sea level.

Niagara provides adequate hotel facilities. More than a score of hotels, backed by an active Hotel Men's Association, faithfully and comfortably serve hundreds of thousands of visitors yearly. They range from modern hostleries, the last word in construction and appointments, to quiet and moderately-priced family establishments.

NIAGARA FALLS—Buffalo's Wonder Neighbor

EARLY VIEWS OF NIAGARA FALLS



PAINTED BY THOMAS COLE. 1848



TOP OF INDIAN LADDER ON CANADIAN SIDE



FROM PROSPECT POINT

NIAGARA, THE POWERFUL

Niagara serves not only as an inspiring scenic spectacle, it is also an unfailing source of material benefit to mankind through the medium of hydro-electric power.

Six millions potential horsepower lie in the rapids and cataracts of the Niagara River. If this power were to be produced by burning coal, about fifty million tons would be required every year. Only a small part of this potential power has been developed, yet it provides a greater volume of electric service than any other single system in the world.

The foundations of the present development was not made until 1852, when work was begun on the Hydraulic Canal, which leads from above the rapids around the Falls. Niagara water first turned an electric generator in 1881, and light was supplied to the Village of Niagara Falls, then a small community of about 10,000 people. Today, largely because of the stimulus of cheap and abundant electric power, Niagara Falls has grown to be a city of 75,000. Niagara power reached Buffalo in 1896 and Syracuse in 1905; today it extends into all of western and central New York, serving a population in excess of 2,500,000.

Since May 1900 the diversion for water power purposes has been limited by treaty to 20,000 cubic feet per second for the United States, and 36,000 cubic feet for Canada. There is no appreciable effect upon the scenery, as a result of this diversion. It is now proposed to revise the treaty, permitting an increase in this diversion, coincident with the construction of remedial works in the upper rapids, chiefly for the purpose of stopping the constant recession of the Horseshoe Falls, which goes on at the rate of about six feet every year. United States engineers have estimated that 40,000 cubic feet per second could be diverted without any damage to the scenery. This would provide approximately 300,000 additional horsepower.

Niagara Falls has become the world's largest electro-chemical center, because its peculiar basic industries depend upon a constant, abundant and, above all, cheap supply of electric power. Such products as ferro-alloys, abrasives, chlorine, alkali, electrodes, graphite, calcium carbide, sodium, cyanide, potassium, aluminum, and many other basic materials, are provided in large quantities for our national industries, at low cost.



SEAL OF THE NIAGARA FALLS
POWER COMPANY

"Representing the Wonder of Nature and the Art of Man; the Romance of a Dying Race and the Science of a New Century."

INDUSTRIAL NIAGARA

Niagara has an ideal combination of the chief factors for manufacturing and distribution:—central location, moderate climate, desirable sites, adequate power supply, nearness to raw materials and markets, excellent transportation facilities, unique advertising possibilities and the opportunity of operating both American and Canadian plants with but one overhead. Its commercial and industrial greatness is evidenced by the fact that its industries produce a steady stream of products essential to the world's industries. The automotive industry is directly dependent upon the products of Niagara. If this

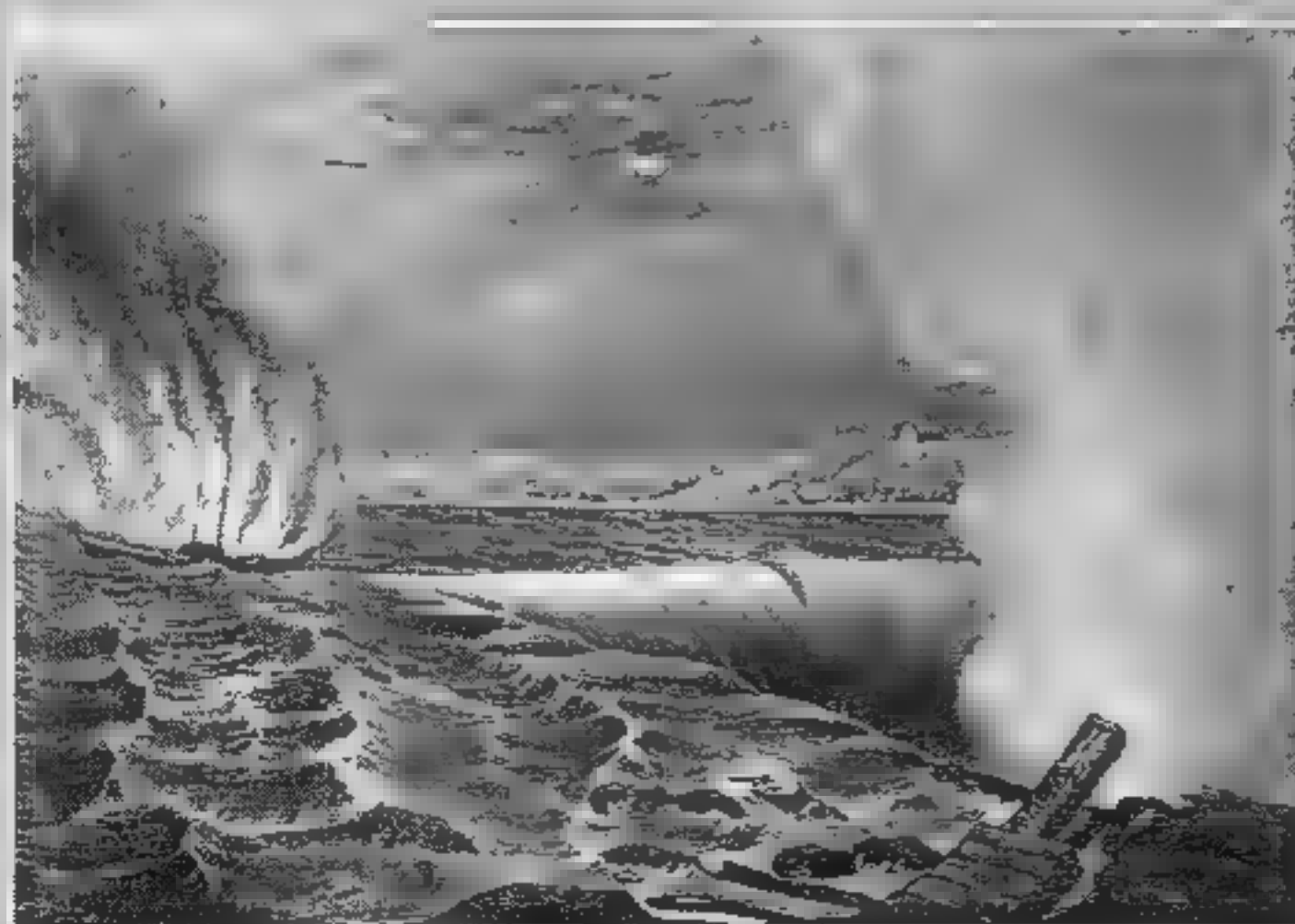
NIAGARA FALLS—Buffalo's Wonder Neighbor

EARLY VIEWS OF NIAGARA FALLS



A GOOD
GENERAL
PICTURE

SHOWING THE
GOATS ON GOAT ISLAND



DESTRUCTION OF
THE STEAMBOAT
"CAROLINE"
AS SHE PLUNGED
AFIRE—OVER THE
FALLS, FRIDAY,
DEC 29TH 1837

NIAGARA FALLS—Buffalo's Wonder Neighbor

important industry were deprived of the ferric alloys, the artificial abrasives and the aluminum manufactured at Niagara, the present car would increase in weight and the output would materially decline. Other essential industries in the country also would be seriously crippled if deprived of the electro-chemical and electro-metallurgical materials made only at Niagara. Niagara is the heart of American industry.

The romance of fact outruns the imagining of fiction. Drab coke and sand become marvelous jewels of industry in the high heat of the electric furnace; salt of the earth takes on a new meaning as it becomes an agent for the protection of health and the development of manufacture when transformed into chlorine; clods of clay are metamorphosed into shining sheets of aluminum that are fashioned into hundreds of forms familiar to everyone.

While Niagara has become the chemical center of the world through the use of its transformed energy, it is even more the power center. The seat of the world's greatest hydro-electric developments, providing continuous, cheap and dependable power service. Situated midway between New York and Chicago, Niagara is an advantageous distributing point for many products. With a continuous supply of power available, many plants operate day and night, thereby reducing overhead and equipment expenses.

NIAGARA IN WINTER

Nowhere does King Winter reign in such joyous beauty as about Niagara. Those who have viewed the Falls only in summer have seen but half of it. With the coming of cold days Niagara prepares for a wonderful transformation, which is truly marvelous. The most delicate twigs, shrubs, bushes and great trees, big rocks, railings,—all as though hewn from the purest marble. Constantly the superb whiteness is renewed in all its purity, creating a spectacle of dazzling beauty, a veritable fairyland, and over it all, the smothered roar of the great cataract, as though angered at the effort to make it a prisoner.

The points where the winter scenes at Niagara are especially enjoyable are in Prospect Park, on Luna Island, on Goat Island, at Terrapin Point, and along the Goat Island Shore, up toward the Three Sister Islands. There are also spots of remarkable beauty in delightful Victoria Park, on the Canadian side.

Along the very crest of the waterfall the ice forms in great masses, and parts of the Falls are stilled. Then the face of the cliff is covered by great stalactical masses of ice, that hang suspended in a weird manner. Up from the rocky talus, at the base of the American Falls, huge stalagmitical mounds rear their heads, until they also conceal the remaining falling waters of this portion of the cataract.

The first freezing spell starts the ice mountain, and its foundation is laid close by the foot of the American Falls, adjoining the Prospect Park Electric Elevator, and it is from here that people from all parts of the world view this great sight.

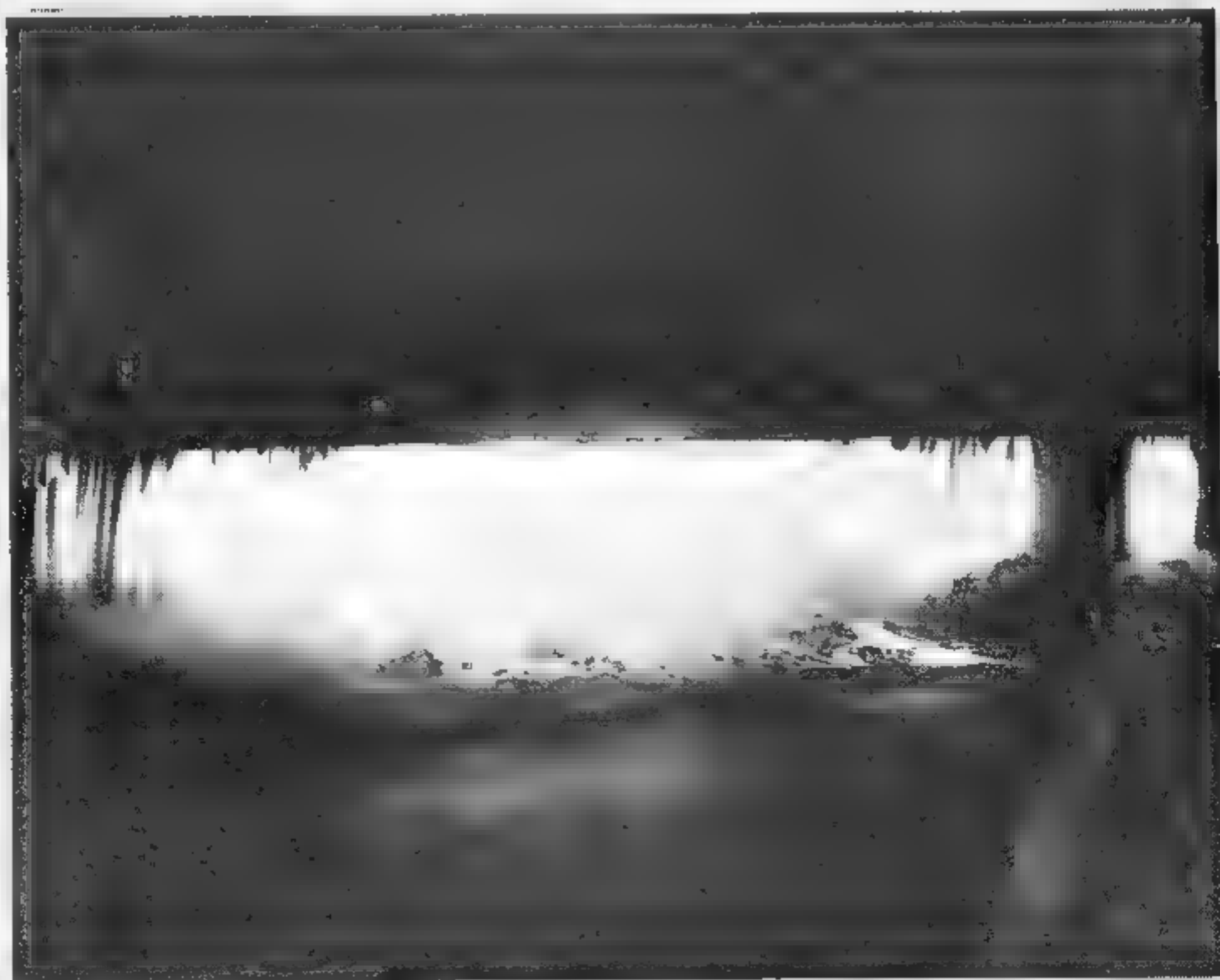
In time tremendous floes of ice, coming down from Lake Erie, cover the upper Niagara, and plunging over the precipice into the Gorge, lodge in the eddies close to the Falls. Soon a "bridge" is formed by the small cakes of ice, the force of the rushing water jamming it tightly, thus forming the famous "Ice Bridge" below the Falls.

The great Horseshoe Falls never presented themselves in so unique a manner than a few years ago, when immense clouds of mist, arising out of the snow and ice that bound the roaring waters during the winter months, rolled up from the base of the cataract, hundreds of feet in the air, giving the Falls all the appearance of a hot geyser. From Goat Island, it reminded one of a volcano in eruption, while to the onlooker standing at Terrapin Point, the scene was most weird. Almost 200 feet below, the mammoth ice bridge seemed to have stilled the angry flow of the waters. Across the great Gorge, huge icicles, many yards long, hung like gigantic spears and lances in most fantastic fashion.

NIAGARA FALLS—*Buffalo's Wonder Neighbor*



ILLUMINATED AT NIGHT
IN ALL THE COLORS OF THE RAINBOW
BY MILLIONS OF CANDLEPOWER
PRODUCED BY ITSELF
NIAGARA FALLS PRESENTS
A MATCHLESS PICTURE OF RARE BEAUTY



SEEING NIAGARA FALLS

One cannot see Niagara in a day or from one vantage point. In line of greater service to the millions of visitors that annually come to Niagara, it is logical that the most helpful suggestion that guests can receive is a convenient daily listings of "things to do."

The following suggestions are made:

The first day presents the mighty cataracts and their surroundings

The second day affords an all-over picture of the points of interest along and through Niagara's Great Gorge

The third day suggests that further explorations take the guest to historic Fort Niagara.

For the fourth and following days, side trips to points of interest are appropriate.

Any one of these trips make up a profitable day. Every point of interest can be reached conveniently and comfortably by modern transportation at Niagara. Directions for reaching them presume starting from the Chamber of Commerce headquarters, located at the foot of Falls Street, near the cataracts, No. 55 on the map.

The principal Railroad Depot is marked No. 65. The Post Office No. 57; The City Hall No 56; The Public Library No 58.

FIRST DAY

PROSPECT PARK, No. 1. Foot of Falls Street, four blocks from railroad station. Ten acres of natural beauty along the rapids above American Fall.

PROSPECT POINT, No. 4. At the brink of the Falls, an excellent spot from which to view the American Fall, Horseshoe Fall, the islands and the head of the gorge in Panorama.

HENNEPIN VIEW, No. 2. Midway between Prospect Point and the Bridge, where the Franciscan priest, Louis Hennepin, drew the first picture of Niagara in the 17th century

MAID OF THE MIST, No. 15. To the foot of the American Fall by a modern elevator. A magnificent view of the cataracts bringing out their height and volume. Take Steamer, Maid of the Mist, to very foot of Horseshoe Fall.

GOAT ISLAND, No. 7. Upstream from Prospect Point one reaches Goat Island Bridge which crosses the Rapids to Goat Island, famed in Indian lore as the abode of the Great Spirit. Take path or road to right to Bluff for new views of Falls.

LUNA ISLAND, No. 8. Reached by stone staircase and rustic bridge crossing stream immediately above Bridal Veil Fall.

CAVE OF THE WINDS, No. 9. Take elevator on Goat Island into Gorge to winding passageways leading to sun-sparkled spray to foot of Bridal Fall.

TERRAPIN POINT, No. 10. is reached from Goat Island, it is a vantage point on the brink of the Horseshoe Fall.

THE THREE SISTER ISLANDS, No. 12. A splendid view of the upper rapids.

HERMIT'S CASCADE, No. 13. Seen from the first Sister Island Bridge. Francis Abbott, the hermit of Niagara, is said to have made this spot his rendezvous.

THE SPRING, No. 14. A fountain of cool clear water in a cozy glen close to the edge of the rapids at the north side of Goat Island; a delightful woodsy spot.

THE EVENING

SUNSHINE AT NIGHT ON NIAGARA. Niagara in the glorification of bursting sunrise—clothed in veils of rainbows and clinging mist—has furnished wonderment for millions of visitors to the mighty cataracts for years past. In the dull gray of a cloudy day, Niagara's mood has been reflected in the faces and hearts of her guests. In the pale moonlight, her rolling crest has lapped the moonbeams and her yawning abyss has deepened in the contrast. And Niagara's reaction to a battery of huge arc searchlights is even more remarkable than that to her natural benefactors. Mounted on a slightly elevated point of vantage, commanding a clear way to every inch of the crests of both Falls, the great arcs distribute one billion, four hundred forty million candlepower of light reflected in such a manner that it penetrates the

NIAGARA FALLS—Buffalo's Wonder Neighbor

PROSPECT
POINT
AFFORDS
A SPLENDID
GENERAL
VIEW



CHARMING
RAPIDS
ABOVE
THE FALLS

BRIDGE TO
GOAT
ISLAND



banks of heavy mist and draws the cataracts into bold relief against the darkness of night.

With vari-colored screens over the searchlights, the cataracts are transformed into a fairyland of color, each blending into the other with a soft splendor which beggars description. Through the efforts of civic interests, on both the American and Canadian sides of the Falls, these phenomena have been made possible and the operation of the big lights for years to come has been assured. They are for the benefit of Niagara's visitors and they will be operated every evening throughout the year, with special features on particular occasions, such as light drills, fireworks, etc. The colored lights are shown at frequent intervals and furnish a spectacle which is making Niagara the Mecca of hundreds of thousands of travelers. To see the illumination at its best, spend the night at Niagara Falls; modern hotels meet the needs of every traveler.

The battery of searchlights is located at No. 24.

SECOND DAY

The visitor will find convenient highways and park areas for driving along Niagara's Gorge and visiting the various points of interest. There is only one way, however, by which one may pass through the Gorge and that is via Niagara's Great Gorge Trip, the terminal of which is located at No. 67, Gorge Terminal Building, foot of Falls Street. The Gorge Trip and automobile trip along the Canadian bank are practically synonymous and include the following:

FALLS VIEW BRIDGE, No. 21. Here is obtained the best-known and most-photographed view of the Falls.

QUEEN VICTORIA PARK, Nos. 22 and 23. This beautiful Park was opened May 24, 1888, and embraces 196 acres. Owned by the Province of Ontario.

FALLS VIEW OBSERVATION TOWER, NIAGARA FALLS, ONTARIO, No. 25. From this vantage point, a panorama of unexcelled magnificence may be viewed. Here also is located the famous and historic Burning Spring, for many years worshipped by the Indians.

TABLE ROCK, No. 26. Visitors will find an interesting trip through the Scenic Tunnel running back of the tumultuous waters of the Horseshoe Fall.

Take a Main Street car or drive through Queen Victoria Park to Murray Hill. Turn left at top of hill.

NEW RAILWAY BRIDGE, No. 31. A little more than a mile downstream from the Falls is the new Michigan Central Bridge replacing the old Cantilever Bridge.

NIAGARA RAILWAY ARCH BRIDGE, No. 32. A combination railway and vehicle international bridge.

RAPIDS ELEVATOR, No. 45. A convenient elevator leading to delightful foot paths along the swirling rapids in the Gorge.

THE WHIRLPOOL, No. 36. About a mile below the railroad bridges the river takes an abrupt turn at right angles and forms the famous Whirlpool. This great basin, some 60 acres in extent, lies at the foot of frowning, towering cliffs.

SPANISH AERO-CAR, No. 46. Cable car to carry passengers from one point to another directly over the swirling Whirlpool.

NIAGARA GLEN, No. 47. No spot offers more to the naturalist than Niagara Glen. It abounds in rare plants, ferns, trees and flowers—great pot holes and other evidences of the recession of Niagara from its birthplace at the edge of the escarpment. Shaded sylvan paths, cozy dells, grotesque rocks and fascinating natural phenomena all combine to make this one of the popular stops. Shelters, restaurant and picnic facilities make this an ideal spot to spend considerable time.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER COMMISSION OF ONTARIO, QUEENSTON PLANT, No. 93. Newest power development on the Canadian side of the river. Visitors welcome.

BROCK'S MONUMENT, No. 48. Erected to the memory of the famous British General who fell in the battle of Queenston Heights and whose body is buried there. From the top of the shaft, one obtains a remarkable view of the lower reaches of the Niagara River, the fertile valley and Lake Ontario.

NIAGARA FALLS—Buffalo's Wonder Neighbor



GENERAL VIEW OF NIAGARA FALLS
SEEN FROM THE WATER'S EDGE



FROM PROSPECT POINT
A STRIKING VIEW OF NIAGARA FALLS PRESENTS ITSELF

NIAGARA FALLS—Buffalo's Wonder Neighbor

SUSPENSION BRIDGE BETWEEN QUEENSTON AND LEWISTON, No. 40.

HISTORIC VILLAGE OF LEWISTON, No. 39. It was here that Chabert Joincaire, the French master of the portage, built the first trading post.

From Lewiston, travelers on the Great Gorge Route Cars will pass through the Gorge, past the Giant Wave to Niagara Falls, New York. This is the only method of passing through the Gorge. Those traveling on the highways will encounter the Devil's Hole No. 37. Here, the Devil's Hole Massacre took place in 1763. Five hundred Seneca Indians ambushed a British supply train, massacred its escort and hurled bodies and wagons into the chasm below. Here may be seen Bloody Run Creek, the interesting Council Rock and the Mysterious Cave.

At this point, New York State Reservation Commission has established a park completely equipped with facilities for picnicking, fireplaces, fuel, etc.

WHIRLPOOL STATE PARK, No. 35. Along Rapids Boulevard will be found Whirlpool Park owned by the State of New York and overlooking the famous Whirlpool and the Whirlpool Rapids. The Rapids are indicated by Nos. 33 and 34 on the map. Those riding in the Gorge Cars will pass along the edge of these rapids in the Gorge. Through these rapids the rocky bed of the stream is so precipitous that the waters descend at a speed of between 25 and 30 miles an hour at places, effecting mammoth waves and a most picturesque spectacle.

NIAGARA FALLS POWER COMPANY, No. 82. A corps of well-informed guides will entertain the guests of Niagara, showing them through the generating station wherein are installed the largest hydro-electric generators ever built.

THIRD DAY

Everyone is interested in Historic Old Fort Niagara built by the French in 1726, recently restored to its original condition and now standing, the oldest existing masonry west of the Hudson River in the United States, at the mouth of the Niagara, some fourteen miles north of Niagara Falls. This point may be reached by automobile or by Gray Bus Line which starts from the Gorge Route Terminal No. 67, foot of Falls Street. This route passes the beautiful newer residential section of Niagara Falls, De Veaux Military School, No. 101, the Whirlpool State Park, No. 35, Devil's Hole Park, No. 37, Niagara University, No. 102, the Niagara Falls Country Club, No. 38, located on the cliff, which was the former shore line of Lake Ontario and the birthplace of the Falls 300 centuries ago; the Old Frontier House of Lewiston, No. 39, lower Niagara River and fruit belt; the old fishing village of Youngstown to Historic Old Fort Niagara. At the Old Fort, visitors will be welcomed by representatives of the Old Fort Niagara Association Incorporated, a non-profit bearing organization operated for the purpose of restoring and maintaining Old Fort Niagara, in co-operation with the War Department of the United States.

FORT NIAGARA BEACH with boating, bathing, fishing, dancing and other amusements.

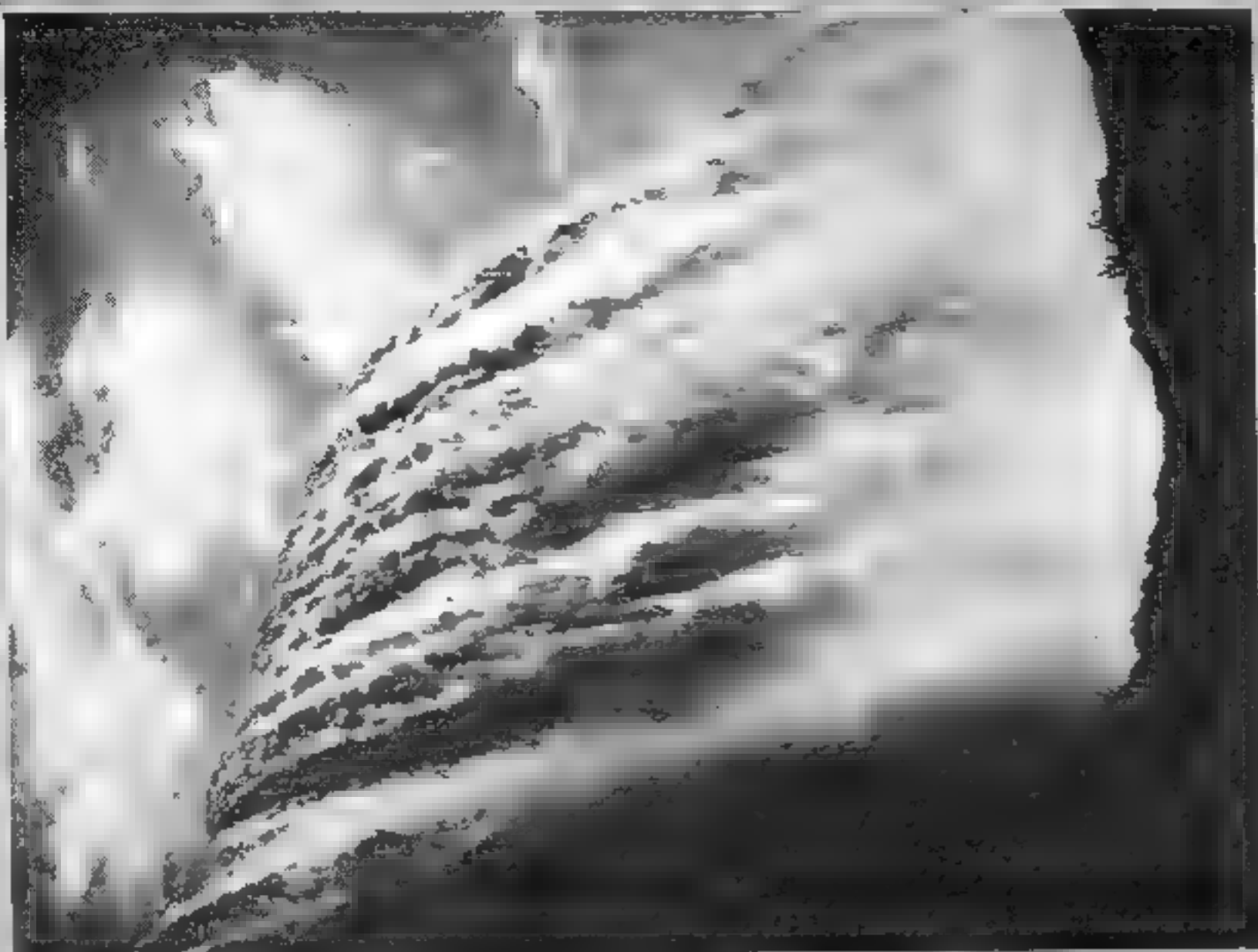
FOURTH DAY

Separate Trips to Points of Interest

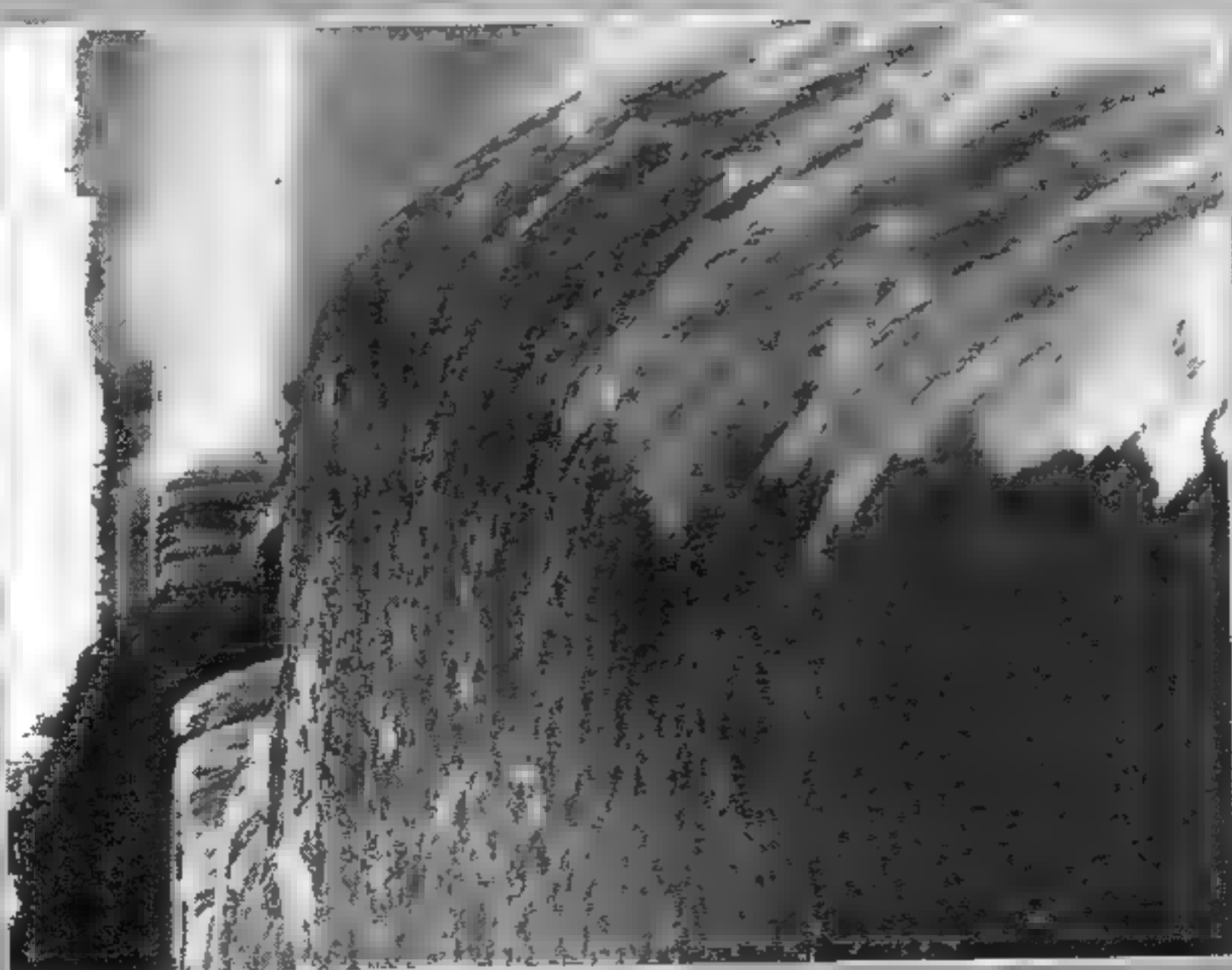
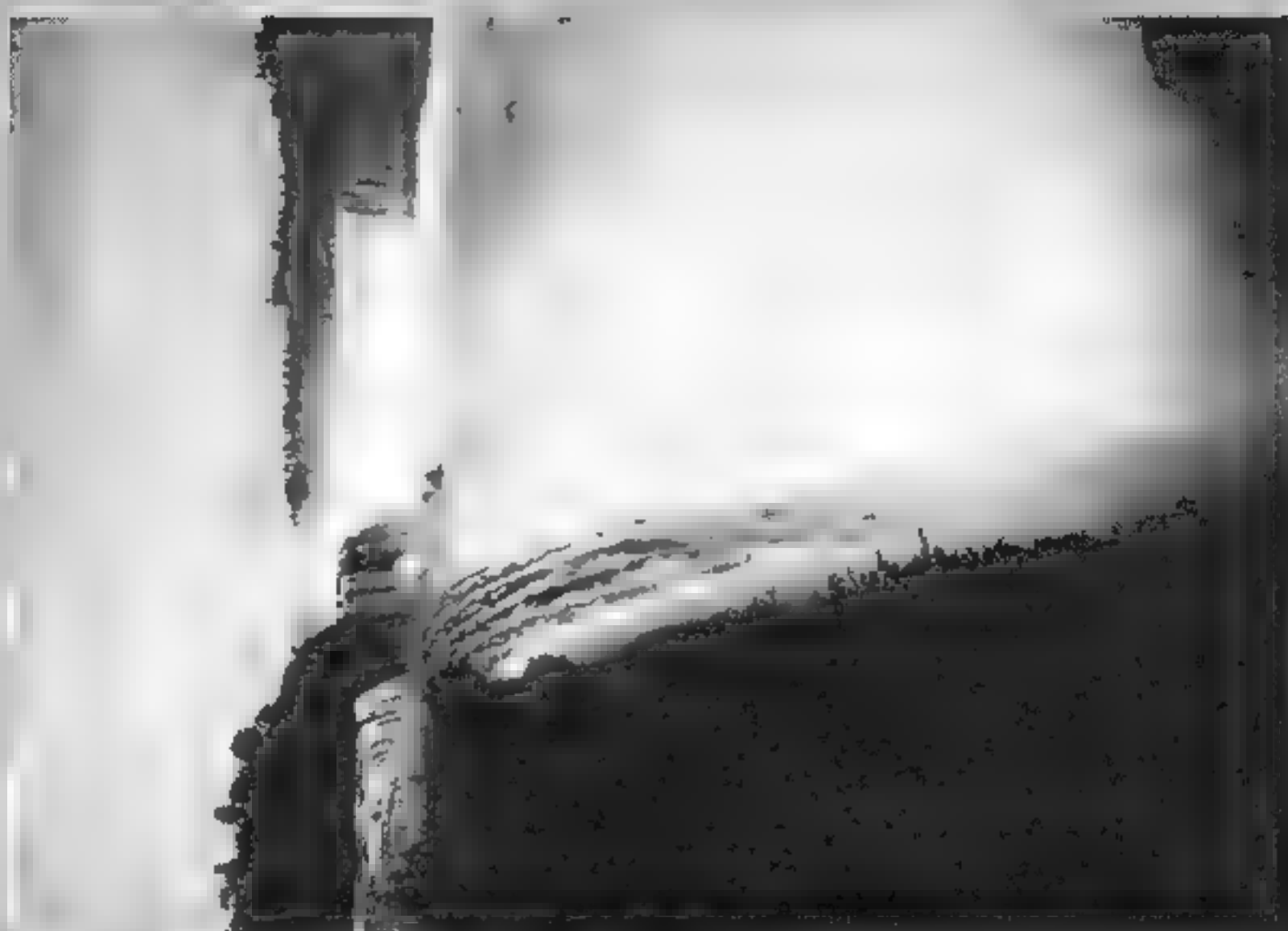
Many visitors, stopping at Niagara for a longer period, take advantage of the opportunity to make daylight return trips to Buffalo and its charming vicinity, across beautiful Lake Ontario to Toronto, the Queen City of Canada, and other excursions by way of automobile or interurban cars and boats.

BUFFALO, Niagara Falls' big neighbor, is within one hour's drive by automobile, with several splendid and beautiful highways to choose from, or it may be reached over the Niagara Falls High Speed Electric Line, or by train. Those desiring the most modern methods of transportation will find aeroplanes available at the Niagara Falls Flying Field.

NIAGARA FALLS—Buffalo's Wonder Neighbor



THE RUSHING TUMBLING
WATERS OF THE MIGHTY CATARACT



NIAGARA FALLS—Buffalo's Wonder Neighbor

Buffalo is the second city of importance in the State of New York, and ranks thirteenth in the United States. It is a city of homes, set in a forest, well worth seeing.

Much might be said of the beauty of its parks and avenues, its unexcelled schools, its cultural and social life. It is a leader in commerce, in the steel and milling industries, and known to possess a more diversified line of industries than any other city in the United States, a condition that makes for stability in business and employment.

A visit to Buffalo should include the new City Hall, the Albright Art Gallery, the Historical Building, the Museum of Natural Science, the University of Buffalo, the Botanical Gardens at South Park, and, if possible, some of the larger industrial establishments.

For convenience the following drive through Buffalo is suggested:

Start at Main and Niagara Streets, (Shelton Square), out Niagara Street to Niagara Square, (McKinley Monument in the center), with new City Hall and Buffalo Athletic Club on left.

To Delaware Ave., passing Hotel Statler on right, (site of former home of President Millard Fillmore), Hotel Ford, Hotel Touraine and Buffalo Club on left. At 641 Delaware, at the Ansley Wilcox home, President Theodore Roosevelt took the oath of office as President; at 1168 Delaware Ave., former home of John G. Milburn, President William McKinley died.

To Gate's Circle, around the fountain to Chapin Parkway, to Soldiers' Place, partly around the circle, to Lincoln Parkway, to

Delaware Park, Park Lake on right, Albright Art Gallery and Historical Building at left. Bearing to the right and following the boulevard through the park, bear right again at circle on to

Humboldt Park, passing the Museum of Natural Science. Circle around Humboldt Park and return by the same route on opposite side of Humboldt Parkway. Again crossing Main Street to Delaware Park, bear right at circle and follow drive around the meadow. Bear left to

Lincoln Parkway, to Colonial Circle, around circle to Richmond Avenue, around West Ferry Circle, out Richmond Avenue, to The Circle, turn right to Porter Avenue, to Front Park, bear right, passing Perry Monument, to Peace Bridge, turn around and return to Porter Avenue, to Circle, straight ahead to North Street, to Delaware Avenue, turn right to Niagara Square.

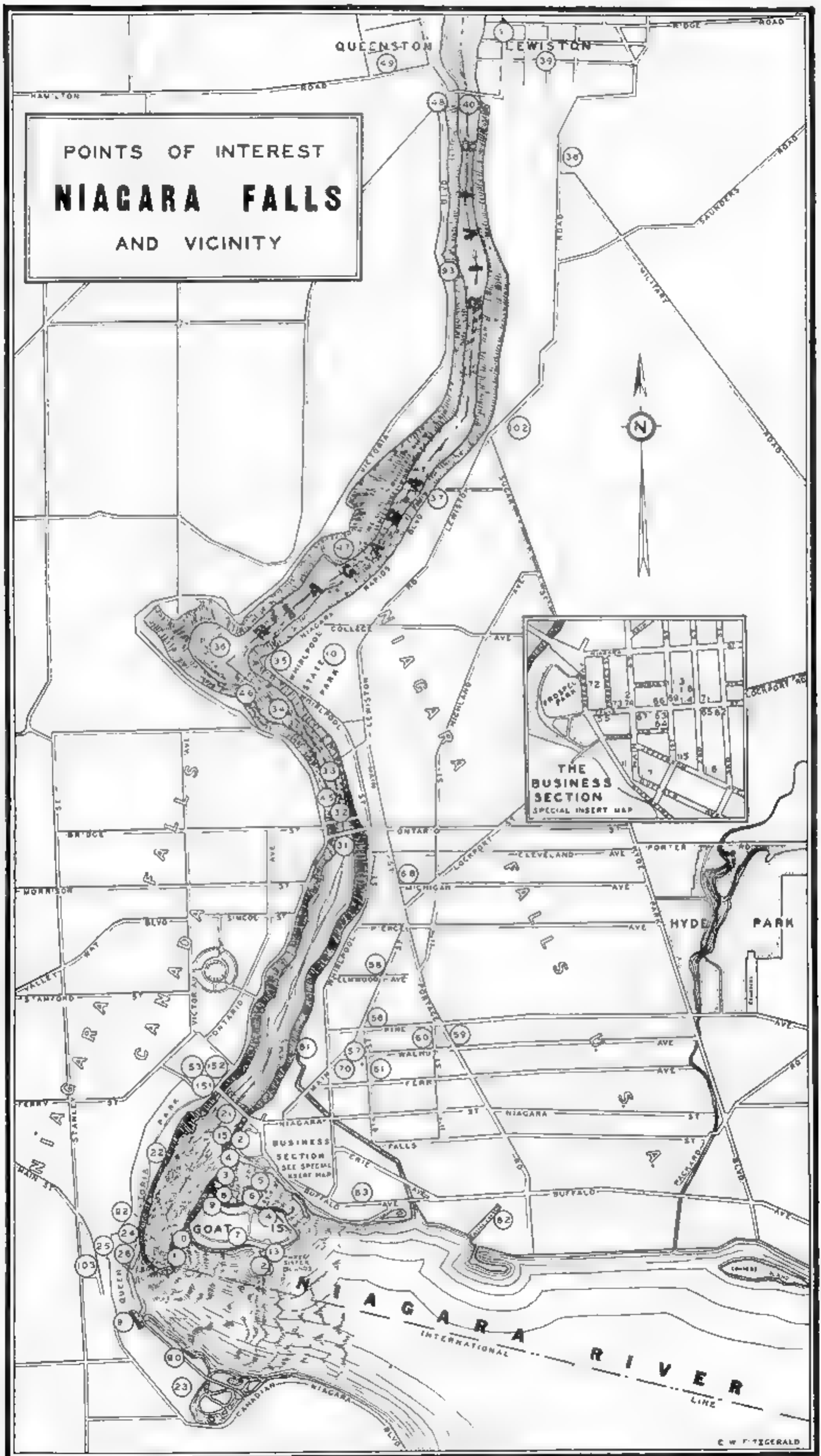
TORONTO may be reached by splendid highways either by bus line or private automobile. Regular trips to Toronto by way of the Canada Steamship Company's palatial steamers start at the Gorge Route Terminal, foot of Falls Street, No. 67, taking cars through the famous Gorge and embarking at Lewiston, sailing down the picturesque and historic Niagara River past Fort Niagara and the ancient village of Niagara-on-the-Lake, thence across Lake Ontario to Toronto, a beautiful day's outing and a pleasant day abroad. This trip may be made via the Treasure's Toronto Tour starting from the Gorge Terminal Building No. 67, with special sight-seeing arrangement and luncheon in Toronto arranged in the fare. The trip also may be made by way of the Canadian National Route from Terminals No. 68, to Port Dalhousie, where there is a beautiful bathing beach and other water-front amusements, thence crossing Lake Ontario to Toronto for a day's outing.

OTHER AUTOMOBILE TRIPS

Other beautiful automobile and bus trips may be made along the Niagara River on either side extending from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario. Within a few miles of Niagara Falls will be found some of the most beautiful golf courses and boating, bathing and fishing.

The Niagara Falls Chamber of Commerce and the Niagara Falls Automobile Club operate a joint Information Bureau at the Chamber of Commerce Headquarters, No. 55, and courteous attendants will be glad to give authentic information and to assist Niagara's visitors in planning their programs of tour.

NIAGARA FALLS—Buffalo's Wonder Neighbor



POINTS OF INTEREST

AMERICAN SIDE

1. Prospect Park
2. Hennepin View
3. American Falls
4. Prospect Point
5. Goat Island Bridge
6. Green Island
7. Goat Island
8. Luna Island
9. Cave of the Winds
10. Terrapin Point
11. Horseshoe Falls
12. Three Sister Islands
13. Hermit's Cascade
14. The Spring
15. Maid of the Mist Landing

CANADIAN SIDE

21. Falls View Bridge
(Upper Steel Arch Bridge)
22. Queen Victoria Park
23. Queen Victoria Park
24. Battery of Searchlights
25. Falls View Observation Tower
26. Table Rock

DOWN STREAM,

AMERICAN SIDE

31. New Railway Bridge
32. Niagara Railway Arch Bridge
33. Lower Rapids
34. Lower Rapids
35. Whirlpool State Park
36. The Whirlpool
37. The Devil's Hole
38. Niagara Falls Country Club
39. Village of Lewiston
40. Suspension Bridge between
Lewiston and Queenston
41. Road to Youngstown and Ft
Niagara

DOWN STREAM,

CANADIAN SIDE

45. Rapids Elevator
46. Spanish Aero Car
47. Niagara Glen
48. Brock's Monument
49. Village of Queenston

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, ETC.

55. Chamber of Commerce
56. City Hall
57. Post Office
58. Public Library
59. High School
60. Memorial Hospital
61. Mount St. Marys Hospital
62. Power City Trust Co.
63. Niagara Falls Trust Bldg.
64. United Office Bldg.
65. Gluck Bldg
66. Elderfield-Hartshorn Bldg.
67. Strand-Cataract Theatre
68. Shea's Bellevue Theatre
69. Y. M. C. A.
70. Masonic Temple
71. Principal Railroad Station
72. Electric Railway Terminal
73. Gorge Route Terminal
74. Canadian National Route

POWER PLANTS, INDUSTRIES

81. Power Plant (U. S.)
82. Power Plant (U. S.)
83. Shredded Wheat Co.
90. Power Plant (Canada)
91. Power Plant (Canada)
92. Power Plant (Canada)
93. Power Plant (Canada)

EDUCATIONAL

101. De Veaux Military School
102. Niagara University
103. Loretta Academy (Canada)

HOTELS, ETC.

111. Cataract House
112. Hotel Clifton
113. Converse House
114. New Imperial Hotel
115. The Niagara
116. Prospect House
117. Red Coach Inn
118. Temperance House
151. The Clifton (Canada)
152. The General Brock (Canada)
153. Fox Head Inn (Canada)

NIAGARA FALLS—Buffalo's Wonder Neighbor



IMPRESSIVE
GRANDEUR
OF NATURE'S
HANDIWORK

AMERICAN
FALLS

CAVE OF
THE WINDS



AMERICAN
FALLS

NIAGARA FALLS—Buffalo's Wonder Neighbor

AMERICAN
FALLS
SEEN FROM
CANADA



HORSESHOE
FALLS FROM
FALLS VIEW
BRIDGE



AMERICAN
FALLS FROM
FALLS VIEW
BRIDGE



NIAGARA FALLS—Buffalo's Wonder Neighbor

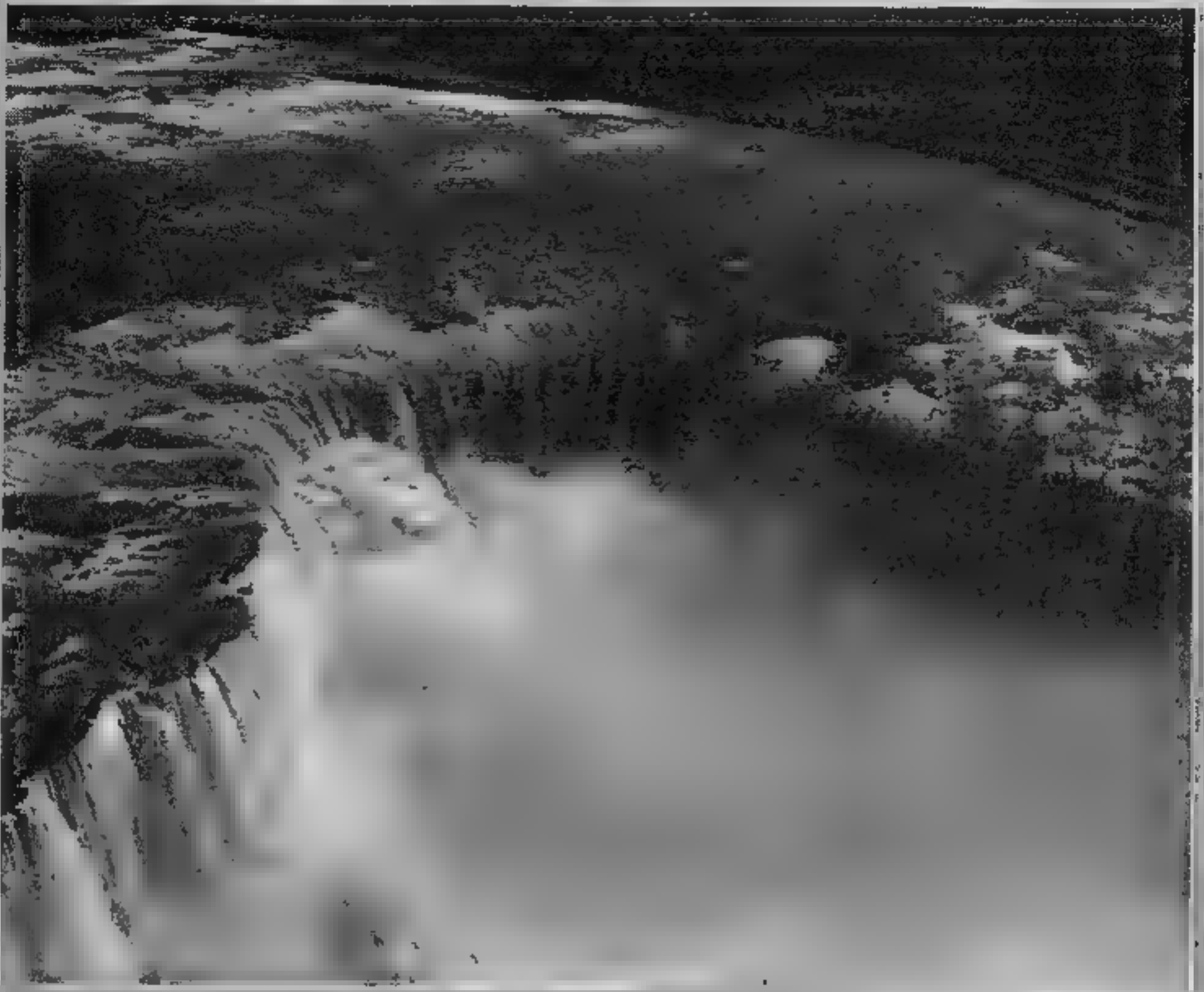


RAPIDS ABOVE THE FALLS
SHOWING THE RUSH OF WATER TOWARD THE PRECIPICE



THE HEART OF NIAGARA

NIAGARA FALLS—Buffalo's Wonder Neighbor



AS THE AIRMAN SEES THE BOILING CALDRON
OF THE HORSESHOE FALLS



BRINK OF THE HORSESHOE FALLS

NIAGARA FALLS—Buffalo's Wonder Neighbor



THE HORSESHOE FALLS —



NIAGARA FALLS—Buffalo's Wonder Neighbor

CROSSING NIAGARA

BLONDIN, CARRYING
HIS MANAGER,
CROSSED NIAGARA
ON A ROPE IN 1859
AND SEVERAL
TIMES LATER



AERO-CAR CROSSING OVER THE WHIRLPOOL

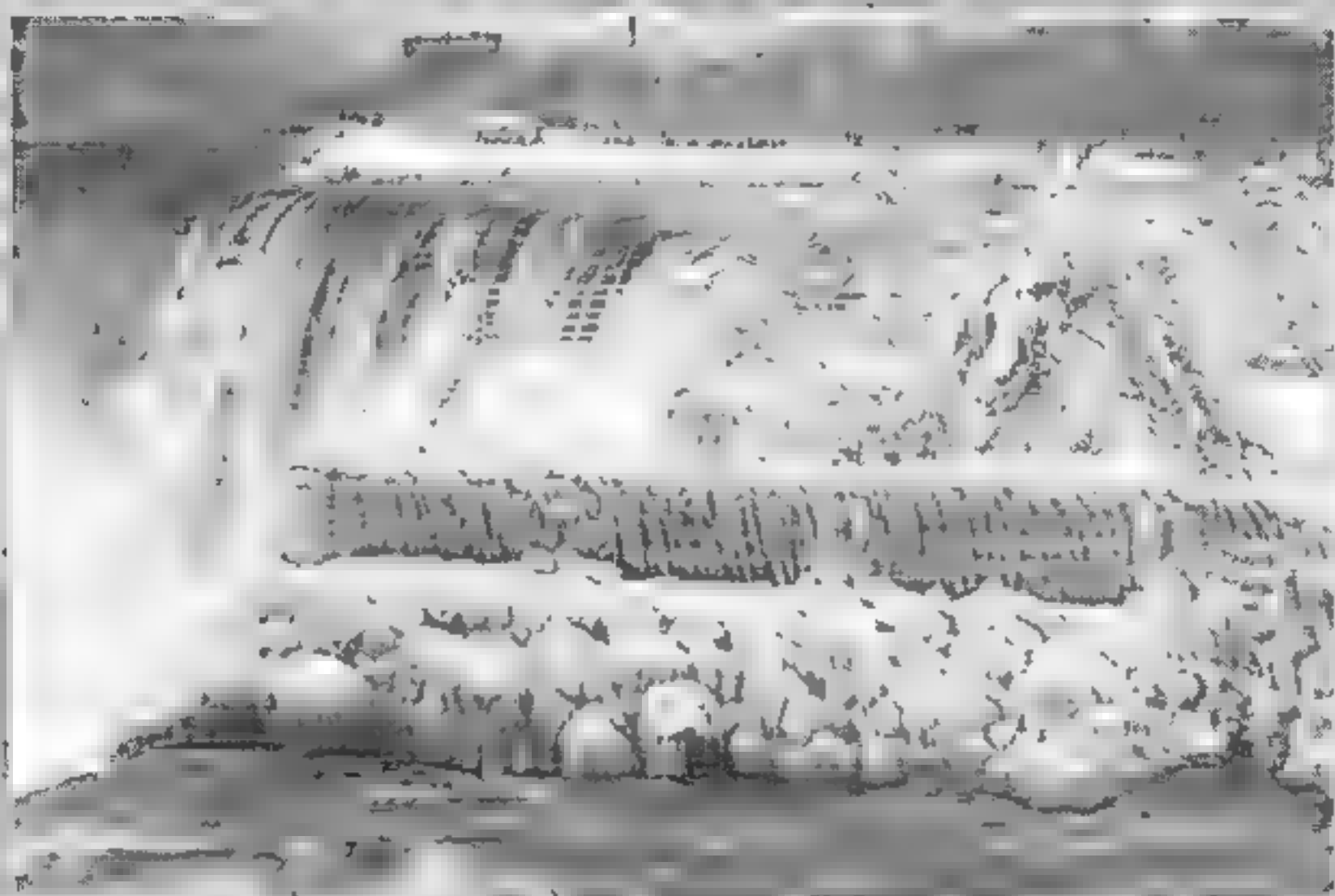


NIAGARA FALLS—Buffalo's Wonder Neighbor

MIST
AND COLD
TRANSFORM
TREES AND
SHRUBS
INTO A
FAIRYLAND
OF BEAUTY



NIAGARA FALLS—Buffalo's Wonder Neighbor



NIAGARA
IN ITS
WINTER
MOOD



NIAGARA FALLS—Buffalo's Wonder Neighbor



MOUNTAINS OF ICE BELOW THE FALLS
ATTRACT THE DARING AND THE CURIOUS

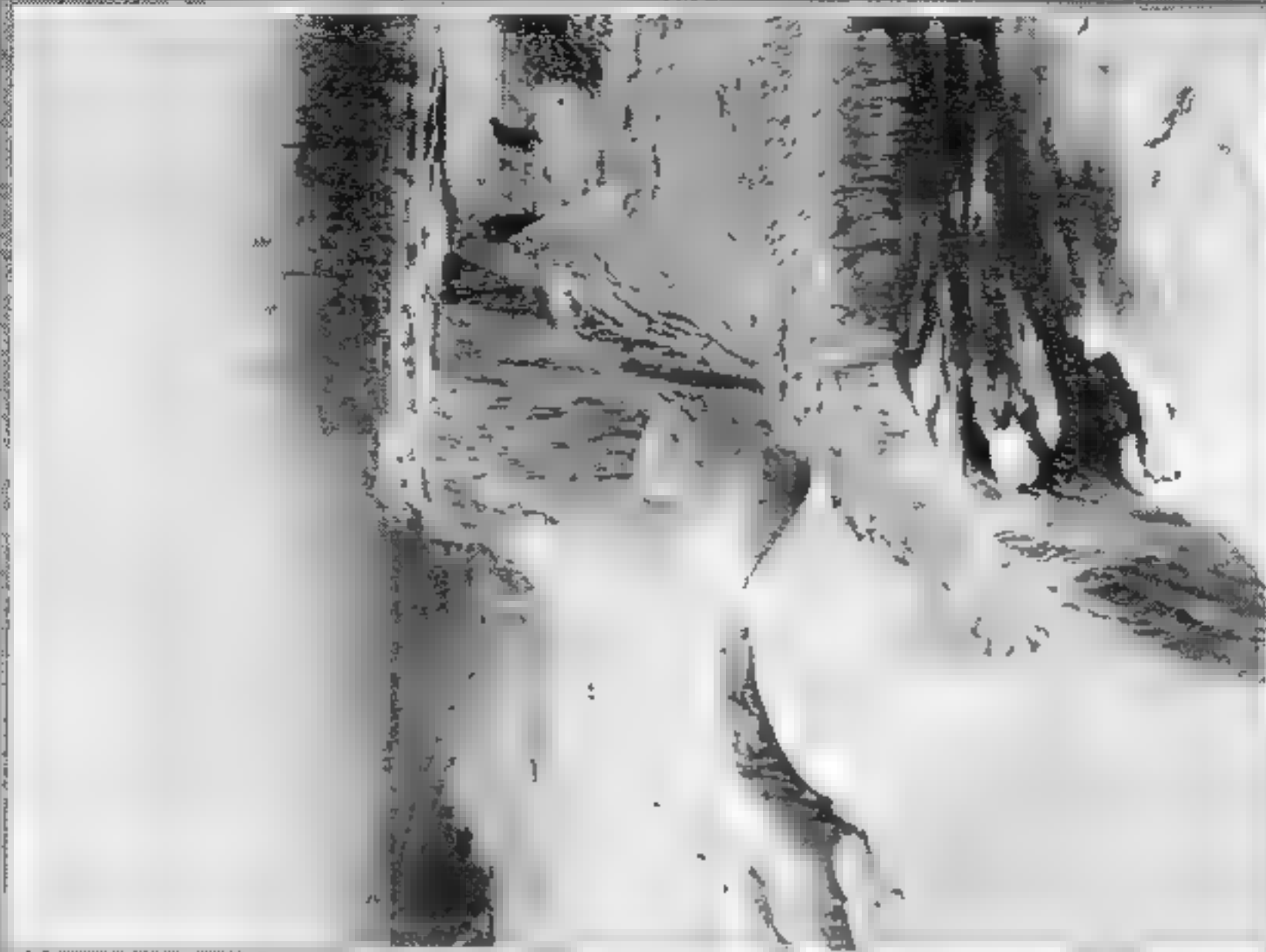


NIAGARA FALLS—Buffalo's Wonder Neighbor

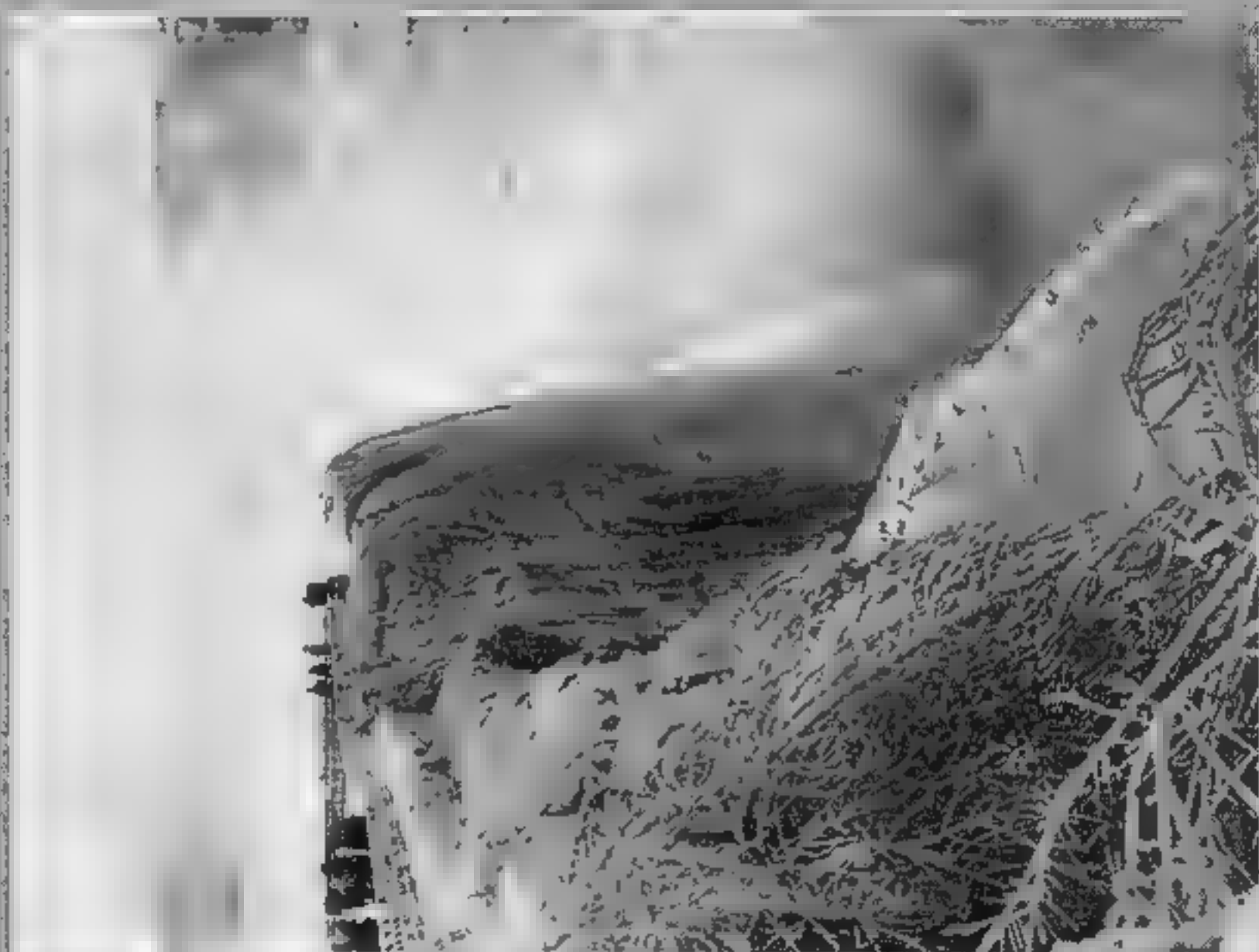
NATURE'S
SPLENDOR
AND
BEAUTY
BEYOND
COMPARE

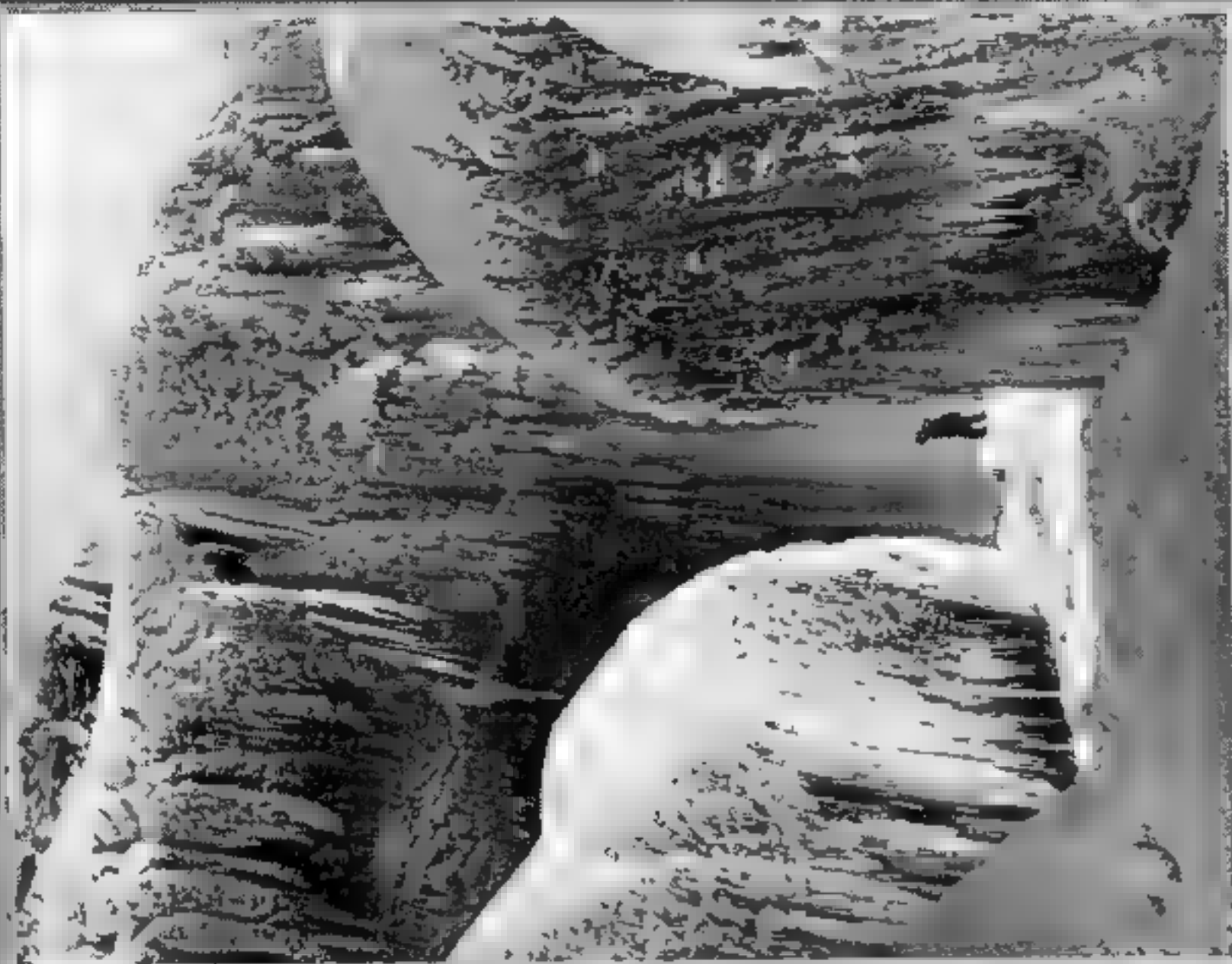


NIAGARA FALLS—Buffalo's Wonder Neighbor

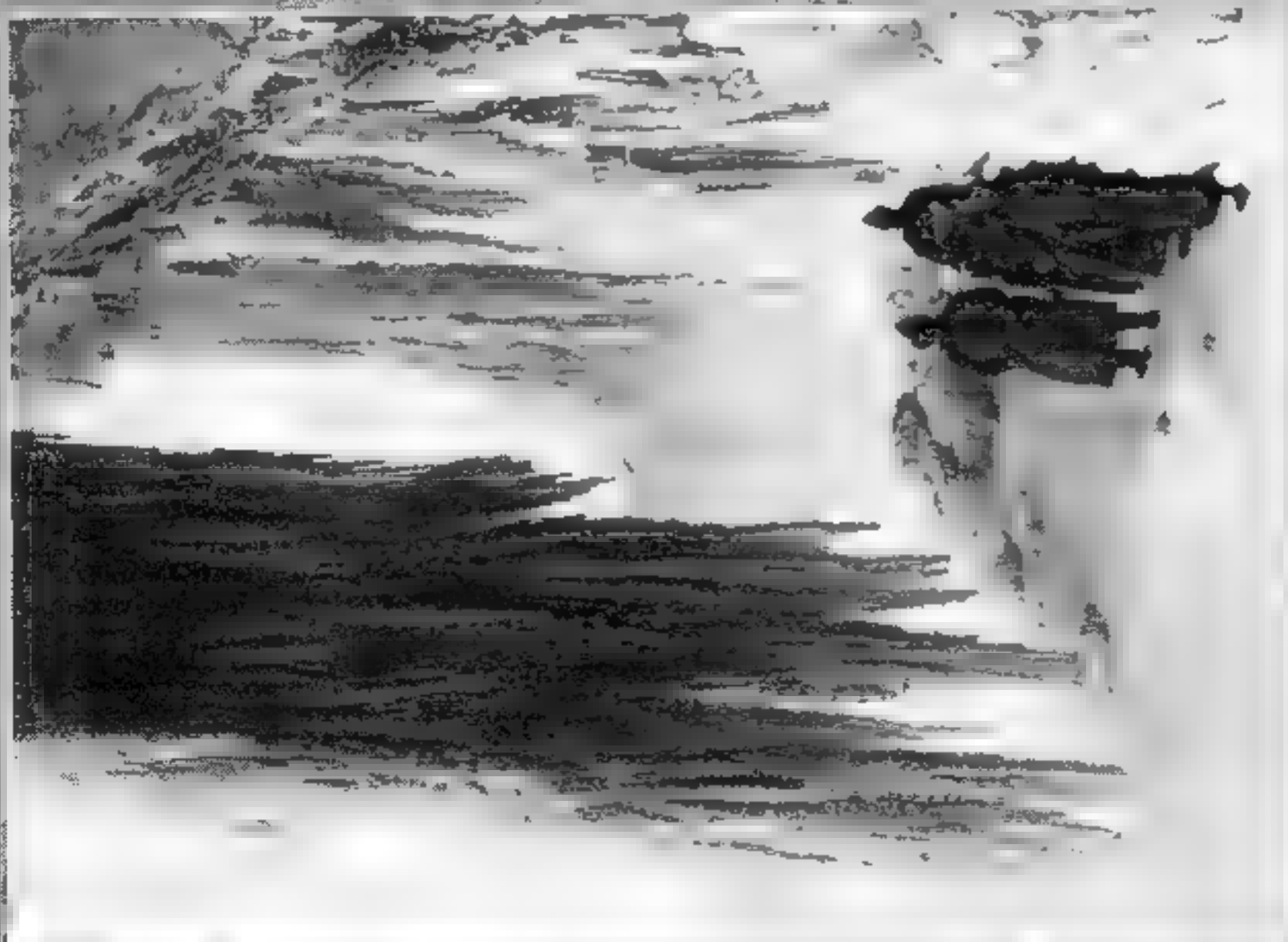
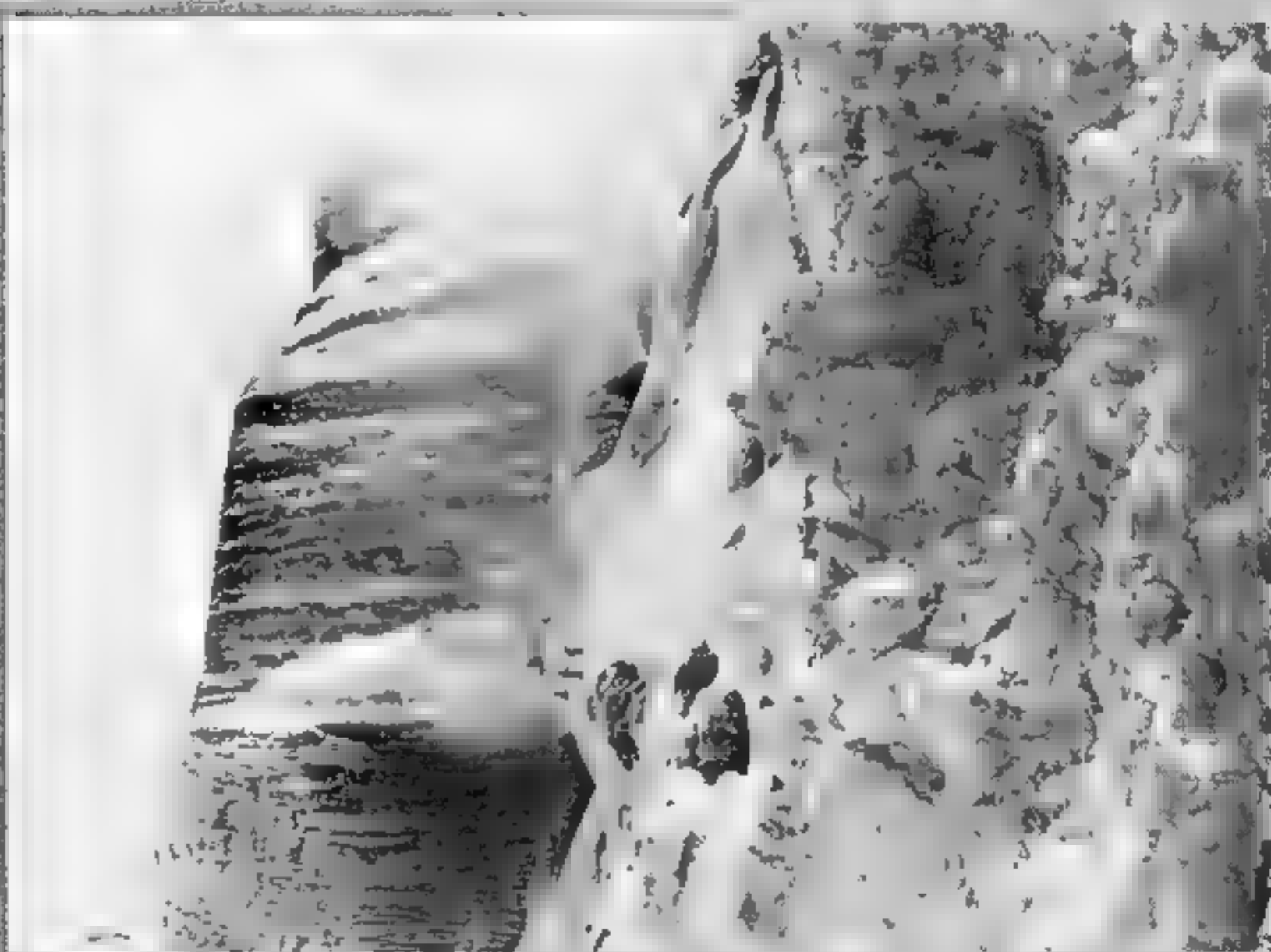


VIEWING THE FALLS FROM THE
AMERICAN SIDE IN WINTER.





WINTER TRANSFORMS NIAGARA'S
WATERS INTO MARVELOUS SHAPES
OF SPLENDOR AND BEAUTY



NIAGARA FALLS—Buffalo's Wonder Neighbor



CROSSING
NIAGARA
OVER ONE
OF ITS
SO-CALLED
ICE-BRIDGES,
BELOW
THE FALLS



NIAGARA FALLS—Buffalo's Wonder Neighbor



ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
PROSPECT PARK
NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y.



ENTRANCE TO THE
CAVE OF THE WINDS

NIAGARA FALLS—Buffalo's Wonder Neighbor

AT
QUEEN
VICTORIA
PARK

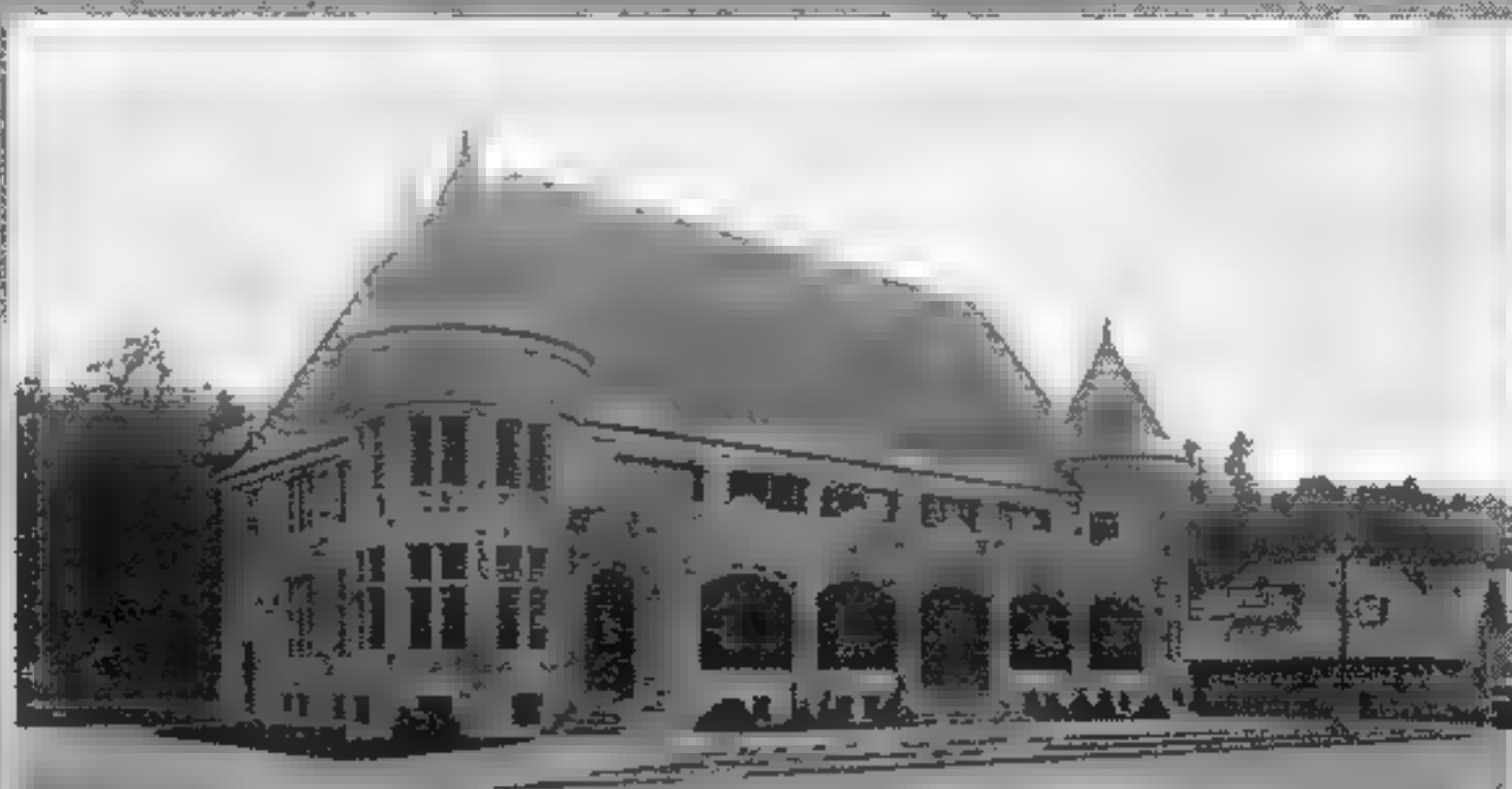


TABLE ROCK HOUSE



ADMINISTRATION BUILDING



REFECTORY

NIAGARA FALLS—Buffalo's Wonder Neighbor

BROCK'S
MONUMENT
QUEENSTON
HEIGHTS PARK
ONTARIO



MONUMENT TO
THOSE WHO FELL IN
THE GREAT WAR,
VICTORIA PARK ONT

LAURA SECORD
MONUMENT
QUEENSTON
HEIGHTS,
ONTARIO



NIAGARA FALLS—Buffalo's Wonder Neighbor

NIAGARA FALLS SEEN FROM THE AIR



A RARE
VIEW UPSTREAM
FROM THE
WHIRLPOOL



FROM THE
HEIGHTS
AT BROCK'S
MONUMENT



WITH
QUEENSTON
NESTLING IN
THE FOREGROUND
PEACEFUL
NIAGARA
FLOWS ON
TOWARD LAKE
ONTARIO

NIAGARA FALLS—Buffalo's Wonder Neighbor



LOWER
RAPIDS
UNDER THE
RAILROAD
BRIDGES AT
SUSPENSION
BRIDGE

LOOKING
DOWN STREAM
AT
SUSPENSION
BRIDGE



FALLS
VIEW
BRIDGE

NIAGARA FALLS—Buffalo's Wonder Neighbor



NIAGARA'S
DEEP-CUT GORGE
BELOW THE FALLS
—SHOWING
THE ROCKS AND
THE RAPIDS



NIAGARA FALLS—Buffalo's Wonder Neighbor



PEACEFUL NIAGARA
AS SEEN FROM QUEENSTON, TOWARD LAKE ONTARIO



AN INTERESTING VIEW OF NIAGARA RIVER
LOOKING UP-STREAM FROM LAKE ONTARIO
WITH OLD FORT NIAGARA IN THE FOREGROUND

NIAGARA FALLS—Buffalo's Wonder Neighbor



OLD FORT NIAGARA, MOST HISTORICAL
PLACE IN EASTERN UNITED STATES
NOW BEING RESTORED



NIAGARA FALLS—Buffalo's Wonder Neighbor

VIEW OF OLD FORT NIAGARA



INSIDE THE OLD
FORTIFICATION

THE CASTLE
JANUARY 1900

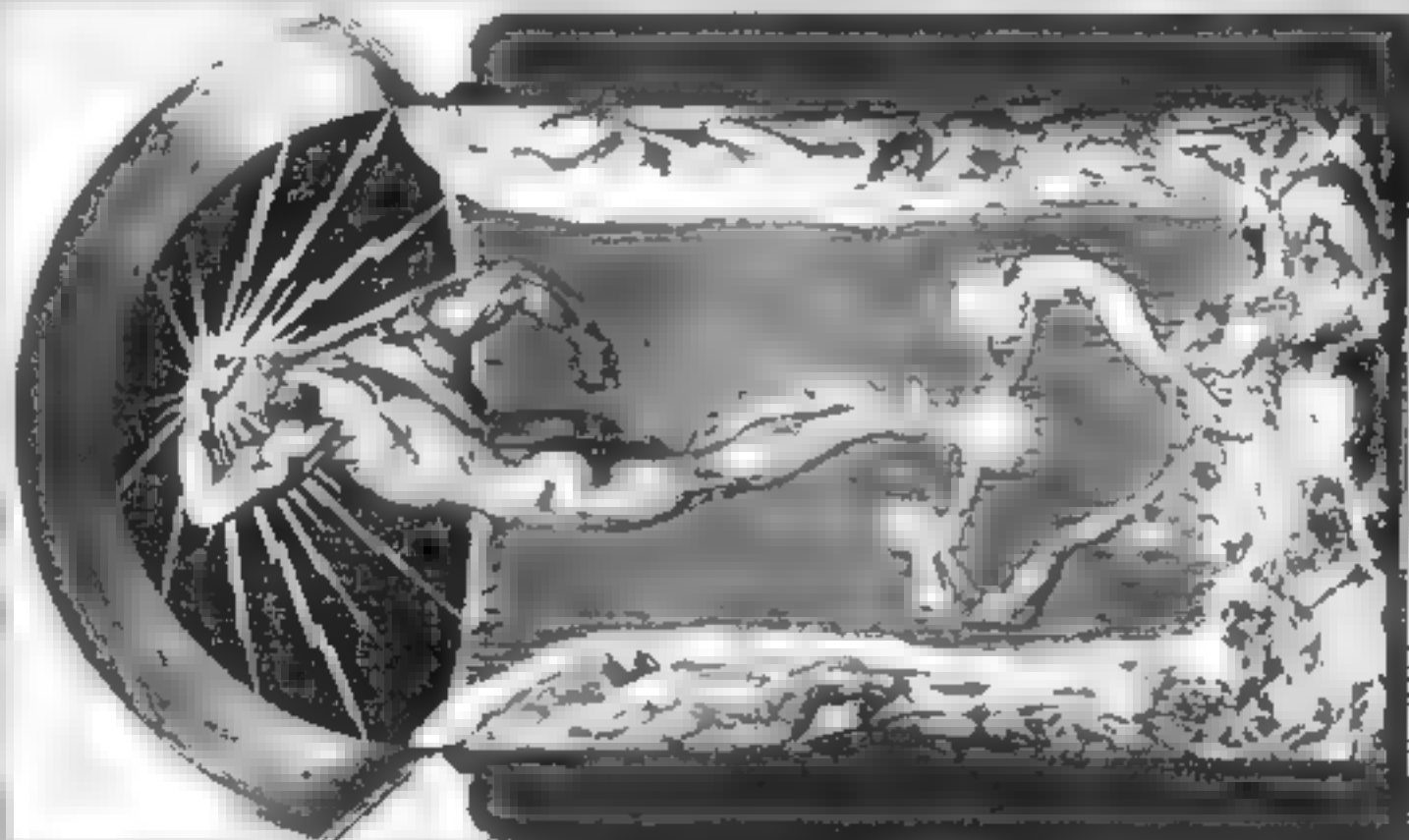
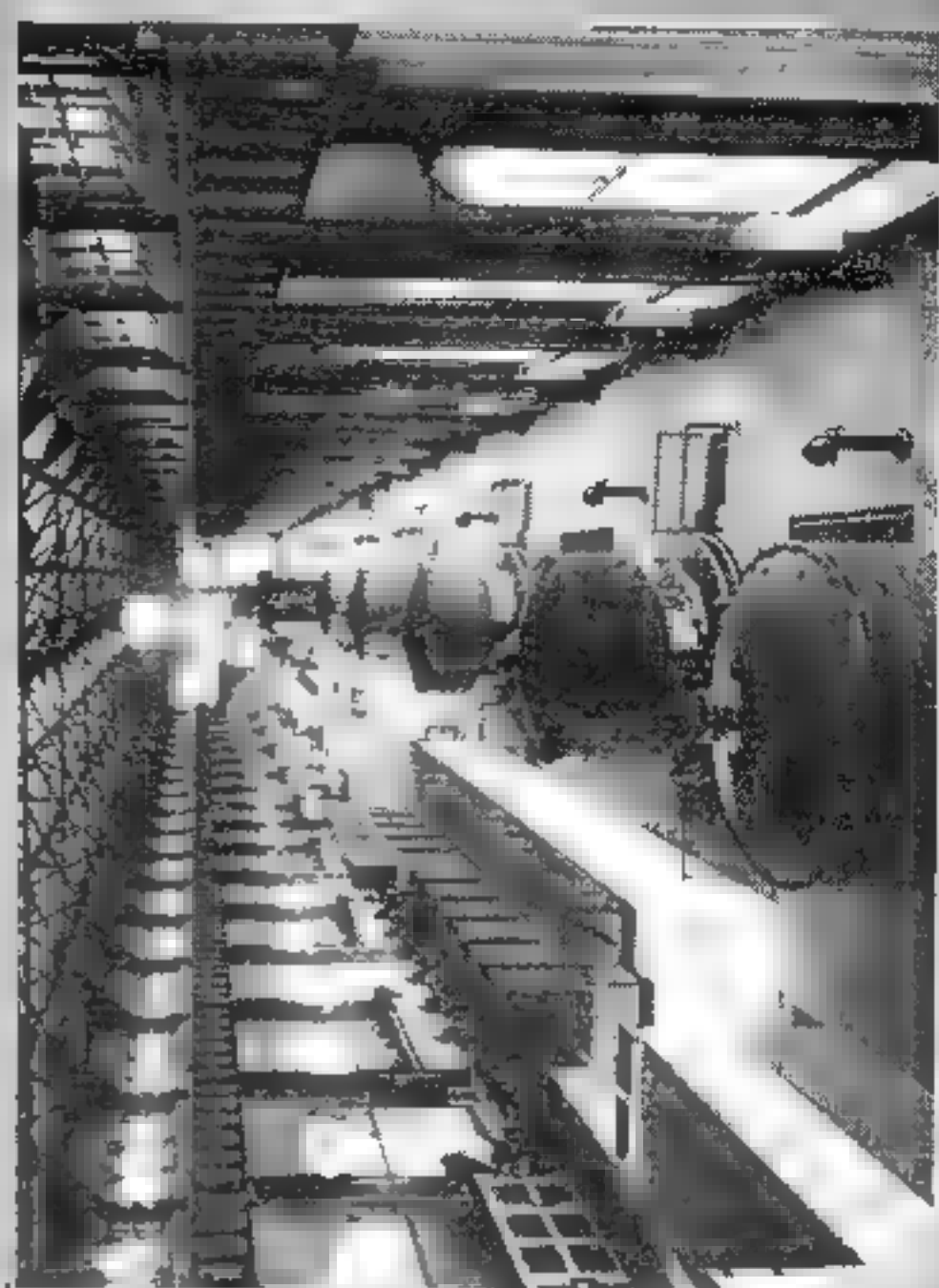
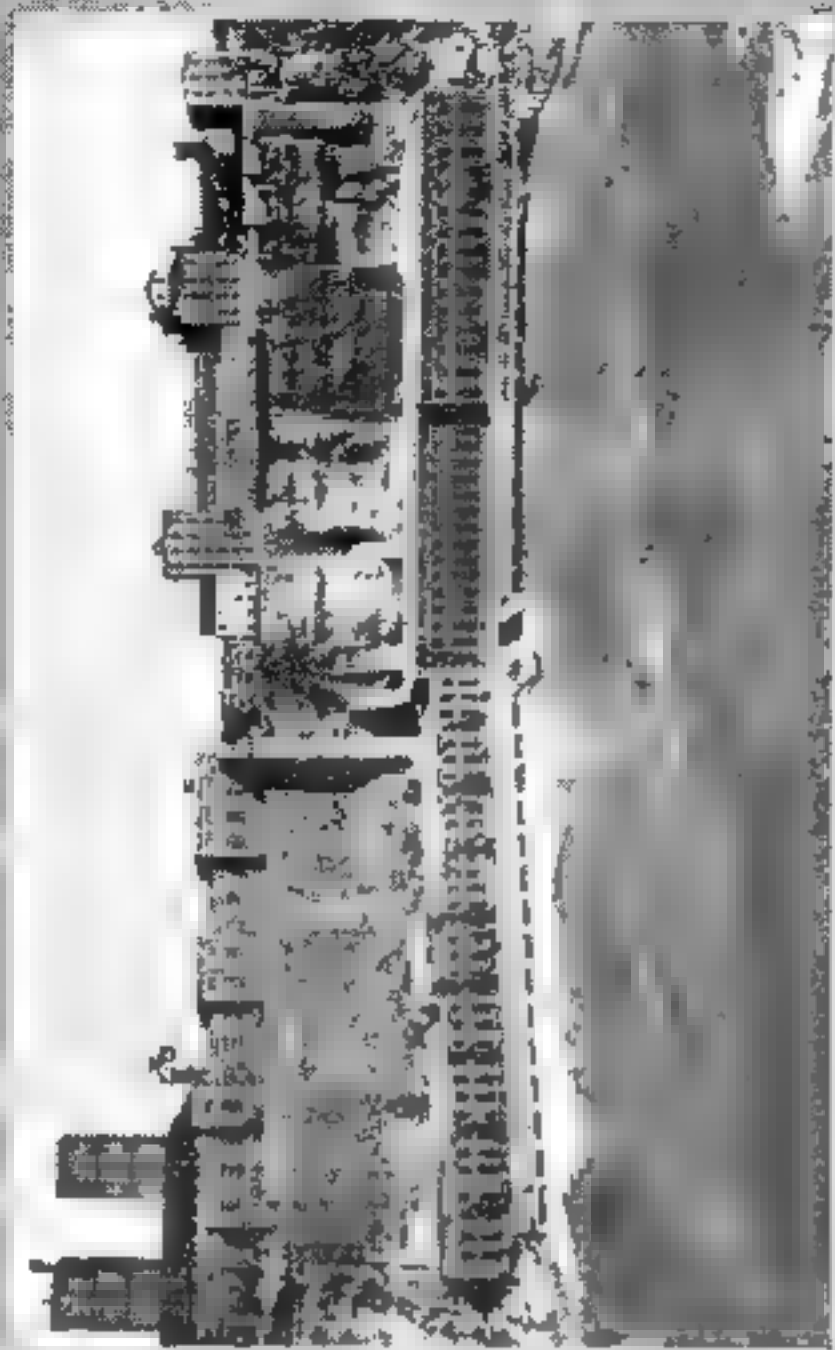


OLD FRENCH
BARRACKS

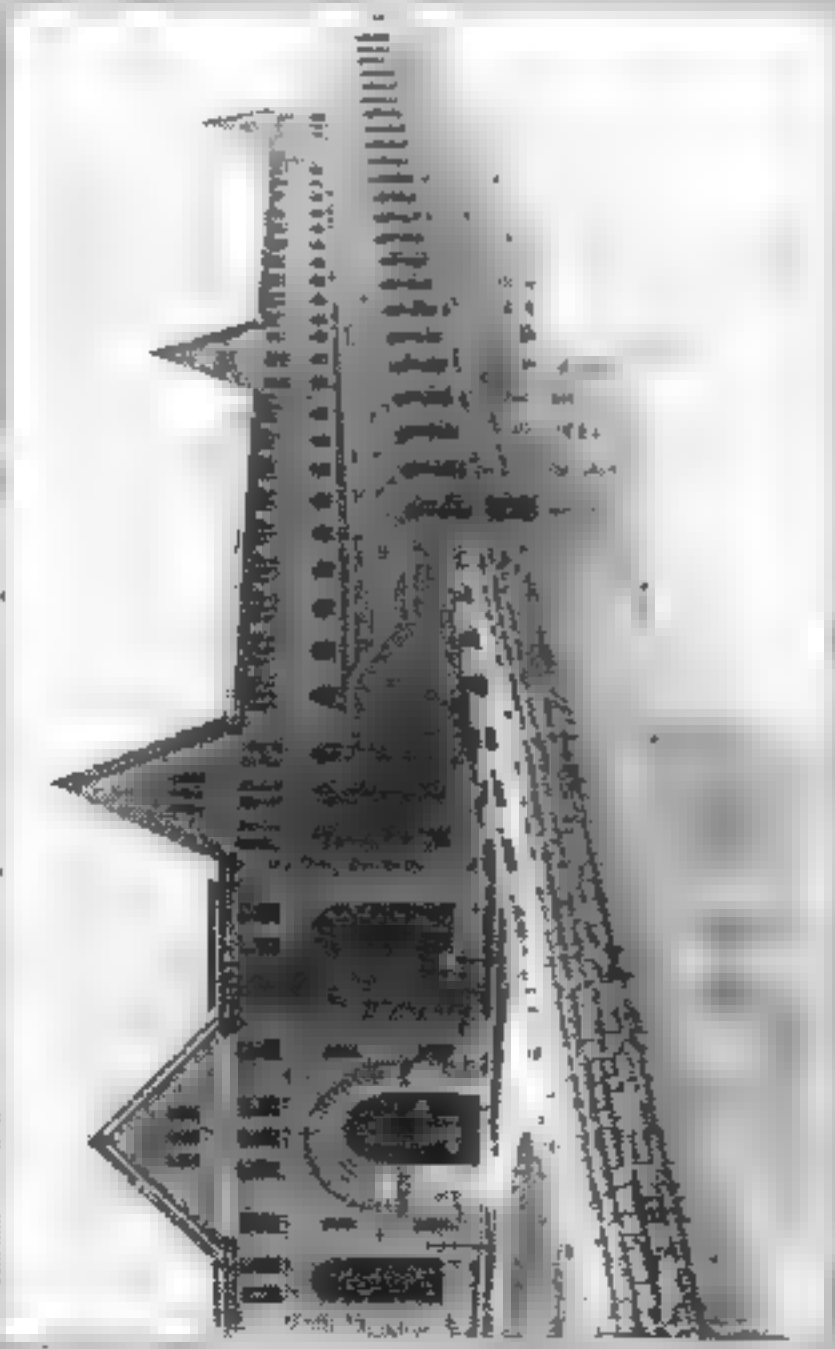
THE ROCKY
HILL



NIAGARA FALLS—Buffalo's Wonder Neighbor



THE GREAT
POWER PLANTS
OF THE NIAGARA FALLS
POWER CO

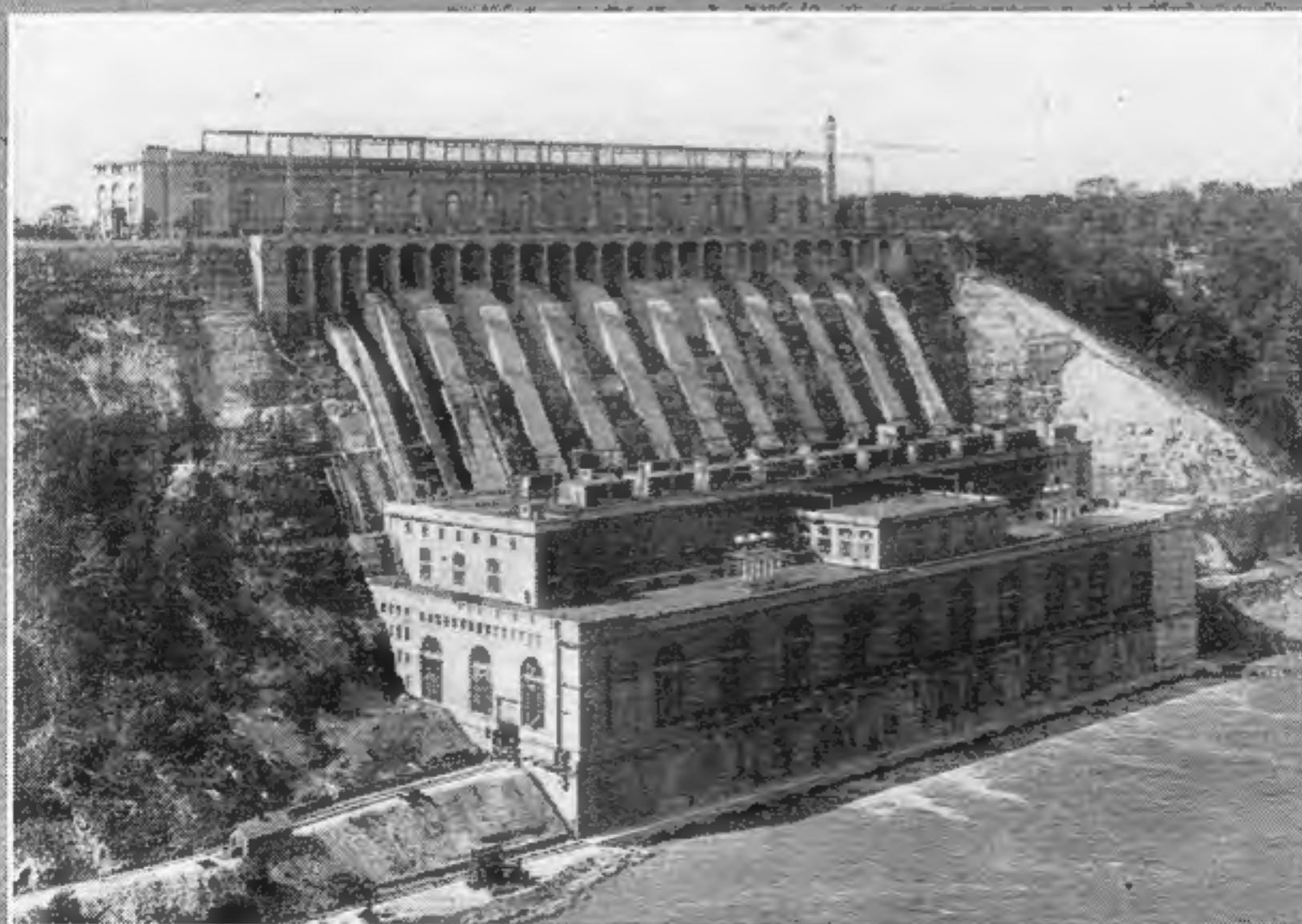


NIAGARA FALLS—Buffalo's Wonder Neighbor

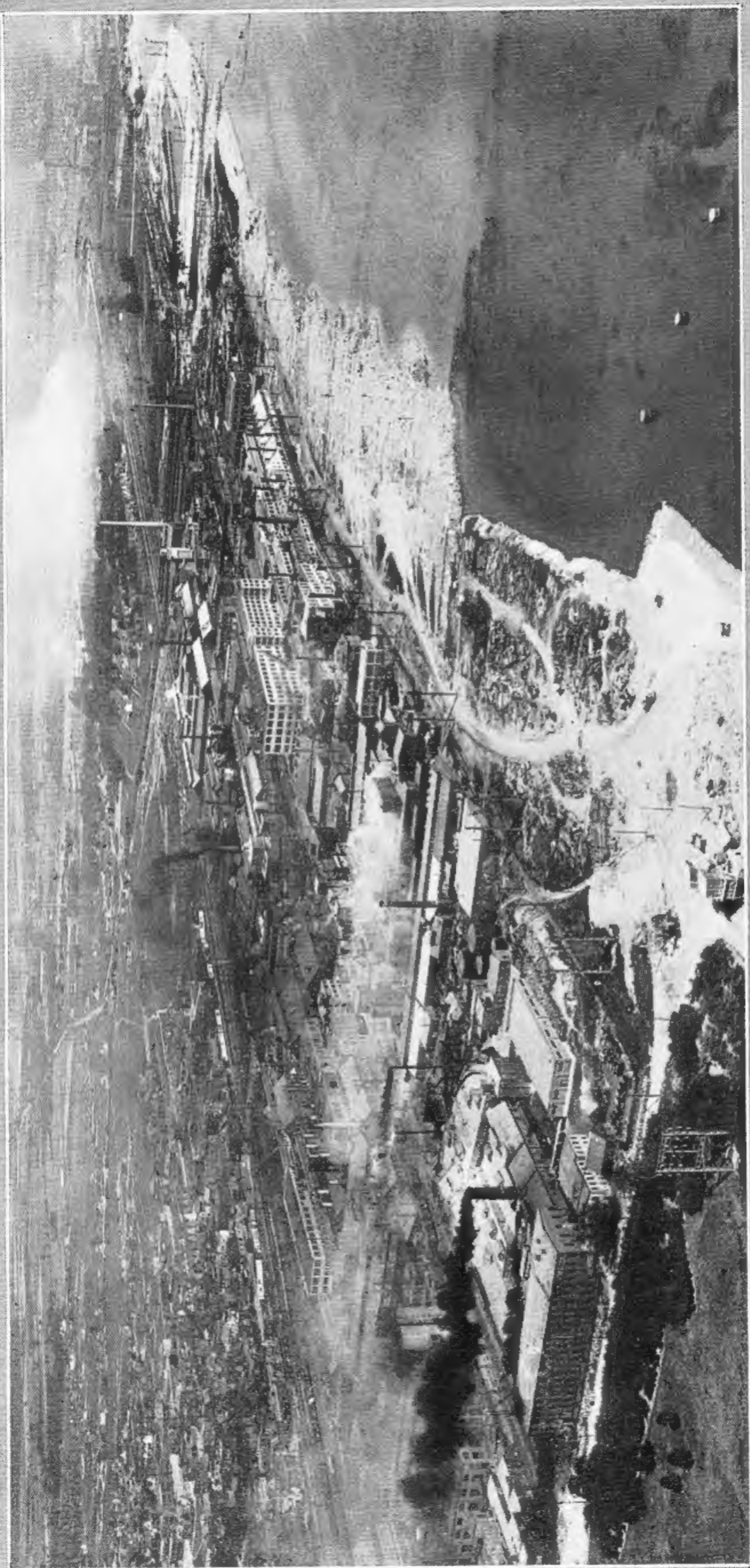


UP-STREAM
POWER PLANT
NIAGARA
FALLS,
ONTARIO

TORONTO
POWER
HOUSE
NIAGARA
FALLS,
ONT.



HYDRO
POWER
PLANT
QUEENSTON,
ONT.



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AND VICINITY

Posted June 22, 2020

By Brian D. Szafranski
Elma NY USA

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